Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1837. NUMBER 20.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, on the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: J. Overacre, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00 per annum, in advance—$2.25, if not paid during the first six months, or $2.50, if not paid till the end of the year. To those who recive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday noon.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

This Specific has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating property,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 12, 1824.

Mr. John Finch,—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been considered a subject of consumption, and at times discharged blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the glands, which eventually reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which no other human means could effect. I therefore, most earnestly recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy in diseases of this nature within the present knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, as well as to refrain from the application and use of other remedies, and is now recommending it to others. Wishing you success in your benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specific a general trial throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1824.

Mr. J. Finch.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1825.

Mr. J. Finch.—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the results, I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences; and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects, from the circumstance of my having, at the time, an orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by takin three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Finch of New-York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above-mentioned medicine, I procured a bottle, and experiencing relief from the one, I continued it until I had consumed the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declined a further use of it, convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Murden, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy, or health; a conviction of this, and a sense of gratitude due for the benefit he has received from its use, induces the writer to serious consideration, especially in a city like this, where so many annually fall victims to consumption.

"The writer is aware that public confidence has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise *too much*, that a prejudice is naturally entertained against any thing in the shape of "never-failing Boluses," and "infallible Panaceas;" but his own experience of its efficacy fully authorizes him to recommend this medicine. He has, for several years, been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, hemorrhage, and strong symptoms of consumption, which it *appeared* impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the *Vegetable Specific*, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less troublesome, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued, and he has good ground for expecting that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 25, 1823.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pulmonic disease which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch of this city. My symptoms were peculiarly alarming, and were attended with dispepsy, loss of appetite, &c. On taking a few doses I felt relief, and was enabled to sleep comfortably, whereas before I could get no sleep. I am now not only a living but a sound monument of the efficacy of your medicine.

WM. H. FANSHAW.

Mr. J. Finch,—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

Mr. J. Finch,—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been restored to health myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous, very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Plaster and Oil.

ON HAND, and for Sale, a constant supply of GROUND PLASTER and LINSEED OIL, at the lowest cash prices at my Mills, at Greenbrook.

STELLE RANDOLPH.

May 3d, 1837. 16 tf

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGMENT.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed for the use of Locomotives from Bergen-Hill to East Brunswick, and until farther notice the following rates will be charged:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents; to Rahway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 1 o'clock, P. M.	At 11 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
At 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M.	At 5 oclock, P. M.

On Sundays, the 11 1-2 A. M. and 1 P. M. trips are omitted.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., 1-4 before 2 P. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5 1-2 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*

(Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at 9 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 10 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the Offices before taking their seats in the Cars otherwise they will be charged *extra prices*; viz.—37 1-2 cts. to Newark, and one-third more than the above to all other places.

The office in NewYork is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *Boat starts punctually*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st. and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

May 15th, 1837. 20

The New-York Mirror:
A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science and the mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attraction, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie, from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to ameteurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

Notice.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

J. R. DUNN.

1 tf

Boundbrook Hotel.

Henry V. Nevius, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2 tf

Moral and Scientific.

Memory of Animals, and their Communication of Facts.—A multitude of instances might be related, but the fact of animals possessing memory is indisputable—that of reason, none. Every domestic animal is an illustration of the force of memory, but they do more than remember; they, as has been remarked, communicate their knowledge to each other and confer together; the expressions of many of their accents are well known, but by what means they communicate facts which do not interest the individual is difficult of apprehension.

In the East Indies, the sight of a boa constrictor throws all the smaller animals into the most overwhelming alarm; the old and young are appalled by its presence; put it is not so with the animals of this country, they have been taught the character of the serpent. Mr. Lelsall, a gentleman now residing in Liverpool, has an animal of this discription, and as it refuses to feed on any animal, however recently killed, its prey is necessarily given alive. A hen or a rabit, when put into a cage, manifests no alarm but hops over it in all directions and somtimes the hen pecks its skin, and they seem indifferent to each other, and no uneasiness is manifested till the boa puts himself into an attitude of death; instantly the victim is indiscribably agitated, and feels by experience that which the animals of the East, that had never seen a boa, know without.—The animals of every country also teach their young what to eat and what to avoid—what to fear, and what to confide in. In autumn the young and old birds flock together, and after a few weeks separate, the reason of their meeting is not obvious like that in the spring, unless it be to communicate the experience of the year to each other: that this may be the object, the fact that all the animals of the same species in a country are equally sagacious, leads to the belief of. When a desert island is first visited, the animals admit the approach of men, but if he injures any, and they escape, the whole are informed and keep at a greater distance.—Why is a hare frightened at a weasel, and not at a horse? Why were the seals so unsuspicious when they first became an object of merchandise, as not to move from their destroyers, and why are they now so difficult of approach except when so young as to be helpless? Why have the whales retired beneath the dreary and desolate icebergs rather than to delight themselves in the open sea, but that man is their enemy, of which the young are made acquainted.—*Dr. Jarold.*

Freedom of the Mind.—I call that mind free which masters the senses, which protects itself against animal appetites, which contemns pleasure and pain in comparison with its own energy, which penetrates beneath the body and recognizes its own reality and greatness, which passes life not in asking what it shall eat or what it shall drink, but in hungering, thirsting and seeking after righteousness.

I call that mind free which escapes the bondage of matter—which instead of stopping at the material universe and making it a prison wall, passes beyond to its Author, and finds in the radiant signatures which it every where bears of the Infinite Spirit, helps to its own spiritual enlargement.

I call that mind free which jealously guards its intellectual rights and power, which opens itself to light whencesoever it may come, which receives new truth as an angel from heaven, which while consulting others, enquires still more of the oracle within itself, and uses instruction from abroad, not to supercede, but to quicken and exalt its own energies.

I call that mind free which sets no bounds to its love, which is not imprisoned in itself or in a sect, which recognizes in all human beings the image of God and the rights of his children, which delights in virtue, and sympathises with virtue wherever they are seen, and offers itself up a willing victim to the cause of mankind.

I call that mind free, which is not passively formed by outward circumstances, which is not swept away by the torrent of events, which is not the creature of accidental impulse, but which bends events to its own improvement, and acts from an inward spring, from immutable principles which it has deliberately espoused.

I call that mind free, which protects itself against the usurpations of society, which does not cower to human opinion, which feels itself accountable to a higher tribunal than man, which respects a higher law than fashion, which respects itself too much to be the slave or the tool of the many or the few.

I call that mind free, which through confidence in God, and in the power of virtue, has cast off all fear but that of wrong doing, which menace nor peril can enthral, and which is calm in the midst of tumults, and possesses itself though all else be lost.

I call that mind free which resists the bondage of habit, which does not mechanically copy the past, which does not live on its own virtues, which does not enslave itself to precise rules, but which forgets what is behind, and listens for new and higher monitions of conscience, and rejoices to pour itself forth in fresh and higher exertions.

I call that mind free, which is jealous of its own freedom, which guards itself from being merged in others, which guards its empire over itself as nobler than the empire of the world.

In fine, I call that mind free, which, conscious of its affinity to God, and confiding in his promises by Jesus Christ, devotes itself faithfully to the unfolding of all its powers, which passes the bounds of time, and death, which hopes to advance forever and which finds inexhaustible power, both for action and suffering, in the prospect of immortality.

Such is the spiritual freedom, which Christ came to give. It consists in moral force, in self control, in the enlargement of thought and affection, and in the unrestrained action of our best powers. This is the great good of Christianity nor can we conceive greater within the gift of God.—*Channing.*

Starting in Life.—To the young man just entering on the career of active life, with no aids but his talents, his character, and his industry, on which to rely, the world is likely to present at first a somewhat clouded aspect.

Business avenues seem pre-occupied, and even crowded, by a throng of aspirants each of whom, however little advanced on the high road to final success, appears possessed of many and decided advantages over a new beginner.

These things should never be allowed to force despondency on the *mind*; for however crowded the avenues may *appear*, there always has been, and always will be opportunities for young men of moral, industrious, and persevering habits, to win their way, by honest means, to wealth and honor. Human selfishness, granting that nobler and better principles took no part in aid of the honestly aspiring, is too keen-sighted to suffer men of their stamp long to languish unemployed and in obscurity.

Opportunity, though to be embraced, must be sought—qualifications for business to be appreciated, must be put in the way of becoming known.

We must not set ourselves quietly in the chimney corner, and wait for the world to mine for us as for "hidden gold;" for we may rest assured that this trouble will never be taken. Such a course would be as wise as that of the clown, who having dropped his axe into a river, was found seated on its bank, waiting patiently for the water to run out; that he might find his property. We must, in short, be up and doing—leave no stone unturned—let no occasion slip that promises to facilitate us honestly in the attainment of our object.

If we are poor, we shall find many occasions on which to maintain a conscience void of offence—we must put a check-rein upon our vanity. To avoid debt, we must be constrained to wear a thread-bare coat, to support the character of our own boot-black, &c. Prudence may force us at times tacitly to acknowledge superiority where none exists—and shall these things be termed degrading? No—they afford precisely that which every man ought to pass to qualify him for an elevated and useful part in the drama of life. Franklin was not a whit the less a great man for having signalized his first appearance in Philadelphia, by carrying a loaf of bread under each arm, though there is not, probably, a young man in fifty at the present day, who in like circumstances, and aspiring even distantly at the half of Franklin's eminence, would not rather pay his fare for a week at the City Hotel, and run in debt for the amount, than make the exhibition.

It may be said, however, that times and practices have changed. Admitted—but times and practices have no effect on truths and principles. "Economy is the road to wealth," and "owe no man any thing," are as true, and as binding, now, as in the days of Franklin. There were individuals then, there are individuals now, who would look with contempt on the rigid economist, because they would suppose him to be poor. The ultimate success, however which would most certainly bless his independent and praiseworthy course, would make these men the most obsequious of his pretended friends. The golden opinions of such are not worth purchasing at any price—for the very substantial reason, that they may be ultimately had for the taking.

In concluding these random remarks, we would say—let no man in his outset in life, be rendered desponding by appearances. Let none be so modest, as to expect that the world will, or ought to seek them out, to ascertain their genius or their qualifications, for its service. It is a hair-brained poetic idea, and a sufficient comment is afforded on its Utopian character, by the fact, that it has consigned hundreds of foolish rhymers to a garret and a crust of bread. Let the fear of a dandy's contempt never empty your pockets of their small change. Be independently economical—(by this I do not mean miserly,)—strive to owe no man any thing, and the blessing of God, and the approbation of your own conscience, will follow you. Setting aside the casualties incident to life, you will be *rich, respected, honored.*

Marriage.—I never knew a marriage expressly for money, that did not end unhappy. Yet managing mothers and heartless daughters are continually playing the same unlucky game. I believe that men more frequently marry for love than women, because they have a free choice. I am afraid to conjecture how many women marry because they think they shall not have a better chance, and dread being dependent. Such marriages no doubt, sometimes prove tolerably comfortable, but a great number would be happier single. If I may judge from my own observation in such matters, marrying for a home is a most tiresome way of getting a living.—*Mrs. Child.*

Censure implies superiority; praise proves it: those who censure, wish to level others with themselves; those who praise, feel themselves above it.

Falsehoods are Pindar's razors, made to sell. Truth, a Damascus blade, made to shave—and nothing shaves so keenly.

Cork-screws have sunk more people than cork-jackets will ever save.

The difference between happiness and wisdom is, that the man who thinks himself most happy is so, while he who believes himself the most wise, is generally the very reverse.

Death opens the door to fame, and closes it to envy: it breaks the chain of the captive, and places the destiny of the slave in the hands of a higher master.

Happiness is a plant that flourishes only in the temperate zone of the passions.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1837.

ORATORY.

The Subscriber will give a specimen of Readings and Recitations, at the Plainfield Seminary, on Friday evening, June 2d.

The selection comprises some of the most finished compositions in the English language.

Among other elegant pieces, he will recite the following:—

Ossian's Address to the Sun.
The Coral Grove.—*Percival.*
The Christian's Soul.—*Moore.*
Ode to Music.—*Collins.*
The Harp of Judah.—*G. Lunt.*
The Bard.—*Gray.*
The Defeat of Sennecharib.—*Byron.*
The Death of Marco Bozzaris.—*Byron.*

The exercises will commence at half past 7.

Tickets, 12 1-2 cents each, may be obtained at Craig & Shotwell's.

JACOB T. BERGEN.

OUR PAPER.—The time has come when we are compelled to inform the readers of the Plainfield Union, that its publication must be interrupted. For several weeks, or until its affairs shall undergo a revision, and the business of its circulation &c. can be conducted on a more efficient plan, we bespeak the indulgence and co-operation of its friends. Much greater sacrifices than what were supposed necessary to its continuance and prosperity have been freely made; but the present prostration of business and ruin of credit, are too heavy a burthen for its infancy to sustain.

The Committee have resolved that it shall rest on its own resources, which, according to its receipts, the present week, amount to nothing at all, while its apparent income is nearly equal to its expenditure, provided its circulation among our country subscribers were not more expensive than is that of similar newspapers.

We look with confidence to the legislation of the Congress that is to assemble in the early part of September next, for the restoration of a stable currency, and to the determined perseverance, prolific ingenuity, and deathless enterprise of our fellow-citizens, for rebuilding the wreck of our commercial and manufacturing interests. Some new foundations will be necessary, especially in the case of those manufacturers depending for a market upon the prosperity of the cotton and sugar planters of the South. Indeed, if visited according to our deserts, the fiery trial may be far from its termination; still we expect the ultimate happiness of this country, in spite of the reckless folly of some, and the pride and violence of others; because, as a nation, we combine more of the elements of self government—morality, intelligence, and philanthropy—than any other, and we doubt not that the beneficent Ruler of the Universe will most wisely manage these elements.—No doubt He is waiting to see what improvement will be made of the present calamities. With such feelings and hopes, we bid our readers farewell, for the present.

TO OUR PATRONS.—Those who have not paid what is now due, (about eighty cents from the first,) are urgently requested to hand the amount to the carrier as he passes along the present week, and he will give a receipt instead of the publishing agent. Those who have paid in advance for the year, will have the balance refunded as soon as collections can be made, if they do not choose to have the paper resumed.

☞ BOOK AND JOB PRINTING will be continued at this office, and as our entire attention will be given to it, excepting what may be necessarily bestowed in re-arranging the affairs of the "Union," we confidently expect to do a very good business.

The Legislature of this state, of which we have received accounts up to Saturday last, had at that time done nothing, nor was there much prospect of their doing any thing the present week. The wrangling about a joint meeting, which was the schism of last winter, has thus far prevented their attending to the business for which they assembled.

COPPER MINE.—We have great reason to hope from what we have seen, that this place will be materially benefitted by the working of the Plainfield Copper Mine, situated near this place. This mine, though discovered previous to the Revolution, has remained unwrought, till within a few weeks past. It yields a very superior quality of ore. The lessee, Mr. Thorn, late of England, where he has long been engaged in the copper-mining business, informs us that he has never seen ore of equal richness within fifty fathoms of the surface. The depth already explored is only about five fathoms, and the ore, several hundred weight of which has been obtained, is believed by the best judges here to contain fifty per cent. of pure copper.

We have heard on good authority that Major Abraham Van Buren, (son of the President,) will shortly lead to the hymenial altar, one of the accomplished daughters of General Duncan L. Clinch, of Camden county, Georgia. Thus will the son of President Van Buren become a Southern and a slaveholder.—*Darien Telegraph.*

THE TIMES.—In order to obtain accurate and distinct ideas on any subject the principles of which are deduced from a comparison of particulars, it is essential that we associate as many for the basis of our inferences, as we can collect by the most discreet and laborious inquiry. As in all questions relating to political economy, there may be an honest variance of opinion, it is not only courteous but necessary, that no element should be assumed as an argument, which is equivocal in its nature or merely specious in its qualities. Perhaps there was never a period in the affairs of our country, in which there was demanded so great a sacrifice of private theories, prejudices, and interests, at the shrine of truth, as at the present moment. We believe it to be an unquestionable fact, that a candid, unbiassed and faithful examination of the causes and effects which are universally deplored in our community, would enable us to concert a plan of operations which would not only recal our former prosperity, but would afford us a discreet and responsible guide for the future. In publishing the following statistics, we do not presume to dictate in the imperative style of party reasoning that they must be taken as legitimate grounds for the deduction of principles, but we present them to our readers in this connected form, appealing to their personal knowledge for the truth of the assertions.

The People have been told for the past eight years that the times were growing better and better and better every year, under the late and present Administrations.

How stands the account now? Eight years ago we had a United States Bank of $35,000,000 capital, twenty millions of specie in the country, and a currency equal to any in the world.

The United States Bank has been vetoed, the deposites removed into pet banks, and now, with eighty millions of specie in the country, we have either no currency at all, or one of the very worst in the world.

Eight years ago a man could travel through the United States and Canada with bills of the United States Bank, and without having to pay one per cent. discount.

Now the pet and other bank bills are from five to ten per cent. discount, even in the states to which they belong.

Eight years ago, with twenty millions of specie in the country, they were at par, and all the banks paid for their notes in specie. Now, none of the banks pay it, and one hundred and ten dollars of the best bank paper must be given for one hundred dollars in specie.

Eight years ago we had specie for change; now we have thousands of tickets, called "shinplasters," or no change at all.

Eight years ago business, commerce, and trade, all went on smoothly and prosperously. Now, business is broken up, trade destroyed and bankruptcy, distress and poverty, staring people in the face.

Eight years ago, the expenses of Government were *thirteen millions of dollars. Now, they are over thirty-two millions of dollars.*

The above is selected from the Princeton Whig, a party paper, and on the other hand, we give below the views and arguments, in relation to this subject, of the editor of the Plaindealer, a consistent and distinguished friend of General Jackson, though by no means a supporter of all the measures of the present democratic party.

SEPARATION OF BANK AND STATE.—When a hurricane passes over the land, spreading its surface with wrecks, they who survive its fury, though for a while stupified with terrour, soon recover their faculties, and set about to free the soil of the shattered fragments and reconstruct their edifices in a mode better able to sustain the violence of future tempests. We are now in this condition. A hurricane has passed over our land and the traces of its wrath are scattered around us. We have spent a sufficient time in the inactivity of dismay, and it is now proper to bestir ourselves, and make preparations for the future. It is particularly incumbent on those who are imbued with economick principles, and animated by a sincere desire to promote the lasting good of their country, to exert themselves in forming a correct publick opinion as to the course to be pursued. We lay claim to the latter of these qualifications, and obey its promptings to urge upon our readers that plan which we think alone has the recommendation of perfect accordance with the principles of democracy, and which alone promises, as its result, "the greatest good of the greatest number."

Our plan may be stated in a phrase of the utmost brevity; for it consists merely in the absolute separation of government from the banking and credit system. Bank and state have been hitherto joined in an unholy union, and we see the fruits of the connexion. Let us now try if we cannot divorce the ill-assorted pair, and by so doing promote the prosperity of both, and of all dependent upon them.

It is to be expected that many projects, differing in their nature, motives, and objects, will be urged upon the people. Every scheme of reformation will find earnest, because interested, advocates, and most of them will probably be presented with all the advantages of eloquent exposition and plausible argument. The country constitutes the tribunal which must at last decide the question; and relying, with unbounded confidence on the foundation which supports the democratic creed, the intelligence and integrity of the great body of the people, we await the final decision with deep interest, but without apprehension.

Among the schemes which will probably be urged, the proposition to re-establish a national bank presents itself most conspicuously. This will assume various modifications. Some will demand the reintegration, in its federal powers, of that gigantic institution, which the late administration overthrew, and which now, as a state corporation, lies in wait for a favourable opportunity again to fasten itself on the American people. Others, rejecting a scheme of resuscitating a bank so justly odious to the great body of the people, will vary their demand, and ask for a federal bank, composed of other corporators, and clothed with more limited powers. A third party, equally anxious for a vast federal engine of finance, will cloak their object under the thin disguise of "a loan office;" while others, having in view the same end essentially, will use a yet more modest appellation, and merely urge the propriety of establishing "a fiscal agent of the government." These propositions will all naturally spring from the professed aristocracy; while another class of schemes will probably be put forward under the name of the democracy. The aim of these will be, either to raise and reconstruct the prostrated system of state banks as depositaries for the federal revenue, or to build up some new monetary agencies under state control.

Against all these plans alike we avow uncompromising hostility. They all rest on principles violative of the equal rights of man. They are all fraught with danger to popular freedom. They are all essentially the same in their intrinsick characters, differing, indeed, in modes and degrees, but all adverse to that great principle of democratick freedom, on which rest the best hopes of political philanthropy for the complete emancipation and happiness of mankind. They alike ask for exclusive privileges to a few, which are to be withheld from the many. They alike ask for powers dangerous in their very nature; powers to regulate the currency and exchange; powers, in other words, to control every man's business, fix the value of property at their arbitrary will, and take from labour the bread it has earned.

We have twice tried the scheme of a federal bank, and twice found that its fruits are bitter. We have seen it fail in the objects for which it was created; and we have nearly seen it succeed in other objects fatal to the popular will. As a financial agent, we have proved it impotent for the prevention of fluctuations and revulsions; as a political engine, we have proved it dreadfully potent, and by the use of the most detestable means. We have tried the scheme of state banks, also, and the result which we now behold, and which is but the repetition of former similar results, unanswerably proves its deplorable inefficiency.

This is a plain statement of incontrovertible facts. Shall we, then, have recourse anew to the same system which has so utterly failed us before; or shall we not pause to inquire if there is not another system, more in accordance with natural justice, more effectual for the specifick objects proposed and more free, besides, from objections, which, if incidental and collateral, are yet of the most serious moment? We are no enemy to banking. We are no enemy to credit, in any form it may naturally assume between man and man. We confine our enmity solely to political interference with a subject which belongs to trade, and should be left to be governed by the same principles which harmoniously regulate all the affairs to which they are applied. If competition and enterprise were left in an unbounded field, they could not run to wilder excess, than that which we deplore as the consequence of the monopoly system. If free banking should prove as bad, it could not prove worse than the scheme of exclusively privileged banks, and we should at least escape all the degrading effects of bribery, corruption, and the thousand legislative evils, which are the obvious and inevitable consequences of the present system.

But when we speak of free banking, we deal in general terms, and the reader may desire that our views should be stated somewhat more explicitly. We would have banking then, placed on the same basis as any other business, and neither protected nor restricted by laws, any more than the commonest traffick in which man engages. This depends upon the action of the states, and the sole legislative measure necessary to accomplish it, is to repeal entirely the act known as the restraining law. We would have the federal government also separate itself wholly from all connexion with banking, recognizing nothing as money but silver and gold, and entrusting its funds to no private individual or association, voluntary or corporate, for safe keeping. The money of the government should be deposited, either in a single depositary at the commercial focus of the country, or at the principal points where collected, and officers appointed charged with the especial duty of guarding it. The various branches of the publick service should be paid with drafts or checks on these depositaries. Banking would thus be reduced to its proper field of action, as a mere auxiliary to commerce. It would not extend itself to a prodigious size, on the borrowed resources of the people, and finally bursting with its own distention, leave the government bankrupt, and spread ruin and dismay, through all classes of the community.

But under such a system would banks, adequate to the demands of commerce, spring into existence? With the same certainty that the demand brings supply in every other affair of trade. The demands of commerce require an immense number of ships to interchange our commodities with those of every quarter of the globe; but we need no law to say that this man shall be a shipwright and that a joiner, one a rigger and another a caulker. The supply accommodates itself to the demand under the harmonious operation of the laws of trade. It requires enormous capital to carry on certain branches of commerce, the India trade, for example. But no exclusive privileges are necessary. The mere stimulus of profit, the mere fact of demand, immediately sets capital flowing in that channel.

The same universal principle would supply us with banks adequate to all the legitimate demands of commerce. Competition would regulate them more effectually than law. It would lead to their giving the greatest amount of security, and to their paying the highest rate of interest on deposites, and charging the lowest rate of discount on their loans, compatible with a reasonable profit on the investment of capital.

But would you inundate the country with an irresponsible paper currency? We have already guarded against such a result, by requiring that the government, in all its various branches of receipt and expenditure, should know nothing as money but silver and gold. This would, of necessity, always keep a sufficient amount in circulation for all the purposes of ordinary currency. If the bankers exceeded their proper limits, their notes would immediately depreciate, and thus oblige them to retrench. But in the common affairs of life, in the every day dealings of men, a paper representative of money would be unknown. Your duties to the Custom House, your purchase of publick lands, your fees in the courts of law, and all payments to the officers and functionaries of the government, of every branch and degree, being absolutely required in *actual money*, the notes of bankers would be restricted to commercial operations, gold and silver would be the medium of ordinary traffick, and we should at last realize the benefits of a Constitutional Currency.

STEAMBOAT BURNT—140 LIVES LOST.

The New-Orleans papers of the 11th ult. by the express mail, furnish the particulars of the most appalling steamboat disaster which has occurred in our country:—

The steamer Ben Sherrod, Captain Castleman, left New-Orleans on Sunday morning, May 7th, bound to Louisville; and on the night of the 8th, when about thirty miles below Natchez, she was found to be on fire. In a few minutes after the fire was discovered, the whole boat was enveloped in flames, and out of near two hundred persons on board only about fifty or sixty were saved.

Being in the stream, and her wheel ropes burnt off, it was impossible to run her ashore; and no alternative was left to the persons on board, but to jump into the water and attempt to save themselves by swimming, or floating on such articles as they could find, or perish in the flames. In the confusion and alarm, many who could not swim sprang overboard, without taking the precaution to provide themselves with a plank or box, and were drowned; many more it is feared were burned to death. Few even of those now living would have survived, had not the steamer Columbus, Capt. Jones, come to their assistance. A number were picked up, but a greater number sunk before aid could reach them. The steamer Statesman also picked up six or seven.

So rapid was the spread of the fire, and so destitute were those on board of all means of escape, that nothing could be saved, not even the register of the boat; so that it is impossible to say how many were lost, or what were their names. The passengers and crew amounted to over one hundred and sixty.

The fire is believed to have originated from the wood used for fuel being piled up near the boiler. [Were the firemen drunk or asleep, that it was not discovered in time for its extinguishment?] The story of the disaster was related to us by a young man who was a cabin passenger, and it is awfully interesting, and his own escape almost miraculous. When he awoke, he put on his clothes and leaped into the yawl which was hanging at the stern, and was followed by about forty other men, one of whom cut the rope connecting the stern of the steamer with the bow of the yawl, and dropped the latter into a perpendicular position, the bow towards the water. All on board were precipitated into the water and are believed to have been drowned, with the exception of the narrator, and he saved himself by clinging to the thwarts. In a few minutes, about twenty of the crew made their way to the stern of the steamer, and placed themselves in the boat, suspended as she was. One of them imprudently took out his knife and cut the last rope by which she was suspended, and she plunged, as might have been expected, full twenty feet under water. All that had been hanging to her were missing, excepting five, including the individual who relates the story. He says, when he rose to the surface, he found himself under the yawl, and she was lying bottom up. Being strong, active, and expert at swimming, he worked his way from beneath and mounted on her bottom, where he was soon joined by the four men who had saved themselves, and in this situation they floated 12 miles down the river, before they were picked up by the Columbus.

Captain Castleman, by vigorous exertions, saved his wife and two children—one of his children and his father were lost. A Mr. Smith also had the luck to save his wife and one child—and we add with pain that one of his children is missing.

There was some powder on board, in what quantity we know not—but the knowledge that it was there, seems to have paralyzed the efforts of the crew, and its explosion added to the deep horrors of the scene. We are informed that there were nine ladies on board, only two of whom were rescued.

The survivors of this appalling disaster, unanimously concur in expressions of warmest gratitude to Capt. Jones of the Columbus, for his activity in picking them up, and for his kindness while on board his vessel. The steamboat Alton passed downwards, not long after the accident occurred, when many unfortunates were still struggling for life in the water. The survivors are not so eloquent in their expressions of gratitude to the commander of the Alton, as they are towards Capt. Jones.

All the Chamber maids and women employed on the boat perished. Out of thirty-five negroes that are known to have been on board, only two escaped alive. The Ben Sherrod had the largest crew of any boat on the river, and out of the fifty saved, over thirty belonged to the boat; and out of the sixty or seventy cabin passengers, there are but about ten or twelve left alive. One of the officers of the boat assured us, that in addition to the cabin passengers, there were at least sixty or more deck passengers, of whom scarce six are saved.

We understand that three different explosions took place on board the boat while burning; first, barrels of whiskey, brandy, &c., then the boilers blew up with a fearful explosion, and lastly thirty barrels of gun powder exploded, strewing the surface of the river with fragments.

A large quantity of specie was in the boat on its way to the Tennessee banks, and was lost; one gentleman placed his pocket-book containing $38,000 under his pillow, and though he escaped with life, he lost all his money. A great many more persons on board had very large amounts of money with them, the most or all of which, in the confusion was lost.

Since the above was in type we have received the following further particulars:

At the time she took fire, she was engaged in a race with the steamer Prairie; and the fire took from the great heat of the boilers caused by raising her steam to its extreme power—a barrel of whiskey was placed on the deck for the use of the hands during the race. It is plain that this awful calamity is attributable to *Intemperance*, and its concomitant, *Steam-boat racing*. Thus it is that RUM slays not only its immediate victims but others, destroying the innocent with the guilty.

At about 12 o'clock at night the furnace had become so heated that it communicated fire to the wood. When the crew discovered it they all left their posts, though they had ample time to run the boat ashore, and landed every passenger on her, she being then not more than 200 yards from the shore, and no attempt was made to effect a landing until after several minutes had elapsed, when it was too late. The captain then ordered the engineer to stop the boat, but he had fled, leaving the boat under full headway, and bearing out into the middle of the river. The passengers and crew were next forced overboard by the flames.

In this state of things the steamer Columbus passing downwards, came to the relief of the sufferers, using every means to save as many as possible. While thus engaged, and after the sufferers had floated with and down the current several miles, and were scattered far and wide over the river, struggling with death, and shrieking in every direction for assistance, the steamboat Alton, (Capt. Dougherty,) came down and was hailed by the captian of the Columbus, and informed of these circumstances, and was requested to save as many as he could. But to the eternal disgrace of humanity, this monster in human shape, surrounded on all sides by human beings imploring aid, by the shrieks of the dying, passed unheedingly on his way, running his boat over many, and drowning others by the waves created on his passage.

There wore 225 persons on board, of which not more than 60 were saved.

The amount of specie lost was about $230,000.

FORGERY.—*Deplorable Effects of Gambling.*—On Saturday last it was discovered that a check for $1,000, with the forged name of Pilot Barbiere, had been paid at the Manhattan bank, and another for $350, with the forged signature of Robert Kermit, upon the Seventh Ward Bank, which was also paid. The latter, on receiving notice that his bank account had been overdrawn called at the bank and requested to see his checks and had no difficulty in pointing out the forged one. This course was also pursued with regard to Mr. Barbiere, and singular as it may appear, in looking for the forged checks they discovered two others that were genuine, one for $63.94, and another for $14.62, which had not been presented until several days after they had been drawn, the date on which they were paid being marked upon them, and which led to a suspicion that they had been kept back for the purpose of imitating the signatures. The genuine checks had been given in payment of Messrs. Bright & Merl's bill, to their clerk a young Englishman by the name of George Blythe, about 18 or 19 years of age. These facts justified the magistrate to issue a warrant for the apprehension of Blythe, who was accordingly arrested and brought before Justice Lowndes, by Sparks and Waldron. The unfortunate youth made affidavit that on the 29th of April, at the house of a notorious gambler, named Samuel De Mot, in Nassau st., two doors from Cedar, he lost three hundred dollars of the money at a roulette table within 24 hours; and that he lost at various times at the same table, the sum of $1,000; which he had been cheated and defrauded out of by the said De Mot. Through the activity of the officers above named, $775 of the money has been recovered, and disclosures made that will lead, perhaps, to the recovery of more. Upon this affidavit, Justice Lowndes issued a warrant for the arrest of De Mott, the keeper of the tables, and held him to bail in the sum of $2,000, which, it is much to be regretted, he had the good luck of finding in a *responsible* individual, who became bound to that amount for his appearance at the Court of Sessions to answer the charge.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

New Haven, Ct. May 17.

METEOR.—A splendid Meteorite was seen by many persons in this city on Saturday, May 6, 1837, at 15 minutes past 8 in the evening. It was apparently five times as large as Jupiter, and of a fine yellowish white color, with some tinge of green. It fell from a high altitude in the S S. W. almost vertically (with a slight inclination to the West) and bursting into fragments disappeared at an altitude of about 35 degrees, nearly in the direction of 30 degrees West of South. No report was heard, owing probably to the great distance of the Meteor. H.

The recent melancholy loss of lives resulting from the conflagration of the Ben. Sherrod steamer, has suggested a very simple contrivance within the reach of every man, and generally at hand. It is that of tying his hat up in his pocket-handkerchief, having the tye under the brim, and when in the water, by holding that part downwards, the air contained in the hat would be sufficient to buoy up one unable to swim, at least six hours, and oftentimes double that time, so that assistance might be obtained, and many valuable lives saved from an untimely death. An English paper, to which we are indebted for the above hint, states that it has in several instances been attended with complete success.

WHOLESOME ABOLITIONISM.—Several churches have raised the following sums to pay Mr. Henry Herman of Virginia, the price, $260, for his fugitive slave, Davis, aged 63:

Baptist Churches,	$185.09
Tabernacle,	63.58
Chatham street Chapel,	43.86
Fourth Free Church	21.80
Mr. Wilder, donation,	6.37
	$320.61

Part of the surplus went to the jail fees, and the balance, 29.50, was presented by the agent, Mr. Horace Dresser, to the slave.

SUICIDES, ACCIDENTS, &c.—Last Sunday was frightful of accidents and suicides in Vicksburg. One man, in the presence of a large number of persons, deliberately laid down his hat upon the deck of a flat boat, and took a running jump into the river; he rose, and as soon as he found himself on the surface of the water, he dived again and was seen no more. All efforts to save him were vain. Another deliberately shot himself with a pistol, on one of the flat boats on the landing. A third, from Pittsburg, with a load of coal, was instantly killed by the recoil of a rope, by which he was endeavouring to land his boat. A boy named Anderson, an apprentice to the tailoring business, was experimenting with a pound of

gun powder which he had buried in the earth. In his efforts to ignite it, the whole exploded, mangling his head in the most shocking manner.—*Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel.*

WORSE THAN SHAVING.—A poor Frenchman who is unable to speak or understand English, yesterday complained at the Police Office that a cabinet maker in Beekman street owed him $120 and that on calling for payment yesterday, the cabinet maker brought him down to a broker's in Wall street, and purchased $120 in bills of some of the Western banks, with which he paid his debt to the Frenchman, who took the money and went to pay some debts of his own, but no one would take the bills. He then went to the cabinet maker, who refused to take them back, and directed him to go to the Broker's, who, he said, would discount them. The Frenchman accordingly went to the broker's, who refused to exchange them on any terms. He then came to the Police Office, where his case was in no way mended, as it was not a matter which the magistrates could take cognizance of, and he had no remedy except by a civil suit against the cabinet maker, to make him take back the bills.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—May 18th.—We regret to learn that on Sunday last a boat upset just out of Grand river, by which accident 3 persons lost their lives. Our informant states that they undertook to amuse themselves by sailing in the wake of the steamer, Bunker Hill, but the water was too much agitated; their frail bark could not live in it. One of them, a boy, was taken out of the water before he breathed his last, but too late; all efforts to resuscitate him were fruitless. Another warning this to sabbath breakers.—*Conneaut (Ohio,) Gaz.*

No week, and scarcely a day passes without some new instance of real suffering. We have received authentic statements of families already in want of daily food, and others totally at a loss how they are to be sustained for months to come. Indeed, how can it be otherwise, when the few, that have bread-stuff refuse to sell on credit, and a great part of the people have no cash or way to earn any.—*N. Y. paper.*

MARRIED.

On Saturday morning last, (27th May,) by the Rev. Dr. Chapman, Mr. Richard Richards, to Miss Elizabeth Oliver, all of Newark.

In Patterson, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. John F. Clark, Mr. Aaron Post, to Miss Mary Ann Van Pelt.

At Millstone, (Somerset county,) on the 16th ult. by the Rev. John Van Liew, David N. Bogart, of Princeton, to Miss Sarah M. daughter of Daniel H. Disborough, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.

On the 26th ult. near New Hope, Mr. Jefferson Kinsey, aged 26.

On same day, at Raritan Landing, Mr. Joseph Garrish, in the 87th year of his age, one of the few remaining veterans of the Revolution.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

ASHES—100 lbs.				Do. country	13 50	a	14 50
Pot	4 50	a	5 00	Prime city,	8 50	a	8 75
Pearl	5 50	a	— —	Do. country	8 25	a	8 50
BEESWAX—lb.				Cargo	6 —	a	6 50
Yellow	— 25	a	— 00	Hams lb.	— 13	a	— 16
White	— 38	a	— 40	Smok'd Beef	— 10	a	— 12
CANDLES—lb.				Lard	— 14	a	— 15
Tallow	— 11	a	— 13	Butter, dairy	— 24	a	— 26
Sperm	— 32	a	— 33	Do. shipping	— 18	a	— 23
COAL.				Cheese, Am.	— 9	a	— 11
Liverp'l ch.	12 50	a	13 25	*RICE—100 lbs.*			
Scotch	10 —	a	11 —	1st quality	3 38	a	3 88
Nova Scotia	10 50	a	11 —	*SALT—bu.*			
Lack'a. ton	— —	a	— —	Turks Island	— 37	a	— 40
Schuylkill	— —	a	— —	St. Ubes	— —	a	— —
COFFEE—lb.				Cadiz	— —	a	— —
Cuba	— 9	a	— 11	Lisbon	— —	a	— —
Brazil	— 10	a	— 11	Liverpool gr.	— 44	a	— —
Porto Rico	— 11	a	— 12	Do. do. sack	1 80	a	2 00
Laguira	— 10	a	— 12	*SEEDS.*			
St. Domingo	— 9	a	— 11	Flax,ro.7 bu.	11 50	a	12 —
Java	— 12	a	— 14	Do. clean	12 50	a	— —
Sumatra	— 10	a	— 11	Timothy, te.	14 —	a	14 50
FEATHERS—lb.				Clover, lb.	— 12	a	— 13
Foreign	— 14	a	— 25	*SOAP—lb.*			
American	— 50	a	— 55	Brown	— 5	a	— 7
FISH—brl.				Castile	— 13	a	— 15
Mackerel	1,10 25	a	10 50	*SUGARS—lb.*			
Do. No. 2	9 25	a	9 50	N. Orl prime	— 6	a	— 7
Do. No. 3	6 25	a	6 50	St. Croix	— 8	a	— 10
Shad, Ct.	1, — —	a	13 25	Porto Rico	— 6	a	— 8
Do. No. 2	8 75	a	— —	Havana, whit	— 9	a	— 11
Do. Maine	12 25	a	12 50	Lump	— 14	a	— 15
Herring dry	2 75	a	3 —	Loaf	— 16	a	— 19
FLAX—lb.				*TALLOW—lb.*			
Russia	— 10	a	— 12	American	— 10	a	— 11
American	— —	a	— 11	Russian	— —	a	— —
FRUIT.				*TEAS—lb.*			
Raisins,cask	4 15	a	4 25	Imperial	— 57	a	1 00
Bunch, box	1 75	a	1 88	Gunpowder	— 57	a	1 00
Muscatel	1 87	a	1 42	Hyson	— 58	a	1 00
Bloom	1 35	a	1 45	Y. Hyson	— 26	a	— 80
Smyrna, lb.	— 4	a	— 5	Hyson Skin	— 34	a	— 50
Currants, Zt.	9 —	a	— 10	Souchong	— 25	a	— 50
HONEY—gal.				Tonkay	— 40	a	— 50
Havana	— 45	a	— 50	Bohea	— 18	a	— 20
HAY—100 lbs.				*TOBACCO—lb.*			
Good qual.	1 —	a	— —	Virginia	— 5	a	— 8
HOPS—lb.				Kentucky	— 7	a	— 11
First sort '36	— —	a	— 10	Ohio	— 9	a	— 13
INDIGO—lb.				Cuba	— 22	a	— 25
Bengal	1 37	a	1 75	St. Domingo	— 9	a	— 18
Manilla	1 25	a	1 30	Manuf. No. 1	— 12	a	— 18
Caraccas	1 40	a	1 45	Do. No. 2,	— 10	a	— 12
Guatamala	1 22	a	1 26	Cavendish	— 12	a	— 40
LIME—cask.				*WOOL—lb*			
Thomaston	1 45	a	— —	Amer. Sax.	— 60	a	— 65
Camden	— —	a	— —	Do. Merino fl	— 50	a	— 67
LEATHER—lb.				Common	— 45	a	— 50
Sole, Oak	— 22	a	— 28	Pulled No. 1,	— 47	a	— —
Do. Hemlk.	— 18	a	— 24	Do. No. 2,	— 30	a	— 35
MOLASSES—gal.				*CORN EXCHANGE.*			
Hav. & Mat.	— —	a	— 35	Flour,NY.bl.	8 50	a	9 00
Trin'd. Cuba	— 38	a	— —	Troy	8 —	a	8 50
Mart. & Gua	— 34	a	— 36	Western	9 —	a	9 87
Porto Rico	— 37	a	— 38	Philadelphia	9 00	a	— —
Orleans	— 37	a	— 38	Georgetown	— —	a	10 50
NAVAL STORES—brl.				Howard st.	10 00	a	— —
Tar	2 25	a	— —	Richmond	9 25	a	9 —
Pitch	— —	a	2 —	Baltimore	9 00	a	— —
Rosin	1 62	a	2 50	Rye Flour	6 —	a	6 25
Turp'tine W	— —	a	3 50	Indian Meal	4 12	a	4 25
OILS—gal.				Wheat, Baltic	1 20	a	1 50
Linseed	— 98	a	1 05	Do. Genesee	— —	a	— —
Whale	— 45	a	46	Do. N. Car.	— —	a	— —
Sperm, sum.	— 90	a	— —	Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00	a	1 00
Do. winter	1 —	a	— —	Corn, N. bu.	1	a	1 06
Fish, brl.	20 —	a	21 —	Do. South.	95	a	1 00
PROVISIONS—brl.				Barley	1 06	a	1 —
Beef,ms city	— —	a	15 —	Oats, North.	— 60	a	— 62

NOTICES.

Mr. DAVID OLIVER, of Burlington, is authorized to obtain susscribers and receive payments for this paper.

Mr. ELISHA RUNYON is our present Agent, instead of Mr. Coriell, on the route to Boundbrook, &c.

☞ WM. D. STEWART, Esq. is our Agent for Somerset and Morris counties, and is authorised to obtain subscribers and receive payments for this paper. JACOB OVERACRE,

January, 1837. *Publishing Agent.*

Traveller's Guide.

☞ Waters' Plainfield and Rahway Stage leaves Plainfield at 6, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted, and arrives at Rahway in time for the quarter before 8 o'clock train of cars for New York. Leaves Rahway on the arrival of the cars from New York, at half past 2, and arrives in Plainfield at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Swiftsure Mail line leaves Plainfield, about 10, A. M. for Elizabethport, in time for the 1 o'clock steamboat for New York, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Returning, leaves Pier No. 1, Washington street, at 10 A. M. for Elizabethport, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and passes through Plainfield between 3 and 4 P. M.

The steamer Passaic leaves Newark at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. for New York. Leaves New York, foot of Barclay street, at 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for Newark.

The Jersey City and Hoboken ferry boats run till 12 o'clock, night.

THADEUS DAVID'S.

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its greater Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Prepared by THADEUS DAVIDS,
222 William Street & 143 Maiden-Lane, N. Y.

T. DAVIDS having been a practical Manufacturer for the last ten years, his attention has been directed to the greatest possible *Excellence of Quality. They have been used by Congress, in most of the National and State Public Offices, and by Merchants and extensive Dealers, all over the Union; and they have taken the First Premium at four successive Fairs of the American Institute.* Testimonials have been received from every quarter, attesting their superiority.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THIS Institution has recommenced its operations under the care of HARVEY DAYTON, M. D.

PLAINFIELD is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

The system of education will be complete and thorough. No pains will be spared to secure the moral rectitude and intellectual vigor of the pupils.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently. Considering a correct and scientific knowledge of our native tongue of the greatest importance, and as furnishing the best foundation for a course of Classical education, the most careful attention will be given to the English Department.

In addition to the usual branches of English education, Book Keeping in all those forms calculated to prepare the youth for mercantile or mechanical pursuits will be efficiently taught.

Dr. D. will have the immediate care of all the departments—will employ suitable assistants and be accountable for their qualifications.

The Female Department is now under the care of Miss MARY H. FOX.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., } *New York City.*
William F. Pyatt, M. D., }
Rev. John Mc Dowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond. }
Nathan Vail, }
Job Squier, Esq., }
Jos. L. Shotwell, } *Plainfield.*
Laing Webster, }
E. L. Sheppard, }
Robert Anderson, }

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, }
JOHN LAYTON, }
ELIJAH SHOTWELL, }
DANIEL SHOTWELL, } *Trustees.*
JARVIS B. AYRES, }
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., }
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq., }

PLAINFIELD, May 18, 1837. 18 tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this Mill; that it is soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. tf

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

BLANK WARRANTS and SUBPŒNAS, for Justices', a clear print on superb paper, for sale here.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 18 4t

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel; Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

English Literature.

THE subscriber announces to the members of his class in the English Language, that he will resume his instructions on Saturday evening, the 13th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, at the Plainfield Seminary. Arrangements will then be made for classes in French, English Composition, Poetic Analysis, Elocution, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, History, Astronomy, Arithmetic and Stenography.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of joining a class in either of the preceding branches, are respectfully requested to attend on the evening above named, as the course of instruction in each department will be described and its practical results detailed.

JACOB T. BERGEN.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837.

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, Cheap for Cash the following Books and Stationary: 1 or 200 'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet, 9 cts single, or 6s. per dozen—1 or 2 dozen Goldsmith's Greece, 31 cts. —1 doz. Dodd on Death, 15 and 18 cts.—English Readers, 2s.—Life of Franklin, 2s.—Large School Testaments, 18 cts.—Pocket do. 2s.—Webster's Spelling Books, 10 cts.—Murray's small grammar, 8 cts.—A large lot of Toy books—Saurin's Sermons—Scott's Napoleon, 3 vols. Republic of Letters—Brambletye House, and many others.

Gilt note paper, various colors, 2 cts. per sheet—India Rubber—Lead pencils—Gold paper—A large lot of Engravings, from 1 cent to $1—Maps of the city of New-York, 9 cts. and 1s.—Age cards, 6 cts.—Kaleidescopes, —Pink saucers—wafers, sand, &c. &c.

Also best warranted German Cologne Water, 5s. and 6s. per bottle—Amber bathing water 2s.—Tooth powder 6s. per box. M. F. CUSHING.

A Chance Yet.

THE Subscriber would rent the House and Store that he now occupies, if applied for soon, separate or together. Possession given very soon.

May 4. 16tf E. V. SHOTWELL.

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle, and those having demands to present them, as he wishes to deal no longer on credit.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, May 4. 16tf

THE Subscriber would offer for sale his remaining stock of Goods Cheap for Cash.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

May 4. 16tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

JAN. 12, 1837. 1 tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

Book and Job Printing.

HAVING effected the necessary arrangements, and been especially fortunate in securing first rate workmen, and having obtained a full assortment of

Fashionable Fancy and Plain Type,

the subscriber desires to inform all persons who may be disposed to employ him in this line, that he is now prepared to execute Printing in all its various branches, with promptness, and in a style of taste and neatness that shall not be exceeded by any at similar prices.

BOOK PRINTING.

It being intended to make Book Printing, an essential part of the business of the Office, particular attention will be paid to it, and it is believed,

That Work will be done as well as in New-York,
and at moderate Prices.

The Translations from the French, extracts from which have been published in this paper, is in press at this office; and other works are confidently expected from the city and elsewhere.

JOBS.

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union," by

May, 1837. J. OVERACRE.

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Course Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

A Chance yet.

A FARM to let on shares or rent, if application is made immediately. It contains about SIXTY-TWO acres, being one mile and a half from Plainfield.

For particulars apply to the subscriber at Plainfield.

April 13. J. B. AYRES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods,

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 9, 1837.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Shaker Village, a full assortment, neatly put up, and for sale by

March 30—tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 1, 1837. 7

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready bailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz.—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1¼ do; 1½ do; 1¾ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

34 Mechanic-street, NEWARK, N. J.

Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN* and *ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD, March 10, 1837. 1 tf

Literary and Entertaining.

THE QUAKER.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

The Quaker stood under his broad smooth brim,
In the plain drab suit, that simple and trim,
Was better than royal robes to him,
Who looked to the inward part,
Foregoing the wealth and honors of earth;
And emptied his breast of the praise of birth,
To seek the pleasures of matchless worth
Reserved for the pure in heart.

And he heaved a sigh at the lofty look
Of the mitred head o'er the gilded book;
And a view of the costly drapery took
With a meek and pitying eye.
'Alas,' said he, as he turned away
From the splendid purple, the grand display,
'What honor to worldy pomp they pay,
In the name of the King Most High!'

Then he looked around on his own proud land,
Where those of his faith were a suffering band,
Enchained in the conscience, and under the hand
Of merciless power oppressed.
'I'll seek,' said the Quaker, 'a happier shore,
Where I and my people may kneel before
The shrine we erect to the God we adore;
And none shall our rights molest!'

And sick of the sounding of empty things,
Of beggarly strife in the island of kings,
His dove-like spirit unfurled her wings,
For a bold and venturous sweep.
She wafted him off, o'er billow and spray,
'Twixt the sea and the sky, on the pathless way,
To a beautiful sylvan scene that lay
Far o'er the boiling deep.

And when he came down, unruffled and staid,
Where along the skirt of the peaceful shade,
The Schuylkill and Delaware rolled, and made
Their friendly waters unite,
The Indian sprang from his light canoe,
The bird to the topmost bough withdrew,
And the deer skipped up on the cliff, to view
The new and unseemly sight.

But the tomahawk dropped from the red man's hand,
When he saw the Quaker advance, and stand
Presenting his purse but to share the land
He had come to share with him.
And scanning his bland and noble face,
Where goodness was all that his eye could trace,
He haughtily smiled at its hiding place,
Far under the hat's broad brim.

'Thou'lt find,' said the Quaker, 'in me, and in mine,
But friends and brothers to thee and to thine,
Who abuse no power and admit no line,
'Twixt the red man and the white,
Save the cords of love as a sacred tie;
For our one great Father who dwells on high,
Regards the child with an angry eye,
Who robs from his brothers' right.'

The Indian passed—and the Quaker stood
The righteous lord of the shadowy wood,
Like the genius of thought, in his solitude,
Till his spirit, the inner man,
Became too mighty to be repressed
Beneath the drab on his ample breast,
Had moved—and with neatness and plainly dressed,
Came forth as his lips began.

'I may not swear but I'll prophesy—
'This lofty forest that towers so high,
Must bow—and its stately head must lie
On the lap of its mother earth!
When the stroke of the axe shall its pride subdue,
And its branching honors the ground shall strew,
Then some of its parts may be reared anew,
To shelter the peaceful hearth!

'Where now the poor Indian scatters the sod
With offerings burnt to an unknown god,
By Gospel light shall the path be trod.
To the Courts of the Prince of Peace.
And, here will commerce appoint her mart;
The marble will yield to the hand of art;
From the sun of science the rays will dart,
And the darkness of nature cease!'

And thus did the vision of prophecy
Expand and blaze to the prophet's eye,
Till it grew so fast and arose so high,
That the gentle words that hung
Like a string of pearls, from his cautious lip,
On their silver thread he was fain to clip,
Lest something more than the truth might slip,
For once from a Quaker's tongue.

But the trees quaked too, at the words he spoke,
For they knew that the knee of the knotted oak,
Must bend ere the vow of the Quaker broke;
And they bowed and kissed the ground.
The hammer and axe had abjured repose;
And the mountains rang with their distant blows,
As the forest fell and the city rose,
And her glory beamed around.

Her laws were as righteous, pure and plain,
As the warm in heart and the cool in brain,
To bind the strong in a silken chain,
Could in wisdom and love devise.
The tongue needed not the bond of a vow,
And man to his fellow worm did not bow,
Nor doff the screen from his open brow,
To any beneath the skies.

The Quaker passed on from land to land,
With the lowly heart and the open hand,
Of one who felt where he soon must stand,
And his final account give in.
For long had he made up his sober mind,
That he could not depart and leave mankind,
With the ample field of the earth behind
No better than he had been.

And bright was the spot where the Quaker came,
To leave it his hat, his drab, and his name,
That will sweetly sound from the trump of Fame,
Till its final blast shall die.
The city he reared from the sylvan shade,
His beautiful monument now is made:
And long have the rivers their pride displayed,
In the scenes they are rolling by.

Open your heart to sympathy, but close it to despondency. The flower which opens to receive the dew, shuts against rain.

GENIUS.—We are exceeding prone to undervalue the services of our fellows, or rather to calculate them by the apparent ease or difficulty with which they are produced. But who can be a judge of the toils and fatigues of another whose labors and habits are so foreign to his own? Genius is looked upon as a sort of inspiration which exerts itself without effort and produces its finished gems at a thought. The world deems not that the mind which builds such stupendous monuments of its power, surviving all that human hands have wrought, must labor, and faint, and agonize in the execution of its task. They can sympathize with the sturdy laborer who struggles against physical obstacles with incessant sweat and weariness. They can condescend to look with pity upon the baffled power of him who finds his labors to fail of their expected success, and bows to the stern necessity of renewing to morrow the almost hopeless labors which have been fruitless to-day. They can grieve over the withering strength and constitution of him whose health has been torn from its iron foundation, by the sacrifice of ease and rest to the unsatisfying acquisition of gain. But for the toil and fatigue, the wrestlings and the frustrated yearnings of the mind, the world has no sympathy. Those who struggle for a feeble sustenance to support the life which they know they must sooner or later resign, and vanish with it from the very remembrances of the world—what are their hunger, and thirst, and fatigue and tears and despondencies, that they should be thought of before those whose every breath—whose every pulsation is pledged for immortality.

How often is the strain of the poet chanted and admired, and its richest feeling luxuriated upon, by the warm imaginative spirits who gather sweets from every flower, without a thought of the lonely solicitude in which it was produced! His name may come carelessly upon their lips; but they forget it, amidst the social rapture which his minstrelsy has awakened; and they revel on, while he raises his sleepless ear to the tones of the midnight bell, as it frightens the echoes from their slumber, and deems it the knell of his long cherished but waning hopes. They laugh and flutter from flower to flower, feasting richly on the banquet which his anguish has purchased for them, while he ceases not his wrestlings with thought, for the momentary enjoyment of repose, but is wholly led captive by the one all absorbing purpose, which, whether sleeping or awake, occupies his dreams of future greatness.

And when, at last, the goal is won, and he has found that rest which the world denied him, though his treasures live after him and find their way into every cabinet, how strangely are they weighed in the balance of posterity! His communions with the muses, and the gushings of bitter thought which made his song immortal, are received as the resistless inspiration of nature. No one will yield to him the reward of his toil, as though it were toil; but he is looked upon as a gifted and exalted one, sent from a higher sphere to astonish the world with miraculous power. And this is the reward of the labors of the mind; to be reported to posterity as one who idly sung away a life of vanity and made himself immortal.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A ludicrous example of this kind of absurdity is told of Mr. K. a courtier in the reign of George III. This person, who is said to be the most absent man in the three kingdoms, went one birth night, to White's Coffee House, St. James, full dressed, except stockings, which he had forgotten, as he accidentally discovered in consequence of spilling hot coffee upon his legs; he immediately sent the waiter to bring him a pair of white silk stockings, expressing his astonishment at the inadvertence he had committed, and congratulating himself on having so fortunately found it out. The stockings being brought to him, he put both on one leg and went to court.

A six foot Kentuckian not long since was travelling in the interior of Pennsylvania, when he put up for the night in a Dutch tavern, where he was excessively annoyed by tormentors of human flesh and blood, which time out of mind have been the peculiar denizens of unclean beds. In the morning when the rest of his fellow passengers had paid their fare, our Kentuckian stepped to the landlord and in a voice of thunder inquired the price of beef in that vicinity.

'De price of beef?' responded the half-frightened and half-wonderstruck tavern-keeper.

'Yes, what is beef a pound in your village?'

'Why tish, let me see—tish sixpence de pound.'

'Here, then,' said the Kentuckian, 'take that,' at the same time throwing down a silver dollar.

'Dat, and vat ish dat for, Mynheer six-footer?'

'Half of it is for my bed and board—and half to purchase beef!'

'Beef for vat?'

'For the hungry bugs in your beds—they came nigh eating me up alive—look here—and there—and here,' said he at the same time showing the bites and marks of blood on his face, arms and legs.

'Do you mean to insinuate that my beds are buggy?' said the landlord, stepping round in a great passion.

'Buggy! to be sure I do—and that you are but one door off from being a murderer—had it been a thin consumptive fellow that had slept where I did last night, instead of me, he would have been a dead man before morning—and to guard against such a catastrophe, I make a present to you of that money—buy beef with it and feed your bugs every night before putting any body into your beds.'

The Dutchman was forced to submit to the joke—the Kentuckian looking fiercely at him all the while, and keeping as cool and determined as if it was a cause of life and death.

THE DUTCHMAN'S HORSE.—Dere's te horse vrow! He'll travel te hill up, an' te road down better as any oder horse never did. Oder day I was riding been, and haf come to Rip Van Winkle's house up; my watch was yust four on te clock—when I was come to Hans Van Waggance's, it was wanting two minutes to four—He beat de time dat much!—*Lowell Compend.*

Man has a right to speak all things, and write all things—but no right to impose his opinions on others.

The New-Yorker.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker in its folio or ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine in the highest degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will still be devoted in nearly equal proportions to Literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current intelligence of the day. Under the first department, (comprising the two outer pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books of general interest, Extracts from the most popular and deserving works in press or just given the public, brief Biographical, Historical, Desultory and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of intelligence more especially (comprising the inner form of the paper) will embody the News of the Day, foreign and domestic, proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Executive, and more summarily of the State Legislature, with a still briefer notation of the more important Legislative measures of other States; also an impartial account of all important political movements and doings throughout the Union, Conventions, Nominations, Elections, &c. &c. Beside these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but courteous comments upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance in force or in contemplation, avoiding as far as possible, any allusion to or interference with party politics local or national—exhibiting, whenever practical, the arguments opposed to the views editorially advanced, and laboring rather to enforce the full and consistent application of acknowledged political truths, than ambitiously to strike out new paths, and propound new doctrines. Brief notices of New books, pamphlets, periodicals and occasionally of the Drama, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, Feb. 25 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of good paper, and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at Two dollars per annum in advance. If not paid in advance the price will be Two dollars fifty cents within the year, or Three dollars when payment is delayed until its expiration. Any person remitting Ten dollars free of postage or other charge will be entitled to six copies for one year, or in like proportion for any larger number.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday evening on a larger and a better sheet, (26 by 40) in a form expressly calculated for preservation. Each number will consist of sixteen pages of three columns each, of the same width and about half the length of those of the folio, and contain beside all the matter of the folio excluding advertisements, two or three columns of additional literary selections, and a page of Music prepared expressly for this paper under the supervision of a distinguished professor and teacher of music. In this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in America.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for Three dollars per annum in advance. Where payment is not made in advance Three dollars fifty cents will be required if delayed till the expiration of the year, Four dollars. For six months, the price will be Two dollars in advance. Any person who forwards us Four dollars, positively free of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies for one year and in the same proportion for a larger sum; but no subscriptions taken through agents will be taken on any other terms than those given above.

Local Agents are entitled to charge us 20 per cent. commission on new subscriptions and 15 on collections, with postage on all letters containing a remittance of Five dollars or over—no others. A subscriber who takes a copy of each edition in his own name, will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpoel,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finell,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Urmston,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bullman,
Dr. Craig,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Ceve,
James I. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brocaw,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Lauterette,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrisop,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Stead,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Vail,
Robert Vail,	Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 18, 1837. 5y1

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Envuy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[*Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.*

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been afflected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system.

JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonery affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect.

SAMUEL HINMAN,

Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 231 Rivington-street.

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

JAMES ROBBINS,

17th street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 26th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blads, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices: from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper for sale at this office.

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1837. NUMBER 21.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGMENT.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed for the use of Locomotives from Bergen-Hill to East Brunswick, and until farther notice the following rates will be charged:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents; to Rahway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 1 o'clock, P. M.	At 11 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
At 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M.	At 5 oclock, P. M.

On Sundays, the 11 1-2 A. M. and 1 P. M. trips are omitted.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., 1-4 before 2 P. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5 1-2 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*

(Every night except Sunday,—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at 9 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 10 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the Offices before taking their seats in the Cars otherwise they will be charged *extra prices*; viz.—37 1-2 cts. to Newark, and one-third more than the above to all other places.

The office in NewYork is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *Boat starts punctually*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st.; and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

May 15th, 1837. 20

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen; the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its greater Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Prepared by THADEUS DAVIDS,
222 William Street & 143 Maiden-Lane, N. Y.

T. DAVIDS having been a practical Manufacturer for the last ten years, his attention has been directed to the greatest possible *Excellence of Quality. They have been used by Congress, in most of the National and State Public Offices, and by Merchants and extensive Dealers, all over the Union; and they have taken the First Premium at four successive Fairs of the American Institute.* Testimonials have been received from every quarter, attesting their superiority.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Plaster and Oil.

ON HAND, and for Sale, a constant supply of GROUND PLASTER and LINSEED OIL, at the lowest cash prices at my Mills, at Greenbrook.

STELLE RANDOLPH.

May 3d, 1837. 16 tf

The following lines are from an English paper, published in 1835. They are appropos at this time.

CONFIDENCE AND CREDIT.

The day was dark, the markets dull,
The 'Change was thin, Gazettes were full,
And half the town was breaking;
The countersign of cash was 'stop;'
Bankers and bankrupts shut up shop,
And honest hearts were aching.

When near the bench, my fancy spied
A faded form, with hasty stride,
Beneath grief's burthen stooping—
Her name was credit, and she said,
Her father Trade was lately dead,
Her mother, Commerce, drooping.

The smile that she was wont to wear,
Was withered by the hand of care,
Her eyes had lost their lustre;
Her character was gone she said,
For basely she had been betrayed,
And nobody would trust her.

That honest Industry had tried
To gain fair Credit for his bride,
And found the lady willing;
But ah! a fortune hunter came,
And Speculation was his name:
A rake not worth a shilling.

The villain was on mischief bent,
He gained both Dad and Mam's consent,
And then poor Credit smarted;
He filched her fortune and her fame,
He fixed a blot upon her name,
And left her broken-hearted.

When thus poor credit seemed to sigh,
Her cousin Confidence came by,
(Methinks he must be clever;)
For when he whispered in her ear,
She checked the sigh, she dried the tear,
And smiled as sweet as ever.

Popular Tales.

For the Plainfield Union.

SOUP FOR THE POOR.

[*Extract from "Stories translated from the French," now in Press: By a Teacher in New-York.*]

"Economy is indispensible to all classes of Society—without this virtue, the poor expose themselves to the greatest misery; the middling classes lose their happy independence, and the rich prepare for themselves severe privations." Without it, noblemen would tarnish the glory of their inheritance, and the monarch himself would risk the prosperity of the nation, the happiness of his people and the splendor of his crown. We are all subject to the changes of fortune, but our Creator to enable us to meet them has given us the power to profit by the experience of the past, and thus to provide for the future. He wishes us when we are enjoying the pleasures of life, not to forget, that reverses may come, and in the time of enjoyment we ought to remember the day of adversity, and may all who read this little anecdote, this historical fact, be convinced that prodigality will only yield those passing enjoyments which are soon to give place to regrets and repentance, and that without order and economy we shall never obtain that peace of home, which yields the highest enjoyment in every station, or that public esteem, without which we shall lose our rank among men.

Marcel and Bartien were stone cutters; they worked together for several years in the same yard, which belonged to one of the most distinguished masons in the capital. They were both married and had several children. Marcel had three daughters, educated by their mother in industrious habits, and the most respectful submission to their parents. Bartien had three boys of six, seven and eight years, fond of play, and of good natural dispositions, but left to themselves by their mother, a fat lively woman, who was fond of amusing by her tattle all the neighbors. Whilst Madame Marcel, surrounded by her daughters, whom she had instructed in sewing and embroidery kept her house with great order and neatness.

Madame Bartien in going to buy necessary provisions for her house, would stop and talk at the Fruit shop, laugh at the door of the wine merchant, and in stopping at the baker's to see who came to supply themselves with bread, would sometimes be absent from her house three or four hours, during which time her children would quarrel, bruise their faces, tear their clothes, and on finding them hungry, she would supply their wants with cakes and fruit. Marcel and Bartien were friends and assisted in each other's work, but their wives were as much divided. Although living in the same street they rarely visited each other. Madame Bartien constantly made herself merry with the gossips in the village, with the reserved conduct of Madame Marcel, whom she treated as a prude, a parsimonious despotic hypocrite, to whom her husband yielded as a slave. Madame Marcel, on her part, never said ny thing upon the light character of her rival, whom she considered as a tatler whose talk was dangerous—as an extravagant woman, who only dreamed of her pleasure, and who only occupied herself for her family in those things which they could not live without.

But what most divided these women was jealousy of the ease and comfort which existed in the family of Marcel. The children of Bartien was often found playing in the street far from their home, whence madame Marcel had more than once taken them to their mother, who was always ready at making apologies for her house being in disorder. She was usually dirty in her person, and careless in her dress, but on one of these occasions there was seen spread over the foot of the bed, a pretty English robe, a lace collarette by which she was going to be distinguished on the next day at the ball under the great chestnut tree.

Bartien and his wife went every Sunday with their three children to the most frequented public house on the Barrier, and always returned late after having dissipated all they had gained through the week.

The alluring conversation, the fresh and laughing face of Madame Bartien amused her husband, and flattered his self-love; it gave him inexpressible pleasure to see her company sought by the most accomplished of the frequenters, and to hear the laughter of those who surrounded her. So true it is, that rank or station do not alter the nature of man, and a coquette would be as much pleased with flattery at a public house, as one in a gilded saloon, who should attract and receive the homage of the most distinguished.

Marcel and his wife passed their Sundays very differently: part of each one was spent in teaching their children religious duties and in reading from instructive books, and (according to the custom of their country) after they had dined, which cost much less at home than at a public house, they would walk as far as the Jardin des Plantes or on the bank of the river. Sometimes they would go as far as the wood of Vincennes, and under a large tree upon the grass, they would refresh themselves from provisions which had been brought in a small basket by themselves. The sacred domestic ties were by these little excursions drawn closer, the simplicity of the young girls was preserved in all its purity, and when the sun had ceased to shine over this interesting group, they would return united and happy to their peaceful home. The whole would cost them only about five francs, while Bartien and his family would spend fifteen or twenty, and always came home with heated heads, worn down by fatigue and very little disposed to recommence their work on Monday. When they met in the workyard, where Bartien could remain only half a day, the enjoyments of the preceding would furnish a topic for their conversation. Bartien pale, his limbs stiffened, told of all that had charmed him a la villete: enumerated with pride the bottles of wine he had drunk, and the games of billiards he had played; the contra dances that his wife had danced; the plays of his three children; whose taste for pleasure increased every day, and who were disposed to walk in the steps of their father.

Marcel who had nothing to say of fatigue, and who was in a better state for working, told of his walk in the wood, of their humble collation upon the grass, and was full of the praises of his wife, and his three daughters, whose amiable qualities he said were the fruit of the example of their mother.

"Stop, Marcel, and do not tell me of these prudish and affected women, who despise the pleasures of the people. You are led like a child by your wife; it only makes your comrades think the less of you."

"I am not led more than you, our tastes are different, that is all. You only like noisy pleasures; those who sing and drink and dance at the great chestnut tree. I prefer the trees and fields, besides, your children are boys and you may expose them with less danger to such pleasure, and such exercises of the body are more suitable for their sex and age. But my children are girls, to whom I ought to give a different education. It would not suit me to let them mix in the dances of the Public House, where very often light conversation and waltzing which is still more dangerous, may corrupt their innocence. It is lawful for every man to guard his treasure, and I have none more precious than the morals of my children."

"We may easily see, my poor Marcel, by these sentiments, that you are the paroquet of your wife; she is a miser, that will not leave a cent in your pockets; a woman who despises her equals, who is a reader of good books; a savante who would think herself dishonoured by chatting a moment with her neighbors.

"Bartien, you tell me that I am the paroquet of my wife, are you not rather that of yours? does she not love pleasure more than she does her duty to her family? and does she not spend all you earn, and laugh at all who love order and economy? it is the ordinary. But let us leave this, our wives are not alike, is it our fault? and ought that to prevent our living as good friends?"

"No! without doubt, I am willing to do you justice, you can drink a glass of wine as well as well as myself. You are a good man and it is but just that I should be sorry to see you led by your prudish wife, but as you have said let us leave our wives to do as they please, and remain good friends."

"With all my heart, and that there may not remain any thing between us, let us seal our peace by drinking together, a small glass of 'Eau de Ke.'"

"Willingly."

"But on condition that I treat, I wish to prove that my wife, economist as she may be, has left me still a few pence in my pocket."

"These conversations were not held between these two friends again. They never made their living a subject of conversation, much less the conduct of their wives, they left them to talk as they pleased without making any comment. This mutual tolerance increased their esteem and friendship, with the exception of Sundays, which each one passed in his own manner. They frequently worked on one stone, when fitting it for building.

One day when they were employed at a wing of a building which joined one of the hospitals of Paris, they saw the distribution of soup made for the poor of the neighborhood by the Sisters of Charity. A great number of these poor people were seated on benches of stone along the walls of the hospital, each one received from the hands of these estimable women a stone cup, containing soup for the poor, but sufficient to nourish and renew their strength. They ate or devoured this pious offering with a wooden spoon, or one of pewter, which was given to them: others who could not procure this indispensible article used oyster shells which they picked up at the corner of the street, and washing them at a neighboring fountain. Sight at once painful and touching, presenting a terrible lesson to those whose prodigalities and passions conduct them to misery! Precious example to the rich who are able by their superfluities and the meat that falls from their tables, to lessen the evils of suffering hunger, and receive the blessings of the poor.

"It is this," said Bartien, "that makes so many vagabonds. If the rich should give less, the people would be obliged to labour, as we do, through heat and cold in the yards."

"Would you do better, charity does not choose her objects, she gives to all who need."

"I would suffer a great deal," said Bartien, "before I would humble myself to go with the crowd and wait at the door of a hotel, upon a bench of stone, devouring soup, like those vile animals who pick up their food any where: for myself, I could never accept it."

"Well, you say that, because you gain as I do 5 or 6 franks a day, but if an accident should happen, a wound or a long illness, and if you find it impossible to get bread for your wife and children, you would speak another language, and, as the proverb says, "Hunger will drive a wolf from the woods."

"It is very certain, if we should think of all that might interfere with our industry, we should be more economical, should we not?"

"That is just what my wife repeats to me. It is in the season of plenty that it is necessary to lay up, and as the proverb says again, 'If you do not wish to be thirsty, keep a place for your drink."

"Bah! your proverb does not know what it says, I should be very sorry not to be thirsty; above all when I go to the gardens, the bottle of wine which is worth most to me, is that which increases thirst. I do not like to put off pleasure until to-morrow, and when I am enjoying I never leave until my purse is empty. Vive le joie!"

When Marcel and Bartien conversed in this manner each one maintained his own opinion, which was unalterable. One aided by the best of wives, saved as much as possible, and dreaded nothing so much as to be reduced to a situation in which he would be forced to ask assistance. The other was proud and enslaved by intemperate habits; and although rough and very decided, he was the very humble servant of the merry woman of whom he congratulated himself to be the husband.

His physical force and high reputation among the stone cutters made him careless of providing for the future, and if sometimes his purse was emptied on Sunday evening, he worked as if he was tasked on the morrow, and his wife and children were soon provided with all the necessaries of life. It is true that his children were always badly clothed, and did not yet know how to read; whilst the children of Marcel were comfortably clad in clothes of their own making, and were remarked for their neatness and modest deportment. They wrote under the dictation of their excellent mother passages from the best moral authors, which they recited every evening to their father, whom they made happy after the labors of the day by their improvement and exercises.

This striking contrast necessarily excited jealouses with which their husbands, faithful to their promise, never mingled. But these might perhaps have finished by breaking the union that subsisted between them if Bartien, who did not pay his rent punctually, had not been obliged to change his dwelling and retire very much reduced to the fifth story of another house, while Marcel and his family remained respectably established in the third one of a house which they had by their economy decently furnished. Every month they added fifty francs to that which they already possessed in that noble institution, the Savings Bank.

Concluded next week.

From the Ohio Observer.

The Biter Bit.—Johnny Smith of ———, on the Western Reserve, is one of your "cute" Yankee chaps who means to make money either by hook or by crook,—acting in accordance with the old man's advice to his sons—to make money—honestly, if possible—but, to *make money.*

For this purpose he commenced keeping a tavern, where he accommodated travellers with such luxuries as food and lodging, &c. with hay and oats for beasts, all in different style—while his main efforts were directed to furnishing to all who would pay, such *necessaries* as the "*good critter*," variously compounded, might afford; his special sympathy being excited in behalf of such, as were obliged to pass by the cold water tavern below, where only the *staff of life* could be obtained—that here, they might be furnished with the *life itself.*

Johnny found however, that his "honest endeavors to supply a suffering public with necessaries "according to law," did not line his pocket with the ready, so fast as he had hoped, and he concluded in these days of speculation and adventure to try his hand at the thing himself, and thus 'with two strings to his bow,' make fortune doubly sure.

Johnny's genius however, ran in no common channel; no thought had he of purchasing government land, and laying out a city in the region of Moonshine—nor would he purchase city lots forty miles beyond the western extremity of lake Superior, at ten times their value, that he might gull some honest soul, by selling them out at the moderate advance of 100 per cent. No, no, John was too honest for this. He was for making money in a regular way, so that come what would, no man would be ruined by him.

Now what does he do, but propose to some veteran dealers in "Bogus money," to furnish him with a quantity of half dollars so well executed that he might safely pass them in change, and thus be able to satisfy the craving appetites of his customers, for "blue ruin."—give them solid stuff instead of vile paper," and at the same time aid General Jackson in his laudable efforts to substitute a metal currency instead of rags.

No sooner proposed than acceeded to, Johnny is furnished with $1000, which he is allowed to carry to merchant or silver smith—to chink—cut or melt—and if the cheat is detected, then upon the return of the box, there should be no sale.

With much solicitude he makes the experiment, it goes well; no detection ensues, for the sufficient reason, that the coin is composed of solid silver.

The experiment made, he hastens to his friends, overjoyed at the prospect of realizing a fortune, and after higgling—screwing—and bantering a sufficient time to show that he knows a thing or two—and is up to trap—he concludes a bargain in which he pays $250 in hand, and gives his note for $250 more,—receives his $1000 box, and at the end of two days will find three similar ones, of "spurious metal" (for so the contract readeth) in a certain place, which, after the above named time he may visit at his leisure.

That night and the following days his *waking* dreams, for sleep he could not—were delightful; of happy men he was the happiest; and when the appointed time arrived, with joy he bore the precious treasure to his home.

Now when alone by the midnight lamp, does he resolve to feast his eyes on that, for which he so long has labored;—that which will make him happy in the possession of riches.

The cover is unfastened—the envelope removed—when, horror!!! the box is filled with cast iron.

With hands drooping by his side and countenance wofully elongated—John stands the picture of disappointment and chagrin.

Soon he recovers, and determines to know the worst—and another, and *another* box, proclaims the same sad tale.

Half doubting the evidence of his senses, he flies to that before in his possession, when dreadful to relate, his 'Bogus money" as "good as pure," and by magic hands had been exchanged for the same vile metal as the rest!

What is now to be done? *The biter is fairly bit:* before the dawn of day, John is winding his way to the County seat to consult with legal counsel, as to the best mode of bringing the rogues to justice, and if possible to recover his loan of cash and paper.

Upon examination of the written contract, the lawyer gravely advises him to go home, and in future to deal with honest men, as the term of the contract for the delivery of "*spurious metal,*" had been strictly complied with, and the law would give him no redress.

Surely as saith the old proverb,

"Honesty is the best policy."

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15. 1837.

☞ Since the publication of the last number, the Printing and Editing of the Plainfield Union has passed from the (head and) hands of Mr. Overacre into those of the subscriber, with the advice and concurrence of the committee. As is usual in such cases, a few words will be said, of the course I intend to pursue.

Its Political complexion will remain as heretofore, that is, as the township is nearly equally divided between the Whig and Van Buren parties, I shall endeavor to support the paper and myself, by "shaving both sides,"—but in every case, the truth will be given, as far as I can discover it, whether for or against either, uninfluenced by prejudice or fear.

Particular attention will be paid to make the paper useful and influential as respects virtue and morality.

Its literary character and appearance will be as good as can possibly be afforded.

The paper will be delivered to the village subscribers on Thursday morning, invariably; and to most of those in the country, during the day. Much care will be taken to supply all the subscribers regularly, and at the time specified.

No credit given or asked for. During the continuance of the present pressure, Country subscribers are requested to pay quarterly; and village subscribers as soon as convenient.

Those who have paid in advance for the paper or advertising for the year, will be supplied until the close of the first volume, without farther charge.

In fine I shall do the utmost to please myself; to do as much good as I possibly can; to make as much money as I can honestly; to owe no man any thing; and, to satisfy all concerned. Reader, your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MILTON F. CUSHING.

After a suspension of one week, "The Plainfield Union" has again commenced,—has re-engaged with its contemporary runners in the race for fame and profit, and we trust not soon to be again suspended, or even distanced. We trust that henceforth its course will be onward—onward and upward, while Plainfield remains prosperous and flourishing, as at present.

The suspension took place without the knowledge of the committee, though our predecessor, Mr. Overacre, supposed that they were sufficiently aware of it. He had told them that he could not continue it without their assistance, which they refused, supposing that the resources of the paper were fully able to support it—that it could and ought to sustain itself, with prudent management. In this we entirely agree with the Committee, or, certainly we should not have accepted their offers to undertake the task of conducting it, without expectation of profit from any other source, as we did.

We are well acquainted with the resources of the 'Union' as well as its expenses, and also we are well acquainted with the business of newspaper printing, and we say with perfect confidence, that its income, even now, is fully equal to the expenditures necessary to carry it on, and undoubtedly, in a very short time it will be profitable. Much has been said of the pressure of the times, but that does not materially hurt us, on account of the zeal and public spiritedness of the Village inhabitants, who are fully determined to support a paper, and have thus far done the utmost to encourage it. First they purchased for themselves a Printing Office, paying therefor about $800, and secondly, almost every family and man takes the paper,—and more than half have already paid for it for the year, and there is not we think a dozen in the village who would not pay as soon as asked. Many of the country subscribers have also paid, and none to our knowledge have refused. How then is the pressure to stop the paper? If those who are indebted to us, pay, as there appears every disposition to do, there will be no occasion of our becoming indebted to any one, and consequently no necessity of the publication ceasing. All we ask is that we are treated with the same courtesy as was our predecessor, and that we receive the same patronage and encouragement, and the paper cannot and shall not be discontinued.

We hope, therefore, that the short suspension will neither injure the reputation of the paper, or of our village, as not being able to support a respectable newspaper. We hope also that the friends of the paper will not withdraw their confidence, or think that no dependance can be placed on its continuance, for there cannot be a shadow of a doubt of its being continued for years.

OUR STATE LEGISLATURE, after a most remarkable session of 12 days, closed its sitting on Friday afternoon, 2d inst. While we were yet looking for news of their having done something, the first we hear of their doings is their adjournment. During the session nothing of importance has been done, only two propositions having been passed, one legalizing some appointments made by the Governor, and the other authorizing the treasurer of the state, to borrow $15,000.

The Special Session of the Legislature was called at an extraordinary season of the year, on an extraordinary occasion, and, indeed, they may be said to have conducted in an extraordinary manner. The expense of the session to the state is from $2,800 to $3000, and they have done nothing. Called for the purpose of devising such means of lightening the distress every where prevalent, as in their wisdom they should deem proper, they have terminated the session without passing a single act tending in the least towards that object.

This blame-worthy result is charged by one party to the other, most violently, neither taking any blame to themselves. But we think both parties can be blamed with perfect justice. There was not that union and harmony between the members of the upper house there should have been, when called together on an occasion like the present, and why there was not every man may judge for himself whom to blame,—the facts are these:

There were sundry appointments to be made soon by the Legislature for long terms, and the Van Buren men wished to make them. Accordingly they moved to go into joint ballot for that purpose. The Assembly adopted the motion, there being a Van Buren majority of 16 in that body. In the Council, however, owing to the absence of two Whig members, one or both from sickness, there were six on each side. On Wednesday Morning, May 31st, several bills from the Assembly, including that for the relief of the banks, were on the table ready for action, when a motion was made to take up the resolution for a joint meeting. A Whig member then moved that said resulution be postponed, and take up the bills for relief. On this motion the vote was 6 to 6; and the Governor gave his casting vote against the postponement. A motion to adjourn was negatived in the same way; whereupon those who opposed the joint resolution left their seats. No quorum remaining, the Council of necessity adjourned.

In the afternoon the same thing was done; the Whigs retiring as soon as the joint ballot question came up, and the Council were obliged to adjourn.

On Thursday the same process was repeated. After the retirement of the Whigs in the afternoon, the remaining members prepared a preamble and resolution, to be sent to the Assembly on Friday morning, stating that they had been unable to form a quorum, for several days past, to transact the important business before them, owing to the refusal of the minority of the body to be present.

On Friday afternoon, as it seemed impossible for the parties ever to agree, the Legislature adjourned *sine die*.

FIRE.—The large Flouring Mills at Stanhope, owned by Robert P. Bell, the most valuable and extensive in this part of the state, were destroyed by fire, on Saturday evening, the 3d inst. The circumstances of the case lead to the undoubted conviction that it was the work of an incendiary. The fire will be a great loss to the whole surrounding country, as well as to the enterprising proprietor. Loss estimated from $12,000 to $15,000—insured $5000, of which 2000 was insured in the Mutual Insurance Office of this village.

Mr. Bell has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the persons supposed to have set the mills on fire, and it is much to hoped that they will be brought to justice.

THE CROPS.—The Farmers of this vicinity have not informed us of the state of the crops hereabouts, but judging from appearances, we think, to say the least, that they are as good or better than common, this season. The weather of late has been very favorable, and the prospects for a large harvest, have inconceivably improved the last six weeks. We copy the following notices on this subject from our exchange papers,—all of which we are happy to see speak very encouragingly:

THE CROPS.—The crops in this vicinity promise well. The winter grain has every appearance of being excellent in quality, and fair in quantity, though rather thin in some cases, in consequence of being frozen out during the winter. Indian Corn, where planted on suitable ground looks well, and a large crop may be expected. Our exchange papers give flattering accounts of the prospects of the farmer in every direction, particularly since the late favorable weather.—*Woodbury Herald.*

We were informed, by a Bucks county farmer, that the wheat and rye crops in that county, had greatly improved within the last few weeks, and promised very fair, especially the former, provided it was not essentially harmed by the "fly," which had made its appearance in many fields, although thus far had done no material injury.

From information received from various places, both within and without the state, the wheat and rye crops are likely to afford a fair average yield. As respects this district of country, they are very promising; the corn is handsomely up; the oats look remarkably well, and the grass never better.—*Germantown Tel.*

The prospect of the coming harvest, in the South and west, give promise of unusual abundance.—*N. Y. Sun.*

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—About 2 o'clock Saturday morning, 3d inst. a fire broke out in the lower part of the large five story brick building No. 109 Washington st. New York, occupied as a Public store, which was entirely destroyed with the whole of its contents. The building extended nearly through to Greenwich street, and contained a large amount of goods.

While the firemen were actively engaged in subduing the flames, the north end wall of the building gave way, and melancholy to relate buried two of the firemen in the ruins. Also, a young man apparently between 16 and 17 years, got so severely bruised, that very little hope is entertained of his recovery.

The fire is supposed to have originated from the spontaneous combustion of Lucifer Matches. It was used as a United States Public Store and was crowded from cellar to roof with goods, which were entirely destroyed.

Several heavy explosions took place during the fire, which shook the walls to their foundation. The loss is estimated at about half a million of personal property, insured to the amount of $150,000. The building was owned by Samuel Swartwout, the Collector of the port, and was insured.

For the Plainfield Union.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The remarks of my worthy successor, Mr. Cushing, which he requested me to examine, may lead some to infer, that he considers the course I pursued in publishing the Union, somewhat imprudent. So it was,—or rather so it has proved. No one will fail to recollect, however, that when this paper was undertaken, the prospects of the country in general, and of this place especially, were very different from what they are at present. Then it was expected that by this time, or soon after, we should have a Bank, a Rail road, and every facility added to our flourishing mechanical operations, for advancing on the road to wealth with locomotive speed; and the style of execution, the quantity of matter, and the quality of the materials of the "Union" were made to corespond with these high expectations.

All that was absolutely necessary to my remaining, was credit to a moderate amount for obtaining paper and ink from New York. This the Committee thought proper to withhold. Mr. Cushing, having ready money, was induced to take my place. Being every way worthy of your confidence and support, I cannot but hope that his experience will not disappoint the generous hopes he has expressed in reference to the future. The errors I fell into, he will very naturally avoid; and you will no doubt get as good a paper as he can afford to publish, for the income it shall yield.

J. OVERACRE.

GOVERNOR RITNER'S REFUSAL TO ASSEMBLE THE LEGISLATURE.—The Governor of Pennsylvania having been solicited to convene the legislature of that state, has thought proper to issue his proclamation announcing that he deems the step inexpedient.

The following are his reasons:

"Because all measures which have been proposed to be adopted by the State Legislature, to meet the emergency, would, in my opinion, rather increase than diminish the real difficulties of our condition.

Authority to the banks to issue notes of denomination less than five dollars, would be the infliction of a great permanent evil, to alleviate a temporary embarrassment, and would only be the substitution of the lower denominations of a circulating medium for the higher denomination of the same without withdrawing any of the latter from circulation.

The passage of a law to save the forfeiture of the charter, to which the banks will become subject, by continuing to refuse specie for their notes, would only increase and render more lasting the mischief. The instant result would in all probability be a vast and ruinous increase of the bank note circulation—a correspondent diminution of its real value—a dangerous facility of retaining loans—a sudden rise in the nominal value of all kinds of property—a further increase of the mad spirit of speculation—and finally, the incurring of a real amount of debt, which must afterwards be paid in hard money, dollar for dollar, to the ruin of thousands.

The passage of a law for the stay of execution in case of debt, besides aggravating the evil just named, would accustom our citizens to a disregard for the obligations of laws and for punctuality in their dealings."

From the Journal of Commerce.

Messrs. Editors:—These are times of distress for all classes of the community. The rich suffer the loss of part of their possessions, though they want not for the necessaries of life; but many of the poor *in this city are at this moment suffering and wasting away the sands of life for the want of bread!* and they are not all worthless members of the community, or vagabonds not fit to live, but respectable mechanics and working men who are sober men and have families; they cannot about our streets from door to door to beg, although they are willing to dig, and daily seek (but in vain) for something to do whereby they may obtain by honest means their daily bread. I know a family consisting of a widow and four children (respectable too) who lived four days on a sixpenny loaf of bread. They have now however a temporary relief, from kind neighbours. I this morning saw a mechanic seeking for work, who had been out of employ four months, his family sick, had spent his last sixpence, and said he was willing to suffer himself for the want of bread, but as a father he could not bear to see his children starving before his eyes. He is an honest, faithful man. These are not insulated instances, even that have fallen under my own observation. And now what is to be done? Shall it be said of New York that her citizens and their families shall starve? Would not their blood cry from the ground for vengeance? And, if under present circumstances it would be impossible to supply the hungry with bread, would it not be honorable, would it not be policy to stay some of our public improvements that means might be obtained to secure such a benevolent object? I hope you will call the attention of the public to this matter, and such suggestions as the merits of the case requires.

Yours, &c. B.

THE STATE OF THE CITY.—If it be any comfort to our country friends, they may know that one-half of the artists, mechanics, clerks, women, and laborers of every class in our city are wholly out of employment, and could not earn their daily bread for their labor in any capacity. They have no rational hope of better times until business and credit revive and that will be—when? Our merchants that have not failed are alone in their glory; now and then a stranger comes into the city, walks astounded through the solitude of Pearl street finds that his Western or Southern money cannot be sold or exchanged for goods, and that nobody will sell on credit, and goes pensively home again. Even the markets begin to look gaunt and the theaters are deserted. Now and then the desolation is enlivened by the arrival of a vessel bringing three or four hundred English paupers—some of whom are landed at Amboy to avoid quarantine and commutation money; but they generally get comfortably settled in our Alms House within a day or two. Winter and starvation are yet some months off.—*New Yorker.*

Haverhill, (Mass) May 27.

HOW TO CURE HARD TIMES.—We are extremely gratified to witness the facility with which our people accommodate themselves to the times.

We have twenty six shoe shops in the village of our residence in Bradford, they were stowed full of men and boys, and the sound of the hammer was incessant last winter from day-light to ten at night. A few weeks since the whole system of shoe business was deranged, instead of a press for hands, there was little employment, and less pay. Our people walked the streets, talked politics and played ball a few days to prepare their limbs and bodies for other operations, and then took to farming and gardening, with an industry truly amusing and praiseworthy. Lots of land are procured by almost every mechanic who has a family, the door-yards and out-houses searched for manure, and on every pleasant day the fields are *all alive* with cheerful laborers.

We ascertained a few days since that one small farm of 18 or 20 acres which was let out this spring, had thirteen occupants—Many other fields are let in pieces, and we doubt not that next autumn will witness the owners out of the reach of speculation in grain and flour. Our other villages are pursuing a similar course. It is a hard job to starve a yankee unless you catch him unawares.

LABORERS WANTED.—The Peoria (Illinois) Register of May 20th, says—

Lumber and all kinds of building materials in great demand. Common laborers much wanted in town and country. Wages from 18 to 25 dollars per month.

We take the following items from the same paper, which hold out inducements to emigration in this season of distress along the sea-board—

Provision Market.

Flour, 100 lbs.	3 50	to	4-00.
Beef, lb.	4	to	5.
Pork	6	to	7.
Butter,	25	to	31.
Corn meal, bushel,	62	to	75.
Oats,	35	to	40.
Corn.	40	to	50.
Potatoes,	33	to	35.

The above indicates the present prices of our provision market, supplied in part daily from the surrounding country.

The money market is rather tight, and few sales are being made. Business generally is dull, though the real eastern panic is not felt here. We observe steamboat freights are scarce, yet the amount of emigration by the river is greater than last year.

The Currency.—Specie is becoming more plenty as the amount of eastern bills, in circulation, diminishes. The notes of many eastern banks are held below par, and Mississippi money is refused.

Change is not really so scarce as it seems to be. Many persons go about and purchase trifling articles which they do not want, merely for the purpose of getting bills changed. We heard of a man, who got his hair cut three times in different places, in one day and had a bill changed each time. A boy called at a barber's the other day to get shaved, who had no appearance of down upon his chin, when the barber, suspecting his design, asked him if he had the change, when he produced a bill,—and he was sent off without being lathered. The history of the times is full of such examples. There is no doubt change enough for all the ordinary business of community, if people will not hoard it.—*Lowell Pat.*

A GROSS VIOLATION OF OUR LAWS has been committed by the master of the British ship Lockwoods—who having landed his pauper passengers at Amboy, after being notified by the competent authorities not to leave the quarantine anchorage, went at once to sea.

More of the same sort of passengers, it appears by the annexed letter from the Health Officer are expected.

QUARANTINE, June 2, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have just learned that the following British Ships are now on their way here with orders to land their passengers at Amboy, viz.:—Phœbe, with 325 passengers; Sherbrook, with 202; Harriet, with 246—773 paupers—to be sent into our city.

Yours respectfully, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ROCKWELL.
Health Officer.

AARON CLARK, Esq., Mayor.

The Corporation Attorney has commenced proceedings against Thomas Irving & Co., as the consignees of the Br. ship "The Lockwoods," and Rawson and McMurray, for aiding and abetting this infraction of the Quarantine laws.

Our citizens will be gratified to see that the Common Council at the instance of Alderman Stephens, have authorized an enquiry into the landing of foreign paupers on the Jersey shore. Upwards of 300 have been turned in upon us this week, and the Health Officer at the Quarrantine has received information that three other vessels are now on their way hither, with 773 more!

The public authorities along the whole seaboard should take prompt measures to stop the influx of this miserable, destitute, and debilitated class of emigrants. We are not prepared, just now, to become the Alms-House of Europe.—*Newark Sentinel.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH has divided—in other words, the 'Old School' has turned the 'New School' out of doors. The Synods of Western Reserve, Geneva, Genesee, and Utica, are among the most heinous offenders, and have been honored with a special ejectment. The Presbytery of Wilmington, Del. and the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia have been dissolved. The only serious trouble is concerning the funds and property of the Church, which the 'Old School' seem disposed to monopolize. The Home Missionary and other Societies under the control of the 'New School' have been included in the exclusion.—*New-Yorker.*

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—The house of Capt. Abraham Nicholas, of Washington township, was struck by lightning, on Monday last, while seven persons were in it, and every thing except one bureau and the inmates, literally demolished. The house was a frame, and partitions and weather boarding, roof and chimney were scattered to the winds; all the chairs and tables were broken to bits; plates and pots destroyed, waiters and candlesticks melted, and not one life lost! While the beds were set on fire a child lying in one of them was preserved; while the chairs were shattered, those who occupied them were merely stunned, and one man while at table saw every thing demolished before his eyes without serious injury.—*Mt. Holly Herald.*

The Providence Courier says that a considerable number of suits on small bills, on account of non-payment of specie, have been commenced against the banks in that city.

A census of Boston just completed shows a population of 80,823—being an increase of about 20,000, since 1830.

A CRASH.—The Patterson Intelligencer mentions that the new bridge across the Passaic, a few rods above the falls, fell down with a tremendous crash, on Tuesday evening, May 30th. It had been gradually settling in the centre for some time past, and there being nothing under it to give it support, it fell from its own weight.

The little town of Alton, Illinois, which was a few months since, all life and bustle, is now as silent as a church yard. The spirit of speculation, created and made it a place of business—the revulsion of that spirit has made it the theatre of desolation. Its houses are unoccupied, and its streets, such as they were, are now vacant. Alas for Alton!—*Balt. Sun.*

The corporation of New York has recently passed a law authorizing the killing of all dogs found at large.

About 700 sheep leaped overboard at once from a steamboat in New Albany, Ia., a couple of Sundays since, and were swept down the Ohio by the current. Two thirds of them were drowned.

On the 26th ult. drafts to the amount of $200,000 were returned at New Orleans, from this city, protested.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The N. Y. Star of last evening says that 240 foreign paupers were landed in that city on Saturday, without a shilling or a lodging.

A lady in Philadelphia last week passed off a $100 bill to a market woman for a $1 corporation bill. She did not discover her mistake until she had reached home, and on returning, the woman was no where to be found.

Emma, daughter of Peter Embury, of N. York was drowned on Saturday by the upsetting of a pleasure boat near Blazing Star ferry while on an excursion.

The inhabitants of that portion of the township of Morris heretofore known as "*Piersonville*," at a recent meeting, changed the name to Morrisville.

It is computed, that at least 500,000 bushels of wheat and rye are in store at Brooklyn. Arrivals of large cargoes are almost daily.

Upwards of 2000 persons are expected to leave New York this month to settle on lands of the N. York and Boston Illinois Land Co., at $3 an acre

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☞ The locomotive and cars on the New Jersey Rail Road run off the track on Tuesday evening, near Elizabethtown in consequence of the carelessness of the person having charge of the switches. Fortunately no sort of damage was done to person or property. The passengers and agents tender their thanks to the citizens of Elizabethtown for their prompt aid in restoring the train to the track. The trip was interrupted only 20 minutes.

Allen T. Graves, formely a poor apprentice in a foundry at New Albany, Ia., has obtained one of the literary prizes offerod by the Philadelphia Courier.

No less than eleven persons were drowned in the Schuylkill and Delaware, in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia in the month of May.

"The City of Mississippi."—The Legislature of Mississippi have passed an act incorporating a Company for the erection of a city under the above name, on the Gulf of Mexico, with power to lay out and construct Railroads leading from it into the interior of the State. The Mississippian commends the project, and states that the proposed site is accessible to vessels drawing 27(17) feet of water.

It is stated in the Pittsburg Intelligencer that two thousand mechanics have been thrown out of employment by the recent suspension of manufacturing operations in that city.

Frost.—A severe frost was experienced in Texas on the 7th of April. All the gardens vegetables, together with the cotton then up was destroyed. The damage to the cotton crop is said to be great.

A Chinese proverb says: "Better be a steady dog than a changing man." The whole class of political weathercocks need the influence of such a sentiment.

Raising Potatoes.—An Agricultural paper says that if the eyes of potatoes are soaked in milk for three days before planting, they will produce finer and more mealy potatoes than they can grow in any other way and more of them. Three years ago, a farmer of Pennsylvania, upon a bet, grew 620 bushels of potatoes off one acre of land by this simple process.

Counterfeit two dollar bills on the Eagle Bank, Boston, are in circulation.

BLOODY AFFAIR.—A fight recently took place near Black Creek, between 33 whites and a party of the fugitive Indians, about Choctawhatchie Bay, which resulted in the death of five Indians and the capture of a child. On the 23 ult., another fight took place at Alaqua Creek, in which 12 Indians were killed and 10 made prisoners. Nearly all the killed in the last affair, as reported in the Pensacola Gazette, were *women and children.*

SUNDAY IN BOSTON.—The Boston Journal of last Monday week says—"The principal taverns and hotels in this city and the neighboring towns were closed yesterday against the sale of spirituous liquors."

ORATORY.

The Subscriber will repeat his Readings and Recitations, at the Plainfield Seminary, THIS EVENING, June 15th, at 8 o'clock P. M. Several distinguished pieces, in addition to those delivered at the previous exercises, will be recited. Tickets at 12½ cents each, may be had at Craig & Shotwell's.

JACOB T. BERGEN.

Plainfield, June 15th, 1837.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Written after a ramble on Plainfield Hills," (Clementina,) is welcome. It came too late for insertion in the present number but will appear in our next.

"An Enigma" will also be published next week.

Well written essays, tales, or poetry, gladly received, and every attention given to their being published in a correct manner.

NOTICES.

With the advice of the Committee of publication, I hereby assign all my accounts for Job Printing, Advertising, and subscription to "The Plainfield Union," to M. F. Cushing, the present publisher of said paper, for collection, he having agreed to serve those who have paid in advance, for advertising and the paper, to the close of the year, or the first six months, as may be due.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, June 7th, 1837.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands by the Committee, with his concurrence, as will be seen by the above, for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately, as the committee wish to have his affairs settled as soon as convenient, and are anxto afford me the means of supplying those with the paper and advertising, who have paid in advance.

By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till farther notice, our only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

In the Village, I intend to act as my own agent and hope I shall find that same readiness to support the paper as has always heretofore been manifested, by subscribing, advertising, and paying when asked, or without asking. For it must be borne in mind that the main support of this paper is from its village friends,—they also receive the greatest benefit from it, and for them was it mainly established. But there is little fear of the inhabitants of this and the neighboring villages, for on them we considerably depend, giving over their well doing.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

MARRIED.

May 18th, by Elder L. D. Fleming, E. B. Tichenor, of Camptown, to Miss Jane B. Bonnel, of Chatham.

In Newark, 1st inst. by Rev. J. Nicholson, Mr. Wm. Silvey, to Jane Matilda, daughter of Capt. James Alden.

In New York, on the 30th ult. by Rev. Dr. Powers, Mr. Jabez Rodgers, of Morristown, to Miss Jane Ann Halsey, of the former place.

DIED.

In Morristown, June 2d, Mr. Charles J. Wetmore, aged 46.

Near New Vernon, June 1st, Mrs. Phebe Mills, relict of the late Samuel Mills, aged 76.

FOR SALE.—An account against the New-Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company, of $7.50, due for Advertising in the Plainfield Herald—It will be sold cheap for Cash. ISAAC COLE.

N. B. The above bill has been presented, at least a dozen times,—and by their agent, Mr. Crowell, acknowledged to be correct.

For Sale.

ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION to the "Plainfield Herald," due by Hugh Drake, Jr.—The amount is small, and will be sold cheap for cash, or upon a *long* note. ISAAC COLE.

N. B.—For fear those wishing to purchase may be deceived, I will add, that Mr. Drake is a *minor*, and if *sued*, will, no doubt, plead his *minority!!*

Plainfield, June 15th, 1837. 21 tf

Please to Take Notice.

THE Subscriber urgently requests all Persons indebted to him to call and settle, *immediately*. As this is the second or third request, all will please to attend to it, otherwise more prompt measures may soon be taken. EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

A Chance Yet.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, in Scotch Plains, with a large Garden planted, two doors from the Hotel, to rent cheap. Possession given immediately.

Apply to Dr. H. DAYTON.

June, 15th. 21. 4w.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th. 21

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper, for sale at this office.

ALSO,

BLANK WARRANTS and SUBPŒNAS, for Justices', a clear print on superb paper. Call and look at them, and you will not fail to buy.

June, 15th, 1337.

Traveller's Guide.

☞ Waters' Plainfield and Rahway Stage leaves Plainfield at 6, A. M. daily Sundays excepted, and arrives at Rahway in time for the quarter before 8 o'clock train of cars for New York. Leaves Rahway on the arrival of the cars from New York, at half past 2, and arrives in Plainfield at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Swiftsure Mail line leaves Plainfield, about 10, A. M. for Elizabethport, in time for the 1 o'clock steamboat for New York, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Returning, leaves Pier No. 1, Washington street, at 10 A. M. for Elizabethport, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and passes through Plainfield between 3 and 4 P. M.

The steamer Passaic leaves Newark at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. for New York. Leaves New York, foot of Barclay street, at 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for Newark.

The Jersey City and Hoboken ferry boats run till 12 o'clock, night.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

ASHES—100 lbs.			Do. country	13 50 *a*	14 50
Pot	4 50 *a*	5 00	Prime city	8 50 *a*	8 75
Pearl	5 50 *a*	— —	Do. country	8 25 *a*	8 50
BEESWAX—lb.			Cargo	6 — *a*	6 50
Yellow	— 25 *a*	— 00	Hams lb.	— 13 *a*	— 16
White	— 38 *a*	— 40	Smok'd Beef	— 10 *a*	— 12
CANDLES—lb.			Lard	— 14 *a*	— 15
Tallow	— 11 *a*	— 13	Butter, dairy	— 24 *a*	— 26
Sperm	— 32 *a*	— 33	Do. shipping	— 18 *a*	— 23
COAL.			Cheese, Am.	— 9 *a*	— 11
Liverp'l ch.	12 50 *a*	13 25	*RICE—100 lbs.*		
Scotch	10 — *a*	11 —	1st quality	3 38 *a*	3 88
Nova Scotia	10 50 *a*	11 —	*SALT—bu.*		
Lack'a. ton	— — *a*	— —	Turks Island	— 37 *a*	— 40
Schuylkill	— — *a*	— —	St. Ubes	— — *a*	— —
COFFEE—lb.			Cadiz	— — *a*	— —
Cuba	— 9 *a*	— 11	Lisbon	— — *a*	— —
Brazil	— 10 *a*	— 11	Liverpool gr.	— 44 *a*	— —
Porto Rico	— 11 *a*	— 12	Do. do. sack	1 80 *a*	2 00
Laguira	— 10 *a*	— 12	*SEEDS.*		
St. Domingo	— 9 *a*	— 11	Flax, no. 7 bu.	11 50 *a*	12 —
Java	— 12 *a*	— 14	Do. clean	12 50 *a*	— —
Sumatra	— 10 *a*	— 11	Timothy, te.	14 — *a*	14 50
FEATHERS—lb.			Clover, lb.	— 12 *a*	— 13
Foreign	— 14 *a*	— 25	*SOAP—lb.*		
American	— 50 *a*	— 55	Brown	— 6 *a*	— 7
FISH—brl.			Castile	— 13 *a*	— 15
Mackerel, 1,10	25 *a*	10 50	*SUGARS—lb.*		
Do. No. 2,	9 25 *a*	9 50	N. Orl. prime	— 6 *a*	— 7
Do. No. 3,	6 25 *a*	6 50	St. Croix	— 8 *a*	— 10
Shad, Ct. 1,	— — *a*	13 25	Porto Rico	— 6 *a*	— 8
Do. No. 2,	8 75 *a*	— —	Havana, wht	— 9 *a*	— 11
Do. Maine	12 23 *a*	12 50	Lump	— 14 *a*	— 15
Herring dry	2 75 *a*	3 —	Loaf	— 16 *a*	— 19
FLAX—lb.			*TALLOW—lb.*		
Russia	— 10 *a*	— 12	American	— 10 *a*	— 11
American	— — *a*	— 11	Russian	— — *a*	— —
FRUIT.			*TEAS—lb.*		
Raisins, cask	4 15 *a*	4 25	Imperial	— 57 *a*	1 00
Bunch, box	1 75 *a*	1 88	Gunpowder	— 57 *a*	1 00
Muscatel	1 37 *a*	1 42	Hyson	— 58 *a*	1 00
Bloom	1 35 *a*	1 45	Y. Hyson	— 26 *a*	— 80
Smyrna, lb.	— 4 *a*	— 5	Hyson Skin	— 34 *a*	— 50
Currants, Zt.	9 — *a*	— 10	Souchong	— 25 *a*	— 50
HONEY—gal.			Tonkay	— 40 *a*	— 50
Havana	— 45 *a*	— 50	Bohea	— 18 *a*	— 20
HAY—100 lbs.			*TOBACCO—lb.*		
Good qual.	1 — *a*	— —	Virginia	— 5 *a*	— 8
HOPS—lb.			Kentucky	— 7 *a*	— 11
First sort '36	— — *a*	— 10	Ohio	— 9 *a*	— 18
INDIGO—lb.			Cuba	— 22 *a*	— 25
Bengal	1 37 *a*	1 75	St. Domingo	— 9 *a*	— 18
Manilla	1 25 *a*	1 30	Manuf. No. 1	— 12 *a*	— 18
Caraccas	1 40 *a*	1 45	Do. No. 2,	— 10 *a*	— 12
Guatamala	1 22 *a*	1 26	Cavendish	— 12 *a*	— 40
LIME—cask.			*WOOL—lb*		
Thomaston	1 45 *a*	— —	Amer. Sax.	— 60 *a*	— 70
Camden	— — *a*	— —	Do. Merino fl	— 50 *a*	— 67
LEATHER—lb.			Common	— 45 *a*	— 50
Sole, Oak	— 22 *a*	— 28	Pulled No. 1,	— 47 *a*	— —
Do. Hemlk.	— 18 *a*	— 24	Do. No. 2,	— 30 *a*	— 35
MOLASSES—gal.			*CORN EXCHANGE.*		
Hav. & Mat.	— — *a*	— 35	Flour, NY. bl.	8 50 *a*	9 00
Trin'd. Cuba	— 38 *a*	— —	Troy	8 — *a*	9 00
Mart. & Gua	— 34 *a*	— 36	Western	9 — *a*	9 87
Porto Rico	— 37 *a*	— 38	Philadelphia	9 00 *a*	9 50
Orleans	— 37 *a*	— 38	Georgetown	10 00 *a*	— —
NAVAL STORES—brl.			Howard st.	10 00 *a*	— —
Tar	2 25 *a*	— —	Richmond	9 — *a*	9 25
Pitch	— — *a*	2 —	Baltimore	9 00 *a*	— —
Rosin	1 62 *a*	2 50	Rye Flour	6 25 *a*	6 50
Turp'tine W.	— — *a*	3 50	Indian Meal	4 12 *a*	4 25
OILS—gal.			Wheat, Baltic	1 20 *a*	1 50
Linseed	— 98 *a*	1 05	Do. Genesee	— — *a*	— —
Whale	— 45 *a*	— 46	Do. N. Car.	— — *a*	— —
Sperm, sum.	— 90 *a*	— —	Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00 *a*	1 00
Do. winter	1 — *a*	— —	Corn, N. bu.	1 *a*	1 06
Fish, brl.	20 — *a*	21 —	Do. South.	95 *a*	96
PROVISIONS—brl.			Barley	1 06 *a*	1 —
Beef, ms city	— — *a*	15 —	Oats, North.	60 *a*	— 62

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THIS Institution has recommenced its operations under the care of HARVEY DAYTON, M. D.

PLAINFIELD is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

The system of education will be complete and thorough. No pains will be spared to secure the moral rectitude and intellectual vigor of the pupils.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently. Considering a correct and scientific knowledge of our native tongue of the greatest importance, and as furnishing the best foundation for a course of Classical education, the most careful attention will be given to the English Department.

In addition to the usual branches of English education, Book Keeping in all those forms calculated to prepare the youth for mercantile or mechanical pursuits will be efficiently taught.

Dr. D. will have the immediate care of all the departments—will employ suitable assistants and be accountable for their qualifications.

The Female Department is now under the care of Miss MARY H. FOX.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. C. Brownlee. D. D., William F. Pyatt, M. D., *New York City.*
Rev. John Mc Dowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond, Nathan Vail, Job Squier, Esq., Jos. L. Shotwell, Laing Webster, E. L. Sheppard, Robert Anderson, *Plainfield.*

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, JOHN LAYTON, ELIJAH SHOTWELL, DANIEL SHOTWELL, JARVIS B. AYRES, JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq., *Trustees.*

PLAINFIELD, May 18, 1837. 18 tf

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this Mill; that it is soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. tf

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 18 4t

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel; Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m

JACKSON POUND.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, Cheap for Cash the following Books and Stationary: 1 or 200 'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet, 9 cts. single, or 6s. per dozen—1 or 2 dozen Goldsmith's Greece, 31 cts. —1 doz. Dodd on Death, 15 and 18 cts.—English Readers, 2s.—Life of Franklin, 2s.—Large School Testaments, 18 cts.—Pocket do. 2s.—Webster's Spelling Books, 10 cts.—Murray's small grammar, 8 cts.—A large lot of Toy books—Saurin's Sermons—Scott's Napoleon, 3 vols. Republic of Letters—Brambletye House, and many others.

Gilt note paper, various colors, 2 cts. per sheet—India Rubber—Lead pencils—Gold paper—A large lot of Engravings, from 1 cent to $1—Maps of the city of New-York, 9 cts. and 1s.—Age cards, 6 cts.—Kaleidescopes, —Pink saucers—wafers, sand, &c. &c.

Also best warranted German Cologne Water, 5s. and 6s. per bottle—Amber bathing water 2s.—Tooth powder 6s. per box. M. F. CUSHING.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

A Chance yet.

A FARM to let on shares or rent, if application is made immediately. It contains about SIXTY-TWO acres, being one mile and a half from Plainfield.

For particulars apply to the subscriber at Plainfield.

April 13. J. B. AYRES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Missses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Plainfield Mills.

THE highest price paid for GRAIN, on delivery, at either of the Mills of the subscriber.

The public are respectfully informed that the Lower Mill having just undergone a thorough repair, is now in operation, and Grain will be received there as formerly.

Persons leaving their Grists at the Upper Mill, will please have their name on the bags to prevent mistakes; the miller being unacquainted with the customers of the mill.

P. S.—The same price will be paid for Grain here, as at the mills at Scotch Plains.

WILLIAM WELLS.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 9, 1837.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Shaker Village, a full assortment, neatly put up, and for sale by

March 30—tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf.

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 1, 1837. 7

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready bailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1¼ do; 1½ do; 1¼ wide do; clear Boards; 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Planks; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Leonard & Bunyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

34 Mechanic-street, NEWARK, N. J.

Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN* and *ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD, March 10, 1837. 1 tf

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place. TRUSTUM MANNING,

ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

JAN. 12, 1837. 1 tf

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating property,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive [illegible] digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 12, 1824.

MR. JOHN FINCH,—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been considered a subject of consumption, and at times discharged blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the glands, which eventually reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which no other human means could effect. I therefore, most earnestly recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy in diseases of this nature within the present knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, as well as to refrain from the application and use of other remedies, and is now recommending it to others. Wishing you success in your benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specific a general trial throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1824.

MR. J. FINCH.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1825.

Mr. J. FINCH.—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the results, I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough; which threatened very serious consequences; and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects, from the circumstance of my having, at the time, an orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by takin three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Finch of New-York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delawnre, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above-mentioned medicine, I procured a bottle, and experiencing relief from the one, I continued it until I had consumed the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declined a further use of it. convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Murden, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy, or health: a conviction of this, and a sense of gratitude due for the benefit he has received from its use, induces the writer to serious consideration, especially in a city like this, where so many annually fall victims to consumption.

"The writer is aware that public confidence has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise *too much*, that a prejudice is naturally entertained against any thing in the shape of "never-failing Boluses," and "infallible Panaceas;" but his own experience of its efficacy fully authorizes him to recommend this medicine. He has, for several years, been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, hemorrhage, and strong symptoms of consumption, which it *appeared* impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the *Vegetable Specific*, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less troublesome, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued, and he has good ground for expecting that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 25, 1823.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pulmonic disease which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch of this city. My symptoms were peculiarly alarming, and were attended with dispepsy, loss of appetite, &c. On taking a few doses I felt relief, and was enabled to sleep comfortably, whereas before I could get no sleep. I am now not only a living but a sound monument of the efficacy of your medicine.

WM. H. FANSHAW.

Mr. J. FINCH,—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

Mr. J. FINCH,—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been restored to health myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous, very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

The New-York Mirror:

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—curious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various produetions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings.—The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to ameteurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK, January 2, 1837. 2tf

The New-Yorker.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker in its folio or ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine in the highest degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will still be devoted in nearly equal proportions to Literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current intelligence of the day. Under the first department, (comprising the two outer pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books of general interest, Extracts from the most popular and deserving works in press or just given the public, brief Biographical, Historical, Desultory and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of intelligence more especially (compising the inner form of the paper) will embody the News of the Day, foreign and domestic, proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Executive, and more summarily of the State Legislature, with a still briefer notation of the more important Legislative measures of other States; also an impartial account of all important political movements and doings throughout the Union, Conventions, Nominations, Elections, &c. &c. Beside these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but courteous comments upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance in force or in contemplation, avoiding as far as possible, any allusion to or interference with party politics local or national—exhibiting, whenever practical, the arguments opposed to the views editorially advanced, and laboring rather to enforce the full and consistent application of acknowledged political truths, than ambitiously to strike out new paths, and propound new doctrines. Brief notices of New books, pamphlets, periodicals and occasionally of the Drama, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, Feb. 25 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of good paper, and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at Two dollars per annum in advance. If not paid in advance the price will be Two dollars fifty cents within the year, or Three dollars when payment is delayed until its expiration. Any person remiting Ten dollars free of postage or other charge will be entitled to six copies for one year, or in like proportion for any larger number.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday evening on a larger and a better sheet, (26 by 40) in a form expressly calculated for preservation. Each number will consist of sixteen pages of three columns each, of the same width and about half the length of those of the folio, and contain beside all the matter of the folio excluding advertisements, two or three columns of additional literary selections, and a page of Music prepared expressly for this paper under the supervision of a distinguished professor and teacher of music. In this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in America.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for Three dollars per annum in advance. Where payment is not made in advance Three dollars fifty cents will be required if delayed till the expiration of the year, Four dollars. For six months, the price will be Two dollars in advance. Any person who forwards us Four dollars, positively free of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies for one year and in the same proportion for a larger sum; but no subscriptions taken through agents will be taken on any other terms than those given above.

Local Agents are entitled to charge us 20 per cent. commission on new subscriptions and 15 on collections, with postage on all letters containing a remittance of Five dollars or over—no others. A subscriber who takes a copy of each edition in his own name, will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpoel,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Urmston,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bullman,
Dr. Craig,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Ceve,
James I. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brocaw,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Lauterrette,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Stead,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Vail,
Robert Vail,	Rod'k. King, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5y1

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door: likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the directing, will be, to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Campmile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Enouy's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit. J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system. JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonory affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect. SAMUEL HINMAN,

Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 231 Rivington-street.

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

JAMES ROBBINS,

17th street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 26th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe *bilious attack*, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3.

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices: from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past; and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—Sun. 1

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1837. NUMBER 22.

The Plainfield Union

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear; MILTON F. CUSHING Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGMENT.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed for the use of Locomouves from Bergen-Hill to East Brunswick, and until farther notice the following rates will be charged:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents; to Rahway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 1 o'clock, P. M.	At 11 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
At 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M.	At 5 o'clock, P. M.

On Sundays, the 11 1-2 A. M. and 1 P. M. trips are omitted.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., 1-4 before 2 P. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5 1-2 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*

(Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at 9 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 10 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the Offices before taking their seats in the Cars otherwise they will be charged *extra prices*; viz.—37 1-2 cts. to Newark, and one-third more than the above to all other places.

The office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *Boat starts punctually*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st.; and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

May 15th, 1837. 20

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

THADEUS DAVIDS'

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads:—The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its greater Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Prepared by THADEUS DAVIDS,

222 William Street & 143 Maiden-Lane, N. Y.

T. DAVIDS having been a practical Manufacturer for the last ten years, his attention has been directed to the greatest possible *Excellence of Quality. They have been used by Congress, in most of the National and State Public Offices, and by Merchants and extensive Dealers, all over the Union; and they have taken the First Premium at four successive Fairs of the American Institute.* Testimonials have been received from every quarter, attesting their superiority.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Plaster and Oil.

ON HAND, and for Sale, a constant supply of GROUND PLASTER and LINSEED OIL, at the lowest cash prices at my Mills, at Greenbrook.

STELLE RANDOLPH.

May 3d, 1837. 16 tf

For the Plainfield Union.

WRITTEN AFTER A RAMBLE ON PLAINFIELD HILLS.

Ye Hills, ye verdant hills! I've watch'd you long,
As in the distance far, ye tower'd so high!
Have seen the sun in splendor, set among
Your summits, tinging the o'erarching sky
With loveliest hues, that ever charm the eye.
Till mine has burn'd with strong desire to view
The mazes of your narrow paths,—and fly
From your commanding peaks, to visions new—
Scenes beautiful, as e'er 'neath loftier mountains grew.

And now *desire* to blest *reality* hath changed!
I've climb'd your top-most heights—from thence these eyes
A prospect of true loveliness, have ranged
Beneath the mellow light of summer skies;
I've search'd your dells where wild flowers sweet arise,
And pluck'd them, with an unforbidden hand,—
Flowers, such as oft the wandering lover ties,
And sends far distant to his native land,
In token of those vows which love doth understand.

I've seen the torrent wild, gush forth 'mid rocks!
And listen'd to the music of its song,
Nature's own voice, that so all music mocks
Which to the strains of human voice belong!
Have heard the notes too, of the mountain throng,
Whose warbled anthems wake for God alone:
Listen'd, and trembled, as if deeming wrong,
What seem'd reproved by the faint zephyr's moan,
O'er the deep swelling breeze, that came with hoarser tone.

Ye hills, ye verdant hills! while others climb
Far loftier mounts—see wider spreading views,
And thus have images still more sublime,
With which to woo "the spirit stirring muse!"
I'll be content, (since 'tis not mine to choose,)
With you—and let the *soul* yet higher soar;
For the same Power that did your bands unloose,
And bade you rise above the ocean shore,—
Did raise the lofty Alps, with wisdom none the more.

And he who oped Niagara's ceaseless fount,
And roused that torrent's everlasting roar!
Call'd forth thy cadence, torrent of the mount—
And thd same hand supplies thy little store:
Thus Nature teacheth lessons, which conn'd o'er,
May lead us to confide in nature's God!
To own the truths, if known *unfelt* before,
Or minds encased by sin, have long withstood,—
That *all* God's works alike, greater or less, are "good."

CLEMENTINA.

REST IN HEAVEN.

Should sadness o'er thy brow
Its darkened shadows fling,
And hopes that cheer the now
Should pleasure at its birth,
Fade like the hues of even;
Turn thou away from earth,
There's rest for thee in Heaven.

If life shall ever seem
To thee a toilsome way,
And gladness cease to beam
[illegible]n its clouded day—
[illegible]e the weary dove
O'[illegible]shoreless ocean driven,
Tur[illegible] thine eyes above,
There's rest for thee in heaven,

But if bright, thornless flowers
Throughout thy pathway bloom,
And gaily speed the hours,
Unchanged by earthly gloom,
Still let not every thought
To this poor earth be given,
Nor always be forgot
Thy better rest in Heaven.

When sickness pales thy cheek,
And dims thy sinking eye,
And pulses low and weak
Tell thee that thou must die;
Sweet hopes shall whisper then,
Though thou from earth be riven,
There's bliss beyond thy ken,
There's endless rest in Heaven.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor:—Feeling desirous to make employment for the curious as to amuse the juvenile readers of your valuable sheet, I will submit the following Enigma, for them to expound, trusting in your next, you will be able to answer.

I am a word of 13 letters. My 1st, 6th and 12th, is the noblest work of God—my 7th, 6th, 8th, a domestic animal—my 1st, 4th, 5th, part of a lady's apparel—my 3d, 9th, 8th, is a nut—my 13th, 10th, 6th, 3d, and 8th is what the Plainfield Bank got last winter at Trenton,—my 10th, 4th, 1st, is man's greatest enemy,—my 1st, 2d, 8th is to lay before a door, and the peasantry of Ireland cook their potatoes by my 8th, 4th, 10th, 5th,—10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, is a token of love,—my 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th is what is seldom heard—my 7th, 2d, 3d, and 8th, is what a man will tell you if ask for money, and my whole is a branch of mechanical business.

Anecdote of the Times.—'Tom,' said a Jackson man to his friend the other day, 'I think it highly dangerous to keep the bills of small banks on hand, now-a-days.'

'Tim,' answered the other, 'I find it more difficult than dangerous.'

Men are often unconscious, not only of their true feelings, but of their opinions.

Popular Tales.

For the Plainfield Union.

SOUP FOR THE POOR.

[*Extract from "Stories translated from the French," now in Press; By a Teacher in New-York.*]

(*Concluded.*)

The distance of the dwellings of Marcel and Bartien had broken the intimacy of the two families and which greatly relieved the wife of the former, for she was now no more the object of the envy and the sarcasms of her neighbor, who had lately shunned the example of order and comfort of which she secretly felt the beauty.

To a competition to have the most elegant buildings, which had increased to almost a degree of madness among the richest proprietors of Paris, and during which our two stone cutters were each able to gain ten Francs per day,—there had succeeded a great want of employment, workmen were not able any longer to extort from their masters, and things were again reduced to order. Wages were lessened one half, and many were without any work. A great number returned to their native provinces, to the cultivation of the earth, which they had left to make more money.

This calamity was increased by one of the most severe winters that they had had for a long time, and which was felt by all poor people, and especially by those whose labors it suspended. Marcel and Bartien were three months without having a day's work at their business. It was in vain that they went to the one who had employed them so many years, he was obliged to yield to the severity of the season, and could not employ them. To this cessation of labor, there was added wants, the dearness of wood, and the increased price of provisions. Oh how much had Bartien, his wife and children to suffer—what painful privations they had to experience. No more dinners a la villette, no more dances under the great chestnut tree, no more playing at billiards. Retired in their sad home, which every day was stripped of some piece of furniture which they were obliged to sell to buy bread. The father, mother, and children, shivered before a few pieces of turf, and all this family were subject to the most painful sufferings.

It was then, but too late, that they repented of their prodigalities, when they might have saved. Bartien reproached his wife with folly and coquetry, and she attributed their poverty to his drunkenness, and passion for play, which had ruined him, and during their debates which often gave rise to hard words and threats, the poor children nearly perishing with cold, would cry and ask for bread, which their wretched parents were not able to procure for them.

It was very different at the house of Marcel. A good stove warmed their peaceful home, so that they forgot the severity of the season. The three girls sewed, whilst their mother regulated the Pot au Feu, which every day added to their strength. They had laid in a stock of all necessary provisions, and were warmly clothed; and by their economy were able to purchase a load of wood, every morning coffee with milk, and could indulge in adding a bottle of wine to their daily repast. However, Marcel gave up his small glass of Eau de Vie, which he took when he worked hard, and in resigning himself to the privation he used to say gaily there was not any use in greasing the coach wheels that was not used. In a word, union, plenty and gaiety reigned in spite of the cold among this happy household, who did not experience any other pain but that of seeing their little fund which they had placed in the savings bank daily diminishing, which they promised themselves to increase as soon as their work should commence.

The prolonged severity of the season had made so great a number of sufferers, that charity was called on every day to increase its reliefs and gifts. Among those traits of benevolence, they spoke of a jeweller whose riches enabled him to gratify his philanthropy and who disguised in a coarse clothing, distributed every day, exactly at noon, upon the quay de Gevres, four hundred bowls of nourishing soup, and a piece of 20 sous, to each mother who carried an infant. This touching and attractive sight drew a large concourse of people—the capital rung with it, and some drawn by misery, others led by curiosity to witness the noble act of humanity, joined in the expressions of gratitude and admiration.

Marcel and his wife wished to see this admirable picture of Christian charity, and went at the hour announced to the quay of Gevres. The first thing that drew their attention, was the tearing avidity with which so many stretched their hands to obtain the first food they had taken within their famished lips, for twenty four hours.

Marcel then observed a long file of the poor, supporting a stone basin in one hand, and eating with the other. He recognized several of his neighbors, reduced to receive this humiliating succour. But what was his surprise on seeing Bartien and his family seated on the quay. A cry of grief and astonishment escaped from Marcel, and fell upon the ear of Bartien, who perceived him, colored, looked down and remained immoveable. The wife of the latter perceived her whose economy she had so often criticised, and whom she had so often ridiculed. Her change of countenance indicated remorse and confusion. She wished to fly and hide herself in the crowd, but madame Marcel stopped her, and said in an affectionate tone,

"Why do you blush, my neighbor? are you not a mother? Ah, why did you not apply to your old friend?"

These words went to the bottom of the heart of the condemned woman, who being bathed in tears, could not speak a word.

At this time, Marcel had taken Bartien in his arms, and without making the least reproof, he led him with his three children, and said to him in a voice altered by emotion,

"My friend, my comrade, to be reduced to this. Come to my house, you shall partake of what I have, for we have enough left still. You may repay me when we return to the work yard, if you wish it, never, if it is not convenient, but do not expose me to the suffering of seeing you beg.—Ah, my wife was right, why did you not seek your old friends?"

The family of Bartien was received into the house of Marcel, where the duties of hospitality were fulfilled with pleasure, and received with a gratitude that drew forever together the ties of friendship.

This winter at length passed away, their workyards were opened. The sacred debt contracted by Bartien, made him redouble his zeal and assiduity, nor did he relax his efforts after he had paid it, and Marcel for interest would only take a pressure of the hand. Their wives were no longer divided in their opinions or in their manner of living. Bartien was now devoted to his home and the education of his children, learned the value of economy, seeing that it is able to keep us from want and to procure the inexpressible pleasure of assisting our fellow creatures. He never again went to the great chestnut tree, and although he was not without some desire for the plepsures of a country public house, he thought it best to keep away. He became as economical as he had been prodigal, as gentle and good, as he had been noisy and overbearing, and when Sunday came, he spent the day with Marcel and his family and when the latter proposed to drink a bottle of wine together, Bartien said go and bring only one for I have no idea of returning again to The Soup for the Poor.

From the Violet

ADVANTAGES OF APPLICATION.

BY MRS. C. GILMAN.

Louisa Simons was a bright intelligent girl of fourteen; amiable and ambitious, the joy of her parents, and the pride of teachers; and far advanced in all studies except arithmetic,

'Oh, mother!', she exclaimed frequently this is the day of the black board; a *black* day to me! I wish the multiplication table had never been invented! There is not such an impressive verse in the world as the old one:

"Multiplication is vexation,
Division is as bad;
The Rule of Three puzzles me,
And practice makes me mad."

Mrs. Simons sometimes reproved her for her vehemence; sometimes soothed, and sometimes encouraged her; but finding her more and more excited she addressed her one day gravely and anxiously:—

'My daughter, you make me unhappy by those expressions. I am aware that many persons are so constituted as to learn numbers slowly; but that close attention and perseverence can conquer even natural defects, has been often proved. If you pass over a rule carelessly, and say you comprehend it from want of energy to grasp it, you will never learn, and your *black* days, when you become a woman, and have responsibilities, will increase. I speak feelingly on this subject, for I had the same natural aversion to arithmetic as yourself.—Unfortunately for me a schoolmate, quick at figures shared my desk, we had no blackboards then, and she was kind or unkind enough to work out my sums for me. The consequence is, that I have suffered repeatedly in my purse. Even now I am obliged to apply to your father in the most trifling calculations, and you must sometimes have noticed my mortification under such circumstances.

'I look to you for assistance,' continued she affectionately. 'You have every advantage; your mind is active, and in other respects disciplined, and I am sure your good heart will prompt you in aiding me.'

Louisa's eyes looked a good resolution, she kissed her mother, and commenced her lessons with the right feelings. Instead of being angry with her teacher and herself because every thing was not plain, she tried to clear her brow and attended to the subject calmly.

Success crowned her efforts, while added to the pleasure of acquisition, she began to experience the higher joy of self-conquest, and her mother's approbation. She gave herself up for two years to diligent study, and conquered at length the higher branches of arithmetic.

Louisa, the eldest of the three children, had been born to the luxuries of wealth and scarcely an ungratified want had shaded her sunny brow. Mr. Simons was a merchant of respectable connexions, but, in the height of his prosperity, one of those failures took place which occur in commerce, and his affairs become suddenly involved in the shock which is often felt so far in the mercantile chain. A nervous temperament and delicate system were soon sadly wrought upon by the misfortune and his mind perplexed and harrassed, seemed to lose its clearness in calculation, and its happy view of life. Louisa was at this period seventeen years of age; her understanding clear and vigorous, her passion disciplined, and her faculties resting, like a yong fawn, for a sudden bound.

It was a cold autumn evening, the children were beguiling with wild gambols about the parlor; Mr. Simons sat leaning his head upon his hand, gazing on an accumulated pile of ledgers and papers; Mrs. Simons was busily sewing, and Louisa, with her finger between the leaves of a closed book, sat anxiously regarding her father.

'Those children distract me,' said Mr. Simons peevishly.

'Hush Robert! Come here Margaret!' said Mrs. Simons, gently and taking one on her lap, and another by her side, whispered a little story, and put them to bed.

When Mrs. Simons left the room, Louisa laid aside her books, and stood by her father.

'Don't disturb me child' said he, roughly. Then recollecting himself, he waved his hand gently for her to retire, and continued, 'Do not feel hurt, my dear, with my abruptness; I am perplexed with these complicated accounts.

'Father,' said Louisa hesitatingly and blushing, 'I think I could assist you, if you would permit me.'

'You my love!' exclaimed he laughing; 'these papers would puzzle a deeper head than yours.'

'I do not wish to boast dear father,' said Louisa modestly, 'but when Mr. Random gave me my last lesson, he said—'

'What did he say?' asked Mr. Simons, encouragingly.

'He said,' answered Louisa blushing more deeply, 'that I was a better accountant than most merchants. And I do believe, father,' continued she, earnestly, 'that if you would allow me, I could assist you.'

Mr. Simons smiled sadly; but to encourage her desire of usefulness, opened his accounts. Insensibly he found his daughter following him in the labyrinth of numbers.

Louisa, with a fixed look, and clear eye, her cheek kindled with interest, and her pencil in her hand, listened to him. Mrs. Simons entered on tiptoe, and seated herself softly at her sewing. The accounts became more and more complicated, Mr. Simons with his practiced habits and Louisa, with her quick intellect and ready will, followed them up with fidelity. The unexpected sympahty of his daughter gave him new life. Time flew unheeded, and the clock struck twelve.

'Wife,' said he, suddenly, 'my matters are not as desperate as I feared; if this girl gives me a few more hours like these, I shall be in a new world.'

'My beloved child!' said Mrs. Simons, pressing Louisa's fresh cheek to hers.

Louisa retired, recommending herself to God, and slept profoundly. The next morning after again seeking his blessing, she repaired to her father: and again, day after day, with untiring patience, went through the details of his books, copied his accounts in a fair hand, nor left him until his brow was smoothed, and the phantom of bankruptcy had disappeared.

A day passed by, and Louisa looked contemplative and absorbed; at length she said, 'Father, you complain that you cannot afford another clerk at present. You have tried me, and found me worth something; I will keep your books until your affairs are regulated, and you may give me a little salary to furnish shells for my cabinet.

Mr. Simons accepted her offer with a caress and a smile. Louisa's cabinet increased in value; and the beautiful female hand-writing in her father's book was a subject of interest and curiosity to his merchant friends.

And from whence, as year after year wealth poured in its thousand luxuries, and Louisa Simons stood dispensing pleasures to the gay and comforts to the poor, did she trace her happiness? To her self conques.

AN ORIGINAL IDEA.—"Wife," said an old man who resided somewhere in the vicinity of the Green Mountains, to his spouse, "where is our almanac?"

"I don't know; what do you want of the almanac?"

"Why, I want to find out when the moon rises."

"La," said she, "there is figures on the steelyards, wont they do just as well?"

This same sagacious personage one day when the old gentleman complained that he had broken his harrow, inquired in the most innocent manner if the sled would not answer the same purpose.

At another time this couple were spending a winter's evening with a neighbor. "I guess we had better be getting along: the moon is up a great way I'm afraid it will be all sloppy soon.

THE SAVIOUR.—However infidelity may jeer and ridicule, the truly wise will ever esteem it the world's highest glory to acknowledge him their Savior and Redeemer. How heart cheering to him whose frail bark, for many years, has been promiscuously driven upon life's tempestuous sea is the gracious recollection, that there is a Savior—that he who once bled on Calvary has become "a hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the storm!" And because the bards of antiquity have not made him the theme of their song, is he therefore without praise? Go, ask the morning stars that sang together when the Eternal reared Creation's mighty fabric, and gave motion to the stupendous orbs that perpetually climb the high hill of heaven! Go ask the sun, that cometh forth from the chambers of the east, as a strong man to run a race! Or, when darkness has thrown her gloomy mantle around the earth, and all things are hushed to death-like stillness, go, take thy station in the circle of the heavens, and listen to the music of the chiming spheres that surround thee! Go, listen to the rush of the mighty cataract "whose voice, like dreadful thunder, strikes the sense in accents deep and long;" or, to the soft murmur of the gentle stream, as it winds its way through the vernal lawn. Go, listen to the roar of the angry ocean, when roused from her slumbers by the rude tempest; or, at thy pastime mark the low whisper of the gentle breeze as it passes through the forest boughs! In a word go ask the vast universe of God; and then return, and in wisdom ask, which of all his works do not praise him.

From the time of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitudes that went before, and that followed cried, saying, 'Hosanna to the son of David!' the Church on earth has responded, 'Blessed *is* he that cometh in the name of the Lord! Hosanna in the highest!' And in the Apocalyptic visions, the countless multitudes that compose the Church triumphant are heard to cry, as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thundering, 'Hallelujah! the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth! Amen. Hallelujah!'—*Christian Adv.*

Small Debts should be paid promptly.—In these pressing times, it would be well for men of business to remember the advice of Solomon:

'Say not unto thy neighbor, go and come again and to-morrow I will give; when thou hast it by thee.'

We know men have not always large sums by them, but generally speaking it is in their power to pay small bills without putting the collector to the trouble of 'calling again,' and by doing so would prevent a great deal of unnecessary embarrassment and suffering among small dealers, who depend upon their weekly receipts to carry on their business and support their families. Gentlemen doing a large business, are not apt sufficiently to appreciate the importance of small sums to those who call for them, to themselves it is nothing—not worth a thought—but it is otherwise to him whose business is upon a contracted scale, and whose receipts are entirely of small sums; and his disappointments are not the less because the amount is less. It may be quite as important to the individual who has a note of $1000 to pay, to collect in his little ten, twenty, and fifty dollar debts to pay it with, as it is for the merchant who has $10,000 to pay, to collect in his fifties, hundreds and thousands. To the one, a failure would be just as ruinous as to the other, though fewer people might suffer in the one case than in the other. At any rate, we say small debts can generally be paid on first call, (especially to printers,) and gentlemen doing large business should make it an invariable rule not to allow themselves to be called upon a second time for these little sums. 'Say not unto thy neighbor, go and come again, and to-morrow I will give; *when thou hast it by thee.*'

FORENSIC ANECDOTE.—The following anecdote the writer had from a venerable Kentuckian, whose hoary locks were whitened with the frost of many winters, a personal acquaintance of the gallant hero, and was an actor in some of the stirring scenes of the times. We believe it is not now extant.

There lived near Lexington a very poor widow, who by dint of rigid economy amassed enough to purchase several pigs, which she put into a pen to fatten for the support of her numerous family.—When her pigs were grown up and fattened, one of her neighbors upon a slight claim or pretence, went to the old lady's sty, deliberately razed it, drove her hogs off, slaughtered, and snugly deposited them in his own tub. The poor woman remonstrated, but in vain, and not being able to incur the expense of a legal prosecution, she was left without a remedy. On quite a pleasant afternoon in November, a man dressed in a blanket coat and leggins with a rifle, called at the humble dwelling, and inquired for a drink of water. She furnished him with a gourd, which if it did not boast of splendor, did of cleanliness. After he had refreshed himself with a draught from the homely cup, he enquired where the widow lived who had been so basely robbed, relating the circumstance of the theft.—The maternal tear that coursed down the injured widow's cheek, answered most eloquently. "Dry up your tears, good woman," said the stranger, "I have no doubt some one will assert your rights and defend them." "O, no," said she, wiping away her tears, "I know of no lawyer but Harry Clay that will undertake a suit without a fee, and he has gone to Congress." The hunter still endeavored to console her, shouldered his rifle, and followed by his faithful dog, soon was lost in the woods. The case was duly instituted, but by proper process was removed to a distant county by the defendant. When it was called for trial, a man in a blanket coat was seen to arise and address the court thus, "Your honors, and gentlemen of the jury, this is a case of a very peculiar character, —the case of the widow and the orphan." After the testimony was examined, which was very pointed, the blanket coat again arose, and after recapitulating the evidence, very pathetically spoke of the labor and toil a poor widow had undergone to gain a scanty pittance for a helpless family, which soon awakened a universal sympathy in her favor, and caused the sturdy jurors to drop their heads to hide a lurking tear; and the stern judge, it was said, was seen to dash an unwelcome messenger from his eye—then commented on the punishment that ought to be done to a villain that would rob her and leave her helpless babes to starve; after this, he turned, with a most withering look, upon the defendant, and with masterly eloquence, held him up to the court as the very wretch that had robbed the widow, and took the food from the very mouths of her orphan children; and what aggravated the crime still more she was so poor that he thought he could rob her with impunity, for no one would espouse her cause and protect her; "but, thank Heaven," said he, "there is a man, they call Joe Davies."

It is needless to add, he gained a handsome indemnification, which the widow received with heartfelt gratitude towards her noble champion. —*Lancaster Gazette.*

EXPERIENCE—As a man becomes wise by his own follies and vice, so a community may reap wisdom from its own experience of evil. Hence, much good may arise from the present circumstances of the commercial world, inasmuch as the people may obtain an insight into the way and means by which a certain few have, for several years past, been endevoring to grow rich at the expence of their fellow citizens. People will be led to inquire into the nature of wealth, and into the causes of these several fluctuations in the value of property which have so frequently taken place, during the last twenty years. They will find out, by these inquiries, that the general cause of such fluctuations is the present system of banking, aided by numerous secondary causes, such as overproducing one kind of manufacture, and speculation in various articles of consumption. Some new truths cannot fail to be discovered during the prevalence of such a monetary revolution; the ignorant will become better informed on matters of currency, and even the wisest of our statesmen must necessarily become wiser, after reading such an interesting volume of experience as our national and commercial affairs have presented for the last few years.—*Boston Post.*

It is now said that the Texan Government is *opposed to slavery*—not from conviction of its unrighteousness, but because it would impede the progress and industry of the country. The President is reported to have said that whilst the present rate of emigrants of industrious freeman from the U. States continues, Texas will not want slaves. A minister is to be sent to Great Britian, to express the readiness of the Texan government to stop the importation of slaves, and to request a recognition. We hope the rumor may prove true.

The Texan army is said to be in a sad state of insubordination, principly owing to their long inactivity. The government had been obliged to shut the Land Office, because the army complained that speculators and idlers would purchase the choice lands, whilst their military duties would deprive them of a fair competition.

A duel was fought at Houston between Major Ward of the New Orleans Greys, and Capt. Robinson of the Texan Marine service, in which Ward was wounded.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—On Saturday, about 6 P. M. a most destructive tornado took place in Pine Plains, Dutchess County. The thunder and lightning was incessant till a huge black cloud was seen over Sissing Mountain. This resembled smoke from fire. It seemed to draw the surrounding clouds into its vortex, and rose like a column from off the earth. At the village of Pine Plains, a mile distant, it was a dead calm. The rain poured in torrents, and the wind blew a hurricane as the detached clouds exploded against the column, which at last moved on beyond the mountain. The earth trembled—trees, limbs, rails, boards, hogsheads, &c. mingled with the heavens. A barn of H. C. Myers was destroyed and his fine orchard of fruit trees torn up root and branch. Mr. John Decker's dwelling was torn to atoms; also a new Baptist church. Many buildings were unroofed, Mr. Best's new barn was destroyed, his house unroofed, his wagons, carts, &c. strewn about in the wreck; large apple trees were hurled 30 or 40 rods asunder; one was half a mile by measurement; he had some cattle killed.

A Mr Anthony Simmons near Best's was on the road with his team, loaded with a hogshead of sugar, (1250 lbs) horse, wagon and sugar were hurried over a stone wall a perfect wreck, himself blown in an opposite direction about 15 rods against a gate post and stones, where he clung fast. Isaac Crandall, Samuel Gripham and Daniel Sherwood had their barns destroyed and houses injured. Jepthah Wilbur had three large barns, cider mills, sheds &c. torn away, so that one stick lay not upon another; his dwelling, three stories, was stripped, except the floors; on the floor of the third story was found a cart wheel and axletree; his wagons and all his farming utensils were strewed about his fields in pieces; even hams that were in his smoke house, were found in divers places, some carried more than 60 rods distant; had horses, cattle, sheep and hogs killed. Much other destruction of buildings has come to our knowledge.

This tornado took its origin near the river, so near as we can learn, and coursed easterly through Redhook, Milan, Pine Plains, North East and became partially exhausted in Salisbury, (Conn) about 30 to 60 miles distance. Its width from 60 to 80 rods as appeared from its devastated path, wherein trees, limbs, tops of saplings, rails, boards, pieces of roofs, were promiscuously scattered, with out the least notion where they belonged.—The amount of damage is incalculable; we learn of no distruction of human life, yet many persons were seriously injured. These ruins are richly worthy a visit; they cannot but inculate a striking proof of ALMIGHTY POWER.

NEWARK, N. J. suffers dreadfully from the common calamity. Her manufacturing establishments have failed, by reason of the failures at the South and elsewhere; and her industrious mechanics of all kinds are without work, and many of their families without bread. The famishing poor have dug up the potatoes planted by the neighboring farmers, and killed the cattle in the fields. The future affords no ground for hope. We say again—working men who are bereft of employment, and not bound by family ties, flee from the cities and manufacturing towns. Go into the country, where labor is still in demand. We learn that throughout the agricultural portions of this State, wages are fair, and employment certain.—*New Yorker.*

GREAT RIOT IN BOSTON, on Sunday of last week.—A terrible conflict commenced yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, between Engine company, No. 20, and a very large Irish funeral procession in East street. As far as we can arrive at the facts they appear to be as follows:

No. 20 had just arrived from the fire in Roxbury, were at their engine house, when the procession came down the street. Some at the head of the procession ordered the engine to be removed from the street, and the company refused to do so. One engine man was laid hold of, and pushed aside. This was resented by his comrades, but, being greatly outnumbered, they retreated into their house. The procession then moved on, No. 20's men in the mean time prepared to resent their defeat—rang their own bell, and sent a man to ring the Rev. Mr. Young's bell, as if for an alarm of fire,

This plan was immediately successful in calling out No. 14, which accidentally fell in with the procession at the junction of Summer and Sea sts. but as the hearse was not in sight at this point, the company were not aprized that the large collection of people they ran in among were connected with a funeral. The Irishmen however, supposed that they came to renew the former conflict, and at once commenced an attack on the men at the ropes.

The men defended themselves as well as they could, and were soon reinforced by Nos. 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, and 20, and straggling members of the companies. The funeral was by this time entirely broken up, and the Irishmen fell back into Broad street, where they made a stand. Bricks and stones then began to fly, and deadly wounds were given. The Irish made numerous sallies, discharging their missiles, but gradually gave way to the South. As they gave ground, the dwellings occupied by their countrymen were attacked and every article demolished. There is no reason whatever, to suppose that the houses thus assailed, were occupied by the Irishmen who were engaged in the affray.

This outrageous attack was chiefly made by lads about 16 and 18 years of age. Feather beds were ripped open, and their contents poured out at the windows, forming an exact imitation of a snow storm. This work lasted upwards of two hours, the Irish occasionally making an ineffectual sally in defence of the houses. The Mayor was early on the ground, and in one of the sallies was knocked down. The military were ordered out, but as the members of the various companies were naturally much dispersed, they could not be formed till about 6 o'clock, at Faneuil Hall.

The Lancers, under Gen. Davis, formed the van, and were supported by the Boston Light Infantry and the New England Guards. The Mayor, Aldermen, and City Council were in the line. They cleared the street instantly, and no farther violence was committed, after their appearance. They were soon reinforced by the Washington Light Infantry, City Gaurds, Rangers, Mechanic Riflemen, and Lafayette Guards.—*Bost. Post.*

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1837.

THE TIMES.—As far as we can learn, the times are getting no better in city or country, but better in the latter than in the former and likely so to continue. The universal inquiry of the idle and indigent, at present a good portion of our population, of course is, when will they be better? when will they *begin* to mend?—When. Our wisest statesmen and most eminent politicians have been as yet unable to answer it, of course, we cannot be expected to solve it. Undoubtedly, however, after the assembling of Congress things will be somewhat improved, by the establishment of some sort of currency, for what we now have, (depreciated bank paper and no specie) cannot be dignified with the name of currency,—but what Congress may do, will be slow in its operation, and cannot, we think, be felt throughout the country, for many months.

It is well at such a time of universal bankruptcy, distress, and want, to inquire into its causes, while the seasons have not been unfavorable, and the ground has not refused its accustomed increase.

We have long thought that *Slavery* though by no means the only cause, one of the most important. Our reasons, very briefly stated, are the following. Through the depreciation of cotton and slaves, the former to one third, and the latter to one quarter of the last year's prices, the whole South was made bankrupt, and through the connexion of the north with the slave-holding states, they also were prostrated. Southern debts in New York now are not worth on an average, ten cents on a dollar. We think, therefore, that it is an undeniable fact, that Slavery prostrated the South, and their bankruptcy has brought ruin and destitution on the north. This is at the present moment a very common opinion among the New York merchants,—the view of the case is so palpable, that but few can help seeing it.

Said a respectable Anti-Abolitionist merchant of the city, a short time since, to an Abolitionist, an acquaintance of his, "these times are doing more for your cause in one day, than all your societies could do in a year. I should now be a rich man, if I had had wit enough not to have trusted slaveholders." He had gained a large property by perseverence, enterprise and prudence, but had lately failed through the bankruptcy of cotton planters who owed him.

Look through the whole country, and where slavery exists the most extensively, and in those places most intimately connected with it, there you will see the pressure has laid its heaviest hand. Look to Mississippi, who with slaves composing almost two-thirds of her whole population, is in a more deplorable condition than any of the other states.

Look to Newark, of our own county, whose extensive manufactories were in a great measure carried on for the Southern market, and not a place in the Northern states, has suffered more, and we know of none so much. On the other hand, in Newport, R. I. an extensive manufacturing city, for northern consumption, but few men have been discharged, and even now they are building a large factory. And, doubtless, as importation must cease for many years to come they will do well.

But there are other causes of the present prostration of business. Among the principal may be enumerated over-trading and speculation; and these can be clearly traced back, as but a natural effect of the vast increase of banking facilities. Some trace this still farther back, as but the effect of the destruction of the United States Bank, but this we cannot see so clearly. We cannot see how the refusal to re-charter a large bank must necessarily be followed by a vast increase of banking capital. Such was the fact, it is true, but we attribute it to a very different cause.

The cause of this great increase, which all acknowledge as one of the immediate producers of the present deplorable state of things, we would rather refer to an inordinate desire for gain on the part of the people, without a due consideration of the means; connected with the want of political foresight in all our State Legislatures, not knowing the effect of such an inflated paper currency, they gratified the urgent wishes of their constituents by granting bank charters almost without limit.

There is still another view of the case which we crave your indulgence for spreading before you in as few words as possible. Many think, and we beg to be considered as one, that the present unprecedented pressure is a judgment from the Most High, for National Transgressions, as Slavery, Sabbath desecration, Licentiousness, and the Worship of Money,—and that it will not be removed, but on the contrary, be followed by still heavier judgments, till the nation shall learn righteousness, and do justly.

We have not time or space to enlarge on this topic at the present time, but believing that it is a subject that ought to engage the attention of every man in this republic, we could not say less, and earnestly desire every one to think on the subject intently, for reformation, if it come at all, must come from the body of the people.

The remedy is plain. We must undo what has been wrongly done, and discontinue practising those things which have brought us into this lamentable condition. In other words national transgressions must be put away—the importation of brandy, silks and broadcloths must cease —banking capital must be diminished rather than increased—our land must be cultivated—we must raise our own bread, and manufacture our own clothing,—then, and not till then shall we be beyond the reach of pressure.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—This distinguished man, with his wife and daughter, is now making the tour of the West. He is every where received with much kindness and eclat, and displays his unsurpassed oratorical powers, in most of the places he stops at, by giving his views of the causes of the present posture of affairs. He reached Cincinnati on Saturday the 3d inst. and left on Monday, for St. Louis, in a boat chartered by his friends for the purpose.

Many of the Whig papers, as has been before noticed, have spoken of him as being decidedly the most suitable person of their party as a candidate for the Presidency. We entirely agree with them; and should say the same were we of either party. No one can deny his transcendant powers of mind, and political honesty. Entirely opposed to the the political principles of the Jackson or Van Buren party, on all the points of great national importance, the vote it would call forth, would plainly indicate the views of the majority of the nation. We sincerely hope he will be properly nominated by a national convention, as the opposing candidate to the present chief magistrate, for our next President. It will be some pleasure for the Whig party to fight and triumph if they can, under such a leader; and it will also be some pleasure to the Van Buren party to vanquish such a man as Daniel Webster, *if they can.*

We give below an extract from the New Orleans American, of recent date, which we think, will be read with detestation and horror, by all. What must be the state of society in a place where such practices are not only tolerated, but unblushingly boasted of:

THE RACES.—Our fanatical brethren in the North and East will doubtless raise a hue and cry against those whom they term the immoral citizens of Louisana, when they learn that in defiance of their prejudice and sectional views, we have dared to follow the dictates of common sense, and hold our public pastime on a holyday; though they will deem their consciences blameless—nay, even fancy they have achieved the height of virtue, in practising treason against their countrymen of the South, by holding their cursed abolition meetings on the Sunday, and preaching its treacherous doctrines from their very pulpits. France—enlightened and *Catholic* France has always held her festivals on that day set apart by human and divine laws for recreation and amusement. It was left for Louisiana to break through the trammels of prejudice and superstition on this side of the water, and she has nobly dared to do it. Let hypocrites rail, who would gladly immitate if they dared; and bigots condemn, because their gloomy and illiberal tenets of the dark ages are despised by the intellects of 1837. Louisiana laughs at them! Her citizens presume to judge for themselves, nor while they point to the fact that Parisians hold their regular races on Sunday, in their *Champ de Mars*, nor do they deem it necessary to cite the example of any nation, for either their actions or opinions.

'GOING TO THE RACE!'

Sunday was indeed a sunday—it rose bright and shining, and every object around spoke of happiness and joy. All the world (of New Orleans) was astir for sport—merry faces and cheerful voices saluted the ear on every side, and the Course, of course, seemed the object of every one's desires. Even the air was of a smooth, balmy, and *racy* temperature. The rail-road and the rail road cars were objects of intense interest, although little calculated by their simple engineery to create feelings of romance, or even answer the purpose of usefulness. Never mind. No one was inclined as they rode upon the rail, to rail the road, although hundreds upon hundreds were quietly waiting for the cars some hours before their arrival and then found less than half the required places to sit down. Living beings were pressed as closely on the seats as cotton bales in a ship's hold; crowds were on the tops, and many more, like the 'big raccoon, were sitting on the rail!'

As a proper comment on the above, we select the following from the Bee, of the same city. It is just what we should expect to follow as a natural consequence of the facts above given.

BANKRUPTCY OF NEW ORLEANS.—The liabilities of the cotton factors and buyers are commensurate with the exports of the city—say seventy-five millions; including the responsibilities of the actual planters, the amount may be one hundred millions. But, taking into consideration the amount due on land or real estate speculation, the actual indebtedness of New Orleans may be fairly estimated at two millions. From what sources can this amount be presently produced? Acceptances have been given twelve months in advance on crops; cotton buyers will lose nearly forty per cent on their purchases and exportations; and land speculators are from five to twenty years in advance of the productiveness of their lands. Factors have nothing for their acceptances; planters can make nothing by the present price of cotton—eight to ten cents the pound: buyers must lose on exportation, in consequence of the depressed condition of the Liverpool and Havre markets; and the land and lot speculators have only a representative value of about one dollar in twenty.

Relief is therefore almost impossible; and some of the most discreet and experienced citizens judge, it preferable to allow the evils of their present onward and fearful course, which may probably continue for six or eight months longer. The commercial horizon is so obscured, that scarcely a ray of hope glimmers in the vista. All is darkness, doubt and despair.

By the Wednesday afternoon mail, we learn that a most distructive inundation took place in Baltimore, at midnight of Wednesday of last week. A small stream which passed through the city, was swollen by the late rains, and tore down the dams and bridges, carried away houses, and inundated whole fields of grain. The loss is estimated at a million of dollars. Fourteen bodies of drowned persons had been discovered, and it was supposed that there were many more, yet undiscovered.

GREAT FIRE IN ROCHESTER.—June 11th.—A most serious fire has just been subdued. It broke out in the stone block on the corner of Buffalo and Front streets, in the store occupied by E. M. Parsons, and rapidly communicated to the leather warehouse of the Messrs. Graves, and the rifle factory of the Messrs. Miller, in the rear, and to the hardware store of L. M. Sibley & Co. and to the grocery stores of Failey & Hamilton, and of George A. Avery & Co. The buildings are nearly entirely destroyed, together with a large amount of goods.

At one time the Arcade was threatened. So inevitable did its destruction for a time appear, that the letters in the Post Office were all packed up and removed, as were also many of the goods in the stores. The druggist establishment of Mr. Pitkin escaped as by a miracle. The loss cannot be less than $75,000. Much, if not the whole is covered by insurance. Messrs. Avery & Co. are the heaviest losers, as the lofts of their extensive establishment were literally crammed with goods. —*Rochester Democrat.*

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.—A most calamitous fire occurred on Saturday in Suffolk, Nansemond county, Va. which has laid the one half of that beautiful town in ashes. The fire broke out in the middle of the day, and swept up and down Main st. on both sides to the distance of 3 or 400 yards, destroying about 200 houses of every description, including the Court house and jail, the Castle Inn, the Rising Sun tavern, nearly fifty dwelling houses, and several stores and offices. One lone brick dwelling remains, which escaped the conflagration of 1779, when the town was burnt by British troops. All the buildings were of wood, and exceedingly combustible. Insurance about $30,000, on all.—*Norfolk Herald.*

FIRE.—We learn that on the 8th inst. that the Elmira Mills, (N. Y.) comprising the grist and saw mills and sash factory owned by Mr. Hatch of that town, were totally destroyed by fire. 800 bushels of grain, together with 24 hogs. Total loss near $15,000, only $3000 was insured.—Cause of the fire supposed to be the friction of the machinery.

Although the bubble of Gold Mining has burst, and many holders of stock have sustained serious injury, there is reason to believe that some of the companies will get a fair return from their investments. A Richmond paper states that Gongo Soco mine in Goochland county has lately returned from 90 bushells of ore, turned out in eighteen hours, $218 worth of gold, which with all proper allowances would be equal to $62,784 a year from six stamps only. The Richmond Mining Company in Goochland is also said to be doing well.

A righteous sentance.—At the Court of Common Pleas in Worcester, Mass. last week, John M. Knight, on an indictment for cruelly treating an ox, was found guilty and sentenced to the house of correction for three months.

The steamboat North America, on Lake Erie, has been fitted up for the season in a superior style, *without a* BAR, and will sail this season *without intoxicating drink on board.*

It is believed that the boat will be more profitable to the owners, conducted on this principle, and certainly more safe and pleasant for the passengers. Almost all travellers and business men prefer to trust themselves and their property in the hands of temperate men.—*Temperance Union.*

Mr. Delavan has defeated the brewers of Albany in the action for $300,000 damages against him for saying that poisonous drugs, filthy water, &c. were used in the making of their beer. If the suit is not now dropped, the brewers must pay costs to this time, and then carry it to the Court of Errors.

The late William Y. Birch, of this city, who had by his own exertions amassed a considerable fortune, made in his will the following disposition of his property: To the Philadelphia Northern and Southern Despensaries' and the Female Hospitable Society, he left $3000 each; to the St. George's Society, Orphan Asylum, and the Infant School Society, $1000 each: to the Unitarian Church, of which he was a member, $5000; and to the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the blind, the remainder of his estate, which, we learn, amounts to at least $150,000.—*Philad. Nat. Gaz.*

FISHERMEN'S LUCK.—A party of gentlemen from Newark caught during a few hours fishing on Lake Hopatcung, (long pond,) the summit level of the Morris Canal, on Thursday of this week, 600 fish, being chiefly yellow bass,—one of the choicest luxuries of the finny race. They were taken from the water about as fast as the hooks were baited—sometimes two and three in a minute. One piece of salt caught 11 fish successively.

CONNECTICUT.—The Legislature of this State closed its session on 10th inst. Among the acts passed was one legalizing the Bank suspension of specie payments until the first of July, 1838. [If they cannot resume next spring, why not let them go.!]

Another act suspends for a similar time the provisions of the act forbidding the circulation of small notes, *provided* the Banks will at all times redeem those notes in specie, under penalty of forfeiture. Of course, this amounts to just nothing at all.

A General Incorporation Law was also passed, under which any three or more persons, with a capital of $4,000 or over, may incorporate themselves.

An act abolishing Imprisonment for debt, except in certain cases, was passed by a large majority. —*New Yorker.*

A boy Condemned to be Hung.—We published on the 8th inst., an account of the trial at Lowell, of two boys, Michael Monohon 13 years old, and Michael Whaylan 10 years old, for the crime of arson, in burning the Alms house at Cambridge. The Jury did not agree on a verdict and were discharged. A new trial was ordered which was closed on Friday night, and resulted in a verdict of Guilty against Monohon. The Lowell Advertiser of last evening says: After a patient and thorough investigation of the circumstances of the case, and a charge from the Chief Justice, the most minute and comprehensive, the Jury retired, agreeing upon a verdict about half past ten.

The rumor having spread abroad that the Jury had agreed, a numerous concourse assembled at the Court house to hear the solemn sentence of the law. The Attorney General having recapitulated some of the most prominent evidence, concluded with the request that the Bench would proceed to pronounce the sentence which the law adjudges to the crime of arson. Monohon being called, rose and heard with stoical indifference a brief sketch of his past but vicious life.

The affecting language of the Judge, his appeal to Monohon's feelings for an afflicted mother, to his sense of the awful situation to which he had subjected himself in breaking the laws, his request that he would prepare for the early and ignominious death which awaited him, and the final sentance "that he should be hung by the neck until dead," were altogether a scene of intense interest which drew tears from many an eye.

Not a muscle of the prisoner trembled at this sentence, and he withstood the gaze of hundreds with as much apparent indifference as if unconcerned, but whether this was owing to ignorance or hardihood is a question for a philosopher. Whaylan was aquitted on account of his extreme youth. —*Boston Transcript.*

Villanous Outrage.—As Mrs. Joesph Burnel, accompanied by her daughter, was returning from monthly concert on the evening of the 5th inst., she was assaulted on the walk at Exchange Row, by a negro named Pedro Finamore, and recieved considerable injury. Pedro first pushed another negro against her, and then inflicted a blow which felled her to the ground. The black is bound over for his appearance at the next Court of common Pleas.—*Northampton (Mass.) Gaz.*

Distressing Steamboat Accident.—We learn from an authentic source that the steamboat EAGLE was capsized in the Ohio river by a tornado, on Tuesday afternoon last, a short distance above Portmouth, and that three persons were drowned, viz: a Mr. Hubbard, from Ohio, the cabin boy, (Dutch,) and a colored woman. The boat was insured for $5000. There were twenty passengers on board.

The tornado is represented to us as being of unusual violence. The boat laid bottom upwards on yesterday morning.—Cincinnati Whig.

The New York Mercantile mentions this morning that *four thousand one hundred passengers* from Europe, were landed in that city during the last forty-eight hours preceding Saturday last.

Several mad dogs have been killed within a day or two, near the Lunatic Asylum, Manhattanville.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

Candles, mould,	11	a	12	
Coffee, Cuba,	8	a	10	
" Java,	12	a	14	
Molasses,	22	a	32	
Oil, Linseed,	65	a	67	
Whale,	26	a	30	
Fish, brl.	18 00	a	20 00	
Beef, prime city,	8 50	a	8 75	
Hams, lb.	10	a	12	
Smok'd Beef,	10	a	12	
Butter,	18	a	20	
Cheese, Am.	9	a	10	
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3 38	a	3 88	
Turks Island Salt,	33	a	35	
Liverpool ground,	44	a		
Do. do. sack,	1 62	a	1 75	
Sugar, N. O. prime,	6	a	7	
" Havn. white,	10	a	11	
" Lump,	14	a	15	
" Loaf,	16	a	19	
Tallow, Am.	10	a	11	
TEA.—Imperial,	57	a	1 00	
Gunpowder,	57	a	1 00	
Hyson,	58	a	1 00	
Young Hyson,	26	a	80	
Hyson Skin,	30	a	50	
Souchong,	25	a	50	
Toukay,	30	a	50	
Bohea,	18	a	20	
CORN EXCHANGE.				
Flour, N. Y. brl.	9 50	a	10 00	
Western,	10 00	a	10 50	
Philadelphia,	9 50	a	10 00	
Georgetown,	10 25	a	—	—
Rye Flour,	6 50	a	6 75	
Indian Meal,	4 25	a	4 50	
Wheat, Baltic,	1 40	a	1 75	
Do. Genesee,	—	—	a	—
Do. N. Carolina,	—	—	a	—
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00	a	1 00	
Corn, N. bushel,	1 00	a	1 06	
Do. South,	1 00	a	1 04	
Barley,	1 06	a	1 —	
Oats, North.	68	a	70	

NOTICE.

With the advice of the Committee of publication, I hereby assign all my accounts for Job Printing, Advertising, and subscription to "The Plainfield Union," to M. F. Cushing, the present publisher of said paper, for collection, he having agreed to serve those who have paid in advance, for advertising and the paper, to the close of the year, or the first six months, as may be due.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, June 7th, 1837.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands by the Committee, with his concurrence, as will be seen by the above, for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately, as the committee wish to have his affairs settled as soon as convenient, and are anxious to afford me the means of supplying those with the paper and advertising, who have paid in advance.

By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till farther notice, our only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

In the Village, I intend to act as my own agent and hope I shall find that same readiness to support the paper as has always heretofore been manifested, by subscribing, advertising, and paying when asked, or without asking. For it must be borne in mind that the main support of this paper is from its village friends,—they also receive the greatest benefit from it, and for them was it mainly established. But there is little fear of the inhabitants of this and the neighboring villages, for on them we considerably depend, giving over their well doing.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

MARRIED.

At New Brunswick, on the 7th inst. by Rev. Dr. Howe, Mr. Abm. Degraw, to Miss Mary Ann Sutphen.

Also, Mr. Wm. Van Sickle to Miss Mary M. Price.

Also, Mr. Martin Giles to Miss Hannah Eliza Ackerman.

On the 10th inst. in New York, by Rev. Mr. Cooke, Mr. Mr. Richard Wood, of New York, to Miss Evelina Bridge, of Morristown.

DIED.

In this Village, on Sunday of last week, the 11th inst. Mrs. Ann, wife of Silas G. Brees, of this place, aged 30.

In Piscataway, on the 7th inst. the widow Ellen Gillman, aged 73.

Traveller's Guide.

☞ Waters' Plainfield and Rahway Stage leaves Plainfield at 6, A. M. daily Sundays excepted, and arrives at Rahway in time for the quarter before 8 o'clock train of cars for New York. Leaves Rahway on the arrival of the cars from New York, at half past 2, and arrives in Plainfield at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Swiftsure Mail line leaves Plainfield, about 10, A. M. for Elizabethport, *in time for the 1 o'clock steamboat* for New York, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Returning, leaves Pier No. 1, Washington street, at 10 A. M. for Elizabethport, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and passes through Plainfield between 3 and 4 P. M.

The steamer Passaic leaves Newark at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. for New York. Leaves New York, foot of Barclay street, at 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for Newark.

The Jersey City and Hoboken ferry boats run till 12 o'clock, night.

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6 cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plaidfield, June 22d, 1837. 22 3m

Please to Take Notice.

THE Subscriber urgently requests all Persons indebted to him to call and settle, *immediately*. As this is the second or third request, all will please to attend to it, otherwise more prompt measures may soon be taken.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

A Chance Yet.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, in Scotch Plains, with a large Garden planted, two doors from the Hotel, to rent cheap. Possession given immediately.

Apply to Dr. H. DAYTON.

June, 15th. 21. 4w.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th. 21

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,**

LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper, for sale at this office.

ALSO,

BLANK WARRANTS and SUBPŒNAS, for Justices', a clear print on superb paper. Call and look at them, and you will not fail to buy.

June, 15th, 1337.

For Sale!!

ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION to the "Plainfield Herald," due by Hugh Drake, Jr.—The amount is small, and will be sold cheap for cash, or upon a *long* note.

ISAAC COLE.

N. B.—For fear those wishing to purchase may be deceived, I will add, that Mr. Drake is a *minor*, and if *sued*, will, no doubt, plead his *minority*!

Plainfield, June 15th, 1837. 21 tf

FOR SALE.—An account against the New-Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company, of $7.50, due for Advertising in the Plainfield Herald—It will be sold cheap for Cash.

ISAAC COLE.

N. B. The above bill has been presented at least a dozen times,—and by their agent, Mr. Crowell, acknowledged to be correct.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THIS Institution has recommenced its operations under the care of HARVEY DAYTON, M. D.

PLAINFIELD is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

The system of education will be complete and thorough. No pains will be spared to secure the moral rectitude and intellectual vigor of the pupils.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently. Considering a correct and scientific knowledge of our native tongue of the greatest importance, and as furnishing the best foundation for a course of Classical education, the most careful attention will be given to the English Department.

In addition to the usual branches of English education, Book Keeping in all those forms calculated to prepare the youth for mercantile or mechanical pursuits will be efficiently taught.

Dr. D. will have the immediate care of all the departments—will employ suitable assistants and be accountable for their qualifications.

The Female Department is now under the care of Miss MARY H. FOX.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., } *New York City.*
William F. Pyatt, M. D., }
Rev. John Mc Dowal. *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond. }
Nathan Vail, }
Job Squier, Esq., }
Jos. L. Shotwell, } *Plainfield.*
Laing Webster, }
E. L. Sheppard, }
Robert Anderson, }

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, }
JOHN LAYTON, }
ELIJAH SHOTWELL, }
DANIEL SHOTWELL, } *Trustees.*
JARVIS B. AYRES, }
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., }
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq., }

PLAINFIELD, May 18, 1837. 18 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or *Country Produce.*

N. & R. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 18 4t

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber, having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 12 shillings per bushel; Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 30, 1836. 1 tf.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1 tf.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m

JACKSON POUND.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, Cheap for Cash the following Books and Stationary: 1 or 200 'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet, 9 cts. single, or 6s. per dozen.—1 or 2 dozen Goldsmith's Greece, 31 cts.—1 doz. Dodd on Death, 15 and 18 cts.—English Readers, 2s.—Life of Franklin, 2s.—Large School Testaments, 18 cts.—Pocket do. 2s.—Webster's Spelling Books, 10 cts.—Murray's small grammar, 8 cts.—A large lot of Toy books—Saurin's Sermons—Scott's Napoleon, 3 vols. Republic of Letters—Franklin's House, and many others!

Gilt gote paper, various colors, 2 cts. per sheet—India Rubber—Lead pencils—Gold paper—A large lot of Engravings, from 1 cent to $1—Maps of the city of New-York, 9 cts. and 1s.—Age cards, 6 cts.—Kaleidescopes, —Pink saucers—wafers, sand, &c. &c.

Also best warranted German Cologne Water, 5s. and 6s. per bottle—Amber bathing wafers 3s.—Tooth powder 6s. per box.

M. F. CUSHING.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Conrse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Missses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 3m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this Mill; that it is soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. tf

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Shaker Village, a full assortment, neatly put up, and for sale by

March 30—tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 12, 1837. 13

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 1, 1837. 7

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready bailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also *on hand, and intends to keep*, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do; 1 wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1 tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

34 Mechanic-street, NEWARK, N. J.

Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he endeavor to do their work with neatness and de

☞ *SIGN* and *ORNAMENTAL* Painting, *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to

and vicinity.

ELIAS KIR

PLAINFIELD, March 10, 1837.

Valuable Farm

SITUATED in the township of Somerset, about one of Meeting House on Mountain from the village of Pl

This Farm contains Acres, a part of which proportion of it is and is well adapted There are

A Good D

The above patrick

right

[illegible]

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating property,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 12, 1824.

MR. JOHN FINCH,—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been considered a subject of consumption, and at times discharged blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the glands, which eventually reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which no other human means could effect. I therfore, most earnestly recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy in diseases of this nature within the present knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, as well as to refrain from the application and use of other remedies, and is now recommending it to others. Wishing you success in your benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specific a general trial throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1824.

MR. J. FINCH.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1825.

Mr. J. FINCH.—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the results, I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences; and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects, from the circumstance of my having, at the time, an orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Finch of New-York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above-mentioned medicine, I procured a bottle, and experiencing relief from the one, I continued it until I had consumed the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declined a further use of it, convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Murden, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy, or health: a conviction of this, and a sense of gratitude due for the benefit he has received from its use, induces the writer to serious consideration, especially in a city like this, where so many annually fall victims to consumption.

"The writer is aware that public confidence has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise *too much*, that a prejudice is naturally entertained against any thing in the shape of "never-failing Boluses," and "infallible Panaceas;" but his own experience of its efficacy fully authorizes him to recommend this medicine. He has, for several years, been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, hemorrhage, and strong symptoms of consumption, which it *appeared* impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the *Vegetable Specific*, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less troublesome, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued, and he has good ground for expecting that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 25, 1823.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pulmonic disease which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch of this city. My symptoms were peculiarly alarming, and were attended with dispepsy, loss of appetite, &c. On taking a few doses I felt relief, and was enabled to sleep comfortably, whereas before I could get no sleep. I am now not only a living but a sound monument of the efficacy of your medicine.

WM. H. FANSHAW.

MR. J. FINCH.—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

MR. J. FINCH.—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been restored to health myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous, very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

The New-York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed [work] of literature and the fine arts; containing [many] magnificent and costly engravings, on [steel] —and rare, beautiful and popular [pieces] for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. [and] from the pens of well-known and [able writers] upon every subject that can prove [interesting] to the general reader, including original [poetry] humorous and pathetic—critical [notices] choice selections from the best [periodicals] American and English—scientific [intelligence] gence—copious notices of foreign [correspondence] pondents engaged expressly and [exclusively] Journal—strictures upon the various [productions] fine arts that are presented for the notice [and] tion of the public—elaborate and beautiful [specimens] art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of [the drama] and other amusements—translations from [the] works in other languages, French, German, [Italian] Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable [individuals] als, discoveries and improvements in science, [the] chanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will [maintain] its predecessors in literary attractions, engraving, [music] sic and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to ameteurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britain; popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK, January 2, 1837. 2 tf

The New-Yorker.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker in its folio or ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine as the highest degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will be devoted in nearly equal proportions to Literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current interests of the day. Under the first department, (occupying the two outer pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected, Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of books of general interest, Extracts from new and deserving works in press or just published, useful Biographical, Historical, Descriptive Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The intelligence more especially (confined to the inner pages of the paper) will embody the [news] domestic proceedings of Congress, the National Executive, and [the] Legislature, with a still [more] full Legislative [proceedings] tial account of all [important] doings throughout [the] Elections, &c. [&c.] of the paper [will] upon acts [of] Legislation, [and] important [to] as possible, [the] tical [and] [com]mercial [and] [agri]cultural [interests] [and] [pro]ceedings [of] [the] [Leg]islature, [and] [the] [Con]gress [of] [the] [U]nited [States]

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & [illegible])

THE subscribers are [now] manufacturing a New and Superior Article [of] Washing Machine, in the Eastern, Middle, and [Western] States, which is the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely without injury to the finest Clothes, and will last a child ten years old constant work without repairing. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a Fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 6, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Donnison,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpoel,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Urmston,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bullman,
Dr. Craig,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Cevy,
James I. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brocaw,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Lauterette,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Stead,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Vail,
Robert Vail,	Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5y1

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

[illegible]

Having [illegible] for the [illegible] and Aperient [illegible] Mother's Lid[illegible] that the benefi[illegible] vating Pills, was [illegible] tained from all the[illegible] ther certify, that I [illegible] Sears as a man of [illegible] lieve him to be a man [illegible] entitled to credit.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

Extract of a Certificate from Mr. [illegible] of the Ballston Spa Ga[illegible]

For several years past, Mrs. Consta[illegible] fested with an unusually obstinate dyspe[illegible] with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, [illegible] dundancy of bile. About four months since [illegible] menced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, [illegible] has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system.

JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonary affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefited by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect. SAMUEL HINMAN,

Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 231 Elvington-street.

Plainfield Union

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1837.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGMENT.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed for the use of Locomotives from Bergen Hill to East Brunswick, and until farther notice the following rates will be charged:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents; to Rahway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 1 o'clock, P. M.	At 11 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
At 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M.	At 5 oclock, P. M.

On Sundays, the 11 1-2 A. M. and 1 P. M. trips are omitted.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., 1-4 before 2 P. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5 1-2 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.
(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*
(Every night except Sunday,—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at 9 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 10 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the Offices before taking their seats in the Cars otherwise they will be charged *extra prices*; viz.—37 1-2 cts. to Newark, and one-third more than the above to all other places.

The office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *Boat starts punctually*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st.; and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

May 15th, 1837. 20

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its greater Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Prepared by THADEUS DAVIDS.
222 *William Street & 143 Maiden-Lane, N. Y.*

T. DAVIDS having been a practical Manufacturer for the last ten years, his attention has been directed to the greatest possible *Excellence of Quality. They have been used by Congress, in most of the National and State Public Offices, and by Merchants and extensive Dealers, all over the Union; and they have taken the First Premium at four successive Fairs of the American Institute.* Testimonials have been received from every quarter, attesting their superiority.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Editor of the Plainfield Union.

Sir:—While in ordinary times plenty of business offers for occupying the mind, of more importance than enigmas, yet, as the dullness of *these* days, renders newspaper variety more necessary and pleasing, the following solution of an enigma published in the last Union, is respectfully submitted for your disposal.

Man, is the noblest workmanship of God,
Yet, by his fellow man, least understood!
Among the animals which claim his care,
The household *cat* doth well deserve her share.
To shield fair woman's hand from Boreas rough!
The skin of brutes more rare doth form a *muff*:
For this the Indian wanders from his hut,
And shoots the harmless squirrel at his *nut*.
"A *grant*," which late the Plainfield bank could boast,
Is but uncertain of its aim, at most.
The greatest earthly foe that spoils mankind,
In the deep glowing face of *rum*, we find;
'Mid the inventions good, for this, or that,
Unrivalled for convenience, stands the *mat*:
Without it we who tread this yielding soil,
Might strive for neatness, but in vain the toil.
While forests bow, to feed our chimney pile,
The humble peasants of far emerald isle,
Gather the *turf*, to make their scanty fire,
And cook the meal of which 'twere vain to tire.—
Love's token, of which oft the poets sing;
Lies in the compass of a simple *ring*!
This is the pledge too, at the altar given,
The seal of vows whose record is in Heaven.—
Fact, all allow, but seldom greets the ear,
While fiction's voice on every side we hear.
And, O, "the times!" If one for money cries,
"I *can't*, I've none," the answer swiftly flies!
But friend, I have completed now my aim,—
For Manufacturing! is thy trade and name.

Clementina

Plainfield, June 22d, 1837.

Niagara.—*By Mrs. Sigourney.*

Flow on forever in thy glorious robe
Of terror and of beauty! God hath set
His rainbow on thy forehead; and the cloud
Mantles around thy feet. And he doth give
Thy voice of thunder power to speak of him
Eternally—bidding the lip of man
Keep silence—and upon thy rocky altar pour
Incense of awe struck praise.
And who can dare
To lift the insect trump of earthly Hope,
Of Love, or Sorrow, 'mid the pearl sublime
Of thy tremendous hymn! E'en Ocean shrinks
Back from thy brotherhood, and his wild waves
Retire abashed. For he doth sometimes seem
To sleep like a spent laborer, and recall
His wearied billows from their vexing play,
And lull them in a cradle calm; but thou,
With everlasting, undecaying tide,
Dost rest not, night or day.
The morning stars,
When first they sang o'er young Creation's birth,
Heard thy deep anthem—and those wrecking fires
That wait the Archangel's signal to dissolve
The solid Earth, shall find Jehovah's name
Graven as with a thousand diamond spears,
On thy unfathomed page. Each leafy bough
That lifts itself within thy proud domain,
Doth gather greenness from thy living spray
And tremble at the baptism. Lo! yon birds
Do venture boldly near, bathing their wing,
Amid thy foam and mist. 'Tis meet for them
To touch thy garment's hem—or lightly stir
The snowy leaflets of thy vapour wreath,
Who sport unharmed upon the fleecy cloud,
And listing at the echoing gate of Heaven
Without reproof. But, as for us it seems
Scarce lawful with our broken tongues to speak
Familiarly of thee. Methinks, to tint
Thy glorious features with our pencil's point,
Or woo thee to the tablet of a song,
Were profanation.
Thou dost make the soul
A wondering witness of thy majesty;
And while it rushes with delirious joy
To tread thy vestibule, dost chain its step,
And check its rapture, with the trembling view
Of its own nothingness—bidding it stand
In the dread presence of the Invisible,
As if to answer to its God through thee.

From the Metropolitan.

The Bridegroom to his Sleeping Bride.

Sleep, loved one, sleep—thy tangled hair
Flows loosely o'er thy bosom bare,
Yet sleep in peace; no prying eye,
Saving thy lover's own, is nigh;
Sleep, dearest, sleep—thy lover's breast
Pillows thy rest.

Sleep on, sleep on—nay, do not start,
'Tis but thy lover's beating heart,
Whose pulses throb against thy cheek,
Tokening the love they cannot speak;
Sweet dreamer, sleep, thy lover's eye
Is watching nigh.

Sleep on, sleep on, sweet folded flower,
Till morning's dawning hour;
Sleep and dream on—thy lover's arm
Is fondly sheltering thee from harm;
Sleep and fear not.

Omnipotent of earth and heaven!
By whom all blissful gifts are given—
To whom this treasured one I owe
That sleeps upon my bosom now—
I give thee thanks for every bliss,
But most for this.

Enjoyment is more durable than pain. The one is the immortal firmament, the other the transient clouds which darken it for a time.

THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE.

BY JAMES H. PERKINS.

"She, in the working of whose destiny,
The man of blood and victory attained
His more than kingly height."

THE CONQUEROR.

When a few centuries shall have thrown their shadows upon the strange fortunes of Napoleon, and given to every thing about him the tinge of romance, the story of his first wife will seem to the student rather a fable than a fact; he will look upon her as we look upon Mary of Scotland, but with a deeper interest; for she, far more truly than her lord, was first to last "the child of destiny."

Told, while yet unmarried, that she would be a wife, a widow, and a queen of France—the entire fulfilment of the first part of the prophecy gave her courage to believe in the last part also, when under sentence of death. When her bed was taken from under her because she was to die in the morning, she told her weeping friends that it was not so: that she would sit upon that throne on the ruins of which Robespierre then stood triumphant; and when asked in mockery, to choose her maids of honor, since she was to choose them, and they were her maids of honor, when half of Europe looked up to her. On that night which was to have been her last night on earth, Robespierre fell. Had he fallen a few days earlier, her first husband would have lived; had his fall been one day later, Josephine would have been among the ten thousand victims whose names we have never heard. But he fell on that night and her destiny was accomplished.

She married Napoleon, and through her, her husband was appointed to the army of Italy. Step by step they rose, till at last the crown rested upon her head, the second part of the prophecy was proved true! and she began to look forward to that loss of power and rank, which had also been foretold, and which was to close the strange drama of her life.

And he that had wedded the child of destiny grew every day more grasping. In vain did Josephine attempt to rule his ambition, and chasten his aim; he was an emperor: he wished to found an empire, and by slow degrees, he made himself familiar with the thought of putting her away.

When the campaign of 1809 was at an end, hardened and narrowed, the General came back to his wife; his former kindness was gone, his playfulness was checked; he consulted her but seldom, and seldom stole upon her private hours with that familar love that had so often made her heart leap. She saw that her hour drew nigh.

It was the evening of the [illegible] of November; the court was at Paris in honor of the King of Saxony. Josephine sat at her window, looking down upon the river, and musing on the dark fate before her, when she heard Napoleon,s step at the door. She sprang to open it, using her usual exclamation, "mon ami!" He embraced her so affectionately, that for an instant her fears and woes seemed vain. She led him to the chair, placed herself at his feet, and looking up into his face, smiled through her tears.

'You are unhappy, Josephine,' said the Emperor.

'Not with you, sire.'

'Bah,' said he quickly, 'why call me sire! these shows of state steal all true joys from us.'

'Then why seek them?' answered Josephine.

The Emperor made no reply. 'You are now the first of men,' she continued, 'why not quit war, turn ambition out of your counsels, bend your thoughts on the good of France, and live at home among those who love you.'

'Josephine,' said he, turning his face from hers, 'It is not I, it is France that demands the sacrifice.'

'Are you sure of that my lord?' said his wife; 'have you probed your heart to the bottom? is it not ambition prompts you to seek reasons for repudiating me? for think not, Napoleon, I misunderstand you; are you sure it is the love of France?'

Every word she spoke touched to the quick; and rising hastily, he replied, 'Madam I have my reasons; good evening.'

'Stay, sire,' said she, taking hold of his arm, we must not part in anger. I submit. Since you wish it, I submit cheerfully. It is not in my nature to oppose your will, I love you too deeply. Nor shall I cease to love you, Napoleon, because I am to leave your throne and your side. If you still go on victorious, I shall rejoice with you, if reverse comes, I will lay down my life to comfort you. I will pray for you morning and night, and in the hope that sometimes you will think of me.'

Hardened as he was, Napoleon had loved his wife deeply and long. Her submission to his stern resolve; her calm, mournful, dignity; her unshaken love, moved even him; and for a moment affection struggled with ambition. He turned to embrace her again; but in that moment her face and form had changed. Her eye and her whole person seemed inspired! He felt himself in the presence of a superior being. She led him to the window, and threw it open. A thin mist rested upon the Seine and over the garden of the palace; all around was silent, among the stars then before them one was far brighter than the rest. She pointed to it.

'Sire,' she said, 'that star is mine—to that, and not to yours was promised empire, through me and through my destinies you have risen, part from me and you fall.—The spirit of her that foresaw my rise to royalty, even now communes with my spirit, and tells me that your fate hangs on mine. Believe me or not, if we henceforth walk assunder, you will leave no empire behind you, and will die yourself in shame, and sorrow, and with a broken spirit."

He turned away sick at heart, and overawed by the words of one, whose destiny had been so strangely accomplished. Ten days were passed in resolves and counter-resolves—and then the link that bound him to fortune was broken. Josephine was divorced; and, as he said himself at St. Helena, from that hour his fall began.

Josephine was divorced—but her love did not cease, in her retirement she joyed in all his successes, and prayed that he might be saved from his foul ambition.—When his son was born, she only regretted that she was not near him in his happiness; and when he went a prisoner to Elba, she begged that she might share his prison, and relieve his woes. Every article that he had used at her residence, remains as he left it, she would not let a chair be removed. The book, in which he had been last reading, was there with the page doubled down, and the pen that he had last used was by it, with the ink dried on its point. When her death drew nigh, she wished to sell all her jewels, to send the fallen emperor money; and her will was submitted to his correction. She died before his return from Elba; but her last thoughts were of him and France, and her last words expressed the hope and belief 'that she had never caused a single tear to flow.' She was buried in the village church of Ruel, and her body was followed to the grave, not alone by princes and generals, but by two thousand poor whose hearts had been made glad by her bounty.

Her marble monument bears only this incription:

"EUGENE AND HORTENSE JOSEPHINE."

What a fund for future writers in her character and fate; and what a lesson to all of us, whether in prosperity or adversity.

A Sailor's Whim.—'I say shipmate' said a noble looking fellow in a new tarpaulin hat, blue jacket and trousers, neat check shirt, and a black silk neck cloth, as he entered an umbrella maker's shop during the rain—'what will you charge to us an awning?' 'An umbrella, I suppose you want,' said the shopman. 'Smoke my binnacle if I care what you call it, only let's see your canvass.' A silk umbrella was shown him. It would not do—he wanted 'duck.' A cotton umbrella was then shown him. It suited Jack precisely. 'Now,' said he, as he counted out his money, 'I'm ready for a cruise—this land water is too fresh for my taste altogether.'—*Boston Transcript.*

Good Speculation.—*A fact.*—A day or two since, a friend of ours, a merchant in this city, was hailed in the street by a tall, rough looking fellow, very plainly attired in linseywoolsey, cowhide boots and slouched hat, who accosted him with—"Hello there, mister, I say;—aint your name ——?" "that *is* my name sir," replied the merchant. "Well, how d'ye do? s'pose you don't know me, though." "I don't recollect having seen you before." "Well, s'pose not, but what I was goin' to say was, haint you an eighty acre lot in Wisconsin, —— county, eh?" "Yes, I believe I do own a lot there." "Well now, perhaps you'd like to sell that are lot." "Well sir, I am in a hurry, do you wish to buy it?"—"Well now, I dont know, what do you ask for that 'are lot?" "Two thousand dollars, sir" "Ten thou—*ten thousand dollars*! No, you're joking." "If you wish to purchase, sir, you know my price" "Well now, wouldn't you like to take nineteen hundred, if you could get it, eh?" "Why, sir, who will give it?" asked the merchant eagerly, (for he had bought it only a few months since at government price.) "Well, will you take it?—that's what I want to know." "Yes, sir, I will take nineteen hundred." "Make out your papers, then said the stranger, "I've got the money, here's a witness to the bargain," and so saying he drew from his spacious pocket, a large bag, labled "shot," from which he counted out the rhino, and took his deed, evidently well pleased with his bargain. "You seem pleased with the trade, sir," said the merchant. "Well, I guess I might as well," said the stranger. "Why" returned the merchant, "have you seen the lot?" "Well, I guess I have." "Is the land *remarkably* good?" continued the merchant, supposing he had been trading with a green un.' "It'll do," said the buyer. "What is it *worth*?" said the seller. "Well, I don't know what it's *worth*—but I've dug about ten thousand dollar's worth of lead out on't a'ready—I can't tell have much more I'll git,"—and with a broad laugh he stuffed his deed into his pocket, and left our chapfallen friend to consider how much lead ore the balance of his "eighty acre lots in Wisconsin," might possibly contain. —*Detroit Spectator.*

One O'clock.—"Never mind," says little Jake, "I'll tell you one worth two of that.—Old Swig had stopped out one night; and on reaching home, as usual, aunt Nancy gave him a blowing up. "Don't you think you are a sweet bird, you drunken old sinner," says aunt Nancy," to be staggering home here at four o'clock in the morning."

"That's a lie, you old crone, its just one, that's what it is."

"Don't you lie me old Swig or you'll find yourself on the fire again. I tell you it is four."

"I know better," says Swig, "for I heard the clock *strike one* as much as *three or four* times before I left the corner."—*N. R Times.*

It has been said that through the discoveries of modern science, (says the N. Y. Times) the essence of seven oxen may now be concentrated into two quarts of portable soup, which, sufficiently diluted, may again be transformed into as much efficient broth as could be made of the original seven oxen. We know not how this may be as to truth, but it might incline any one to become a proselyte to read the following:

"A short hand account of the whole trouble. All the world owes all the world more than all the world is worth, and all the world call upon the world to pay. All the world, therefore, all the world to pay. All the world, therefore, are in reality worth just as much actual wealth as they were when all the world failed.—*Bost. Ado.*

Moral

Benevolence of [illegible] into the world as it came and stood ed love of men us the heirs of presented the man being sh casting his [illegible] pleased not h self: what he Selfishness sto went about d ture expressly our stead; fo of pouring oil offering for si sented to the this is the onl He took our interest, opera the stroke wh

And in all He loved man the world. I attraction to a pated by the re proposed by th men unto him race; and oper come unto him a history of spir continued act of broken descent f form of a servant of a malefactor goodness—alread ception of a Being ing to engage and world. The worl of goodness, and selfishness, his formed on the prin to recall the depar baptize it afresh in t

Temperance.—The from the Temperance by Simeon Bicknell, A. M

1. A Mrs. C——, of P of those unfortunate female to love liquor. Not long sin chase a quantity of her favor searched her house to find some might sell for that purpose, but th ing often before been laid under answer a similar end, nothing c which would so well answer her p piece of new cotton cloth, which ha chased for the use of the family, and much needed at the time for necessary This she tore up into pieces and sold to for paper rags, and thus obtained the intoxication. She drank what she had and before night, was seen travelling throu village, trying to borrow a shilling with whi purchase more.

2. Mrs. T——, of the same town, one da while her husband was absent, took every shi which the poor man had, tore them in pieces and sold them to an *honorable* merchant for rum.

3. Mrs. W—— loves rum, and religious rum sellers too, when she has the good luck to find one. She found one, she says, the other day, for after she had picked up all the rags in her house, found she had not enough to furnish the *quantum sufficit* of liquor, she took her bible, soaked it in water, wrapped it in the rags, and sent the bundle to the grocer, who discovering some apparent disproportion between its weight and dimensions, opened it, as any honest man would have done, and when he found the bible, "Don't you think," said she, "he sent the book back, telling the boy that if I would read it, it would teach me better than to drink; and what was still better, as sure as I'm alive, he sent with it as much rum as I expected for the rags and bible too; sure, he must be the best of christians."

4. In Clinton county there is a young man, of respectable connexions, who has become so degraded as to steal in order to obtain the means of intoxication. A few months ago, he stole a quantity of ashes, and carried them on his back, several miles, and sold them for liquor, and made himself drunk.

Hope.—What magic forms a halo around this word! The toil worn mariner, the dust covered traveller, the long separated friend, the time wearied pedestrian hails it as the sweet heaven of his rest. How joyous have been our sensations when from a distance we have beheld the ancient though lowly home of our childhood; and from amid the trees which surrounded the cottage of our youth seen once more curling the smoke which warms the domestic fireside. There may be no country on earth, unless we except Switzerland, whose inhabitants cherish the loved thoughts of Home, like those of New Hampshire; there is a charm hangs around our rugged and "cloud capp'd hills;" and verdant rivulet-watered vales, which time cannot break, absence nor age destroy.—*Dover Gaz.*

Destiny.—One of the most striking inculcations of the truth of destiny, is in an Eastern legend. King Solomon was walking in his garden with one of his attendants, when a figure entered the gate, whose approach struck the attendant with terror. He turned to Solomon and exclaimed, 'King! that being fills me with dread.—send me I pray thee to the farthest mountain of the Caucasus!' Solomon, in his capacity of magician, instantly removed him thither. The figure approached the King, and said, 'Solomon, how came that man to be here? my errand was to seek him on the summit of Caucasus.' "Angel of death," answered Solomon," thou wilt find him there."—*New Era.*

FOREIGN.

By the packet ship Independence, English papers to the 25th May are received. The news is important and interesting.

Five large commercial houses in Liverpool, connected with this country, have been obliged to stop payment. Mr. G. Thompson's private bank at Appleby had stopped payment. It had been in operation 40 years.

All American securities now stand well in London. Our 5 per cent. State loans, command 91 per cent. U. S. bank stock £24 5s. Cotton has now fallen to a point which attracts the attention of speculators, and some improvement in value is manifest.

The weather continues very cold and dry. The wheat is only 4 to 6 inches above ground, and prices advancing. The crop will be very late and a late harvest is always very precarious, in that country.

Liverpool, May 24.—The arrival of the North America, after the quick run of sixteen days was most opportune. A large and respectable house had temporarily suspended payment on Wednesday afternoon, but the remittances received by the packet enabled them to resume business on Thursday and meet their engagements which were heavy.

A most distressing accident occured at Mold, in Germany, on the 10th of May, at Argeod Colliery. It seems that, for some days, an increased quantity of water had appeared in the underground working to the north, but as the pumping engine had been able to cope with it, it was not considered dangerous. But on the morning of the 10th, the roaring of water was suddenly heard, and the numerous workmen in the colliery strove to gain the surface. By great exertions, 18 persons escaped; but 28 others perished—being overwhelmed by the rushing torrent. The engine was immediately set to pump on its full strength, but the water had reached from twelve to fifteen feet up the pit. The colliery bank has in the mean time presented the most heart-rending scene, by the parents, wives, children, and other relatives of the poor fellows giving vent to their lamentations, and others again, in the midst of their tears, clinging to the last rays of hope.

It is quite uncertain how long it may be before the bodies are extricated, as it will depend upon the time which the engine will take in clearing the workings of water. Little hopes are entertained that any of the men will survive, for, if not destroyed by the water, the foul air will so speedily accumulate, owing to the derangement in the ventilation caused by the roofing of the water, that there would not be a sufficiency of atmospheric air to sustain animal life for ten minutes. About ten of the men were married, with families of children.

Later.—The Victoria arrived in New-York, on Friday last, bringing Liverpool papers to the 27th. Nothing new or important.

Sir Francis Burdett's election cost him £6000.

The grand Vauxhall Balloon made another ascent May 23d, and descended at 36 miles from London. It took up, in brilliant style no less than seven gentlemen.

From West Indies.—The small pox continues to rage in some of the West India Islands, while in others it had much abated.

In the Jamaica papers, some particulars are given concerning a late distressing fire at Charlestown in the island of Nevis. The largest part of the town was destroyed. Loss estimated at £40.000.

DOMESTIC.

Important from Florida.—*Renewal of Hostilities.*—Intelligence has been received from Tampa, that all the Indians at the camp shore, had fled to the woods—every Indian including the hostages, Micanopy, Jumper and others.

Thus have they temporized and used every subterfuge, to pass off the time till the sickly season commenced. It is said that Micanopy, in order to deceive and induce a belief in his sincerity, deposited in the hands of a sutler in Tampa, a few days previous to his flight a considerable sum of money, said to be about $1000. Abraham, the negro chief, and interpreter, also deposited a considerable sum.

An Express rider from Micanopy to Black Creek reports that several men had been murdered near Big Spring, about 2 miles from Fort King, and it is feared that this report is too true.

Letters it is said, have been written by Gen. Jesup, to the commanders of posts, ordering them to be on the alert, and recommending them to advise the inhabitants to abandon their crops and retire upon the posts.

Our cunning enemy has again foiled us, and has shown himself as successful in the cabinet as the field. During their protracted negotiation, they were enabled to supply themselves with provisions, clothing and amunition; they brought in large droves of cattle, the captured property of our citizens which they sold to the government receiving certificates therefor at a certain valuation, (these were taken by traders as so much money,) and were enabled to purchase supplies. They obtained ammunition from the Creek Volunteers, who received it from the ordnance officers, for the purpose of hunting.

Another fire at Rochester, N. Y.—A large block known as the Globe Buildings, occupied by several pretty extensive manufacturies, grocers, leather dealers, &c., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 17th inst., supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Amount of property destroyed, thirty to forty thousand dollars, a considerable portion of which was covered by insurance.

Martinsburg, (Va.) June 17.—Fire.—We are called upon this week to record the most important and destructive conflagration that has taken place in our country since our recollection, viz. of the mills recently erected by Colonel Edward Closton and Mr. Benjamin Darby, on the Potomac. These works have engaged the attention of the proprietors for the last two years, and had just gone into successful operation, when they were laid in ashes by the destroying element. No one can tell how the fire originated; and it was not discovered until it had progressed beyond the control of such aid as was at hand. There was about $20,000 worth of grain in the merchant and corn mills, and a quantity of flour, the destruction of which, with the buildings, makes the loss, by a rough calculation of one of the proprietors, about *forty five thousand dollars.*

Dueling.—A bill has recently passed the legislature of Mississippi, compelling any person who kills another in a duel to become liable for the debts of his defunct antagonist. There could not be a more effectual check upon this "honorable mode of settling disputes. A man in Mississippi when challenged, will not now enquire into the standing of the other party, but rather his solvency—not into the amount of his respectability, but rather the amount of his liabilities. But few will fight when under the conviction that if they pink the man they endorse all his debts. This law, carried into certain operation whenever violated, would soon prevent duelling in Mississippi.—*N. B. Times.*

Notwithstanding the cry of hard times, the scarcity of money, and the many impediments which have been thrown in their way, the Morris and Essex Rail Road Company are steadily progressing with their work. The whole line is graded to within one mile of our public square, and the contractors are busily engaged in laying the timbers and rails—all of which are on the ground. Our old friend Boyden, of Newark, has a locomotive nearly completed which he made expressly for this road, and which we doubt not will fully meet the expectations of his employers and the public. We are gratified to learn that it is the intention of the company to have the road in operation about the 15th of September, which will be a proud day for our town.—*Morristown Jerseyman.*

Further particulars of the Bultimore Inundation.—The first bridge was about two miles from the city. The gate-keeper, roused by the noise of waters, left with his family and immediately awakened the occupants of three adjoining houses. As soon as he had got all the families out, the bridge and four dwellings were swept away.

At Centre street the stream takes an abrupt turn. The large new bridge here was swept off entire. The torrent here left its accustomed bed and coming down in a direct line over the wall, which ordinarily confines it, forced its way directly across the street into the extensive distillery of White & Sons, doing much damage to the works and drowning 40 to 50 horses, and 50 to 60 cows. The water rose here to the floors of the 2d story

At the corner of Centre and North sts. a small dwelling was swept away. The inmates a man and his wife were both drowned.

In the church corner of Holliday and Saratoga streets, the water rose to the pulpit cushion. The sexton lived in a small house adjoining, and was sleeping with his wife and three children on the lower floor. All five were drowned.

The bridge in Bath street was carried away, and both sides swept. A large quantity of lumber stopped the water and caused it to carry away the fronts of the adjacent houses. The water was 6 or 7 feet high in this street.

The bridge at Pleasant street was carried off.

Along Saratoga street the flood did much damage. The water here was ten feet deep, running with great velocity into Harrison and Frederick streets, and tearing the pavements into deep gullies. Many of the near occupants have had their goods ruined. One house was nearly demolished.

An immense quantity of timber, &c. collected at Baltimore street bridge. About 4 o'clock, the accumulation became so great that the structure was unable to resist the pressure against it, and a portion of the Upper side of the centre pier gave way and fell in the distance of 6 or 8 feet from the edge, carrying away the whole stone parapet and iron railing.

The timber, planks, &c. which were carried down the current of Harrison street, made a lodgment in large quantities against the railing of the Centre Fountain, and tore away a portion of the railing and overturned the marble fountain from which the spring water flows.

On both sides of Market space, all the stores were filled with water completely destroying every thing in them.

The stone bridge at Platt street being composed of three arches, intercepted every thing brought down by the current, until an immense mass was piled up against it, and nearly one half of the structure gave way and fell.

The stone walls on both sides of the Falls, which have been in progress 20 years were more or less injured and carried away.

P. S. The Baltimore Patriot says.—We have just learned that 12 or 13 persons have been drowned in the shantees on the Susquehanna Rail Road; and that the loss of property there has been immense.

The Coroner has ascertained that the whole number of persons drowned was 22. The bodies of 16 have been found.

Unfeeling Levity.—There is hardly any thing in the appalling signs of the times, that strikes us as more melancholy, than the fact that during the present unexampled convulsion, when people are starving for employment, the theaters of New-York should be carrying full sail of prosperity. The following is from the New-York Sun of Tuesday.

Awful pressure.—The Park and the Bowery Theaters were so completely crammed last evening that we could not even get a glimpse at two great magnets—the Keeleys at the one, Celeste at the other.

This is men's feeling, under the judgment of heaven.—N. Y. Evan.

Laborers.—The Directors of the N. York and Erie Rail Road offer to employ three thousand laborers from this city, provided the city will defray the expense, and either take stock in the Company to the amount, or make it a temporary loan. This is well. The city is deeply interested in the success of the road, and would do right to contribute liberally towards its construction. The laborers can be supported more cheaply on the road than in the city, and by good luck some of them may go farther West when the work is done. But as the Company propose to refund the whole expense, the amount will be a clear saving to the city, so far as laborers are sent who would otherwise be a charge upon the city.

ITEMS.

Bank Robbery.—We learn from the Cleaveland Herald of the 7th inst., that the bank of Michigan, at Detroit, was entered by robbers, on the night of the previous Friday, through a front window, and plundered of a bundle of notes and papers, instead of the "deposits."—Fortunately, the money had been secured in the vault the day previous. The notes and papers were found next day in a church.

The election for the location of the public buildings in the county of Passaic, has resulted in the choice of Paterson. The contest was between the two towns of Paterson and Manchester.

Chicago contains at this time upwards of 8,000 inhabitants—between forty and fifty lawyers—thirty to forty physicians—twelve public houses—three news papers, and one hundred and twenty-eight stores.

A party of young bloods who got into a row in Charleston, S. C., and fired pistols, &c., have been sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of $200 each and to be imprisoned for one month.

Cotton.—The Eastern Clarion says that the crops this year in Mississippi will be small, the the attention of planters having been generally directed in most of the eastern counties, to the cultivation of corn, pototoes, and other necessaries of life.

On Wednesday evening last, a person went into a broker's office in Broadway, just as he was putting his gold into a bag for the night. The man asked the price of sovreigns, and having waited till the broker got his gold to the amount of $700 all in the bag, suddenly snatched it from him and made off. A reward of $100 is offered for the recovery of the money.

Crops in Pennsylvania.—The Miner's Journal, at Pottsvile, says: "We are pleased to learn from almost every part of the country, that the wheat fields are in a very flourishing condition, and bid fair to yield a good crop."

Lead.—The Missouri Republican of May 29 says, we are sorry to hear from Galena, that this great staple of our country is tumbling down in price at a rapid rate. Sales could scarcely be effected at all, and no business, either mining or smelting, was going on. We are told, that sales were made during the past week at $4 for cash or $5 for drafts upon Pittsburg."

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that the ship of the line Pennsylvania will be ready for launching by the 4th of July; but whether she will be launched at that time is yet undecided.

Five thousand laborers are advertised for at Indianapolis, to work on the public improvements in the state of Indiana, and liberal wages offered.

Literary Property.—Mr. Hood, in an article of singular humor states, that the phrases "*republic of letters*" —— his upon to "insinuate that taking the whole lot of authors together they have not got a *sovereign* among them.

The Quakers in Pennsylvrnia have petitioned the Convention now in session there, for such amendment of the Constitution as will exempt them, in person and property, from contributing to the support of war.

Maryland.—In pursuance of authority vested in the Executive, Gov. *Veazy* has issued a proclamation directing the election of members of congress from Maryland, to be made on the 26th of July next.

Immense numbers of Emigrants are pouring into our western country—3,000 in six steamboats stopped at Cleaveland on their way to Michigan in a single day.

Seven thousand pounds of striped bass were caught at Shrewsbury, N. J. at one haul on the 3d inst. After supplying the neighborhood, five wagon loads were sent to Philadelphia, which sold for $600.

The Mayor of New York has expressed his determination to consider all persons coming into that port from abroad as paupers, and charge the full amount of tax allowed by the law, previous to their landing, viz: $10 per head.

Mr. Webster arrived at St. Louis on the 6th instant, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

It is rumored says the Camden Mail, that the Hon. S. L. Southard has been offered the Presidency of the Morris Canal and Banking Company.

In consequence of the diminution of travelling several of the Hubson river steamboats have been laid up.

The New York Gazette states that a flock of sheep, sixty-four in number, belonging to Mr. Edmond Clark, of New Milford, Conn., were every one of them killed by a single flash of lightning a few days since. They were under a tree which was struck and the entire flock were stricken dead by the same bolt—several of them being found stauding dead on their feet.

A commodious bar.—The editor of the Mississippi Christian (!) Herald, in giving a most elaborate puff of a new tavern just opened in the city of Natchez, speaks of "the bar as one of the largest and most commodious in the United States."

Fire at Lowell.—We learn from the Lowell Courier, that a fire broke out on Monday evening about 8 o'clock, in Appleton Mills No. 1, which burnt with fearful power for about an hour and a half. The fire caught in the east end of the dressing room. This is the upper room, 5th story. By the exertions of the firemen the flames were confined to that room and the garret, and the remainder of the building was preserved. The cause is believed to have been spontaneous combustion.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1837.

Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina, has written a long letter, occupying half a page of the Journal of Commerce, to Mr. Biddle, president of the U. S. Bank. It was written in pursuance of a resolution of the citizens of Charleston, requesting the presidents of the banks of that city to correspond with the presidents of the banks of other cities, on the subject of the resumption of specie payments, and Gen. Hamilton being a president of one of the banks there, it fell to his lot, to correspond with the president of the great Pennsylvania Bank.

This letter is of considerable importance on account of the respect and deference which is paid to the opinions of the author through the whole of the Southern States. He recommends that a compromise of some kind be made between the advocates and enemies of a paper currency, lest in the contest the country be entirely ruined. He recommends also that the old United States Bank should be rechartered with great alterations and restrictions,—he prefers this to making a new national bank, because he deems it by no means advisable to add to the present bank capital of the country, and because it is already in operation.

Before re-chartering this bank, however, he would have the constitution of the United States so amended as to confer upon Congress distinctly, the power of creating banks, thus forever putting to rest the vexed question of the unconstitutionality of a national bank of the United States. He thinks this can easily be accomplished by next March, by means of the extra-session of Congress, and the Legislatures of the several States, many of which hold their sessions next winter.

With respect to the resumption of specie payments he thus writes:

In the first place I believe nothing is wanting now but a proper concert among the leading banking institutions of the country, with a proper understanding with the government, to enable us all at an early day to recommence redeeming our notes in coin.

The object of this communication is to bring about this concert and this understanding.

I therefore suggest to you that the Presidents of the banks of Philadelphia have a meeting, and address a circular to the banks of the several cities, requesting them in each city to appoint one of its presidents as a deputy, to meet in Philadelphia on the 2d Monday of August next, for the purpose of conferring as to the means and period of resuming specie payments, that the same may be universal and simultaneous on a certain day throughout the Union. With this view I would suggest that at this meeting a deputation should be appointed to attend the Session of Congress, that by a proper understanding the banks may promptly cooperate with the measures of the government in bringing about the greatly to be desired resumption.

I have very little doubt with this concert, if the government will issue treasury notes bearing such a moderate rate of interest as shall not retard their quick circulation, for the instalments of the surplus revenue hereafter falling due to the several states, redeemable in six, nine and twelve months, by the deposite banks, and at their cost, that specie payments may be resumed contemporaneously with the issue of these exchequer bills. They would stand effectively in the place of specie, moderate the demand for it, and by being made payable at different places, serve the purposes of exchange. Before they were exhausted the new crop of cotton would be in the market to enable us to pay our foreign debts.

☞ The poetical solution of the Enigma published in our last, which appears in our poetry column, was handed to us on the afternoon of our publication day, through the post office, before half of our papers had reached their destination. Rather quick work. The enigma having been written in our office though not by us, the author of the solution could not have seen it before it appeared in the paper,—a few hours before the solution reached us.

We have received answers from several others, but the publication of one was deemed sufficient.

Our correspondent "M," we hope will find the enigma in the next column more difficult of solution than the last. If not sufficiently difficult we will try our own hand at enigma-making, and engage to produce one that will require a week at least of "M's." attention to favor us with a satisfactory solution.

☞ Our brothers of the New Brunswick Times seem to think a neutral paper is no go in this state, and after wishing us all success, say they fear we shall soon find the Union among the things that were. Wait a couple of years, neighbors, and then give us your opinion. Go it shall, but whether always as a neutral paper, we are not *half* so certain.

The Rahway Herald generally furnishes news from two to four days in advance of the semi-weekly Journal of Commerce, but we cannot often get a sight of it. This week we have received it.

The Advocate and Republican we have not received since May. Please exchange, Gentlemen. We of the small villages wish to hear something of your *Rail* way city.

The General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island convened at Newport, on Monday of last week, 19th inst. agreeably to adjournment.

Fourth of July.—This anniversary is close at hand. As yet we have not heard that any kind of a celebration in this place is intended, and do not at all regret it. As this day is most frequently spent, much harm and little good is accomplished. Many different plans are recommended, and many are intended to be followed, of noticing this year, the return of the anniversary of that declaration which spoke a mighty nation into being, and immortalized all the actors therein. That day can never be forgotten by American freemen, and it never ought to be, but should be hailed in a proper manner. We suppose that most will acknowledge that it better be passed by, unnoticed altogether, than celebrated by drunkenness and gluttony at any time; but at this time of general distress and great want, it appears to us particularly improper that it should be spent in this way, or by festivities, bonfires, illuminations, the roar of cannon and the display of martial pomp. We think rather it should be spent in the manner suggested in the following extract from the New York Evangelist:—

"We would suggest that it will be far more suitable to keep it this year as a season of humiliation, fasting and prayer, for our national delinquencies, and in view of the righteous judgments of God, which are now shaking our social fabric to its foundations, and threatening us with a fearful overthrow. For the sin of Sabbath breaking, for the injustice done to the original proprietors of the soil, for the oppression of God's poor, God is displeased, and though he has stricken us with great tenderness, yet he has terrible things in store and nothing can avert our doom, but timely repentance and reformation by the church."

Were this anniversary to be celebrated throughout the Union, in this manner, it would doubtless be followed with the most happy results. But what will be the results of the manner in which it will in all probability be kept? rather disastrous than happy, we fear.

The Corporation of the city of Newark have issued tickets which are in circulation, and pass freely.

A law of this state, now in force, says: "It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate to issue, &c. any ticket of any denomination whatever, intended to circulate in lieu of, or as a substitute for bank notes or other lawful currency of the state, without first having obtained a law for that purpose."

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr, Editor:—Presuming that you have received a solution of the Enigma published last week, from some of your correspondents, I beg leave to submit the following to them through the medium of your paper, and by inserting it you will oblige, V.

I am a word of fourteen letters. My 1st, 11th 7th, 8th, 14th, 3d and 5th, is what every man ought to be, even if the times are sadly out of joint,—my 6th, 3d, 5th, 14th, 13th, 11th, 12th, and 14th is a beautiful and nimble animal of foreign countries,—my 13th, 6th, 4th, 5th, 13th, 14th, 6th and 12th, is what Sam. Patch took at Niagara Falls,—my 7, 6, 12, 11, 13, 14, 2, & 3, is the name of a distinguished French general,—my 1st, 11th, 10th, 4th, 8th, 6th, 3d, 8th, 9th 7th, 14th, is the name of a Roman emperor,—my 3d, and 11th, is a simple word of great power,—my 10th, 2d, 4th, 14th is what every body is always running after, though all have it,—my 12th, 11th, 9th, 10th, 5th is what an ill-told story or a poorly written essay does not have much of,—and my whole is an European city of considerable importance.

For the Plainfield Union.

I am a word of ten letters. My 9, 8, 3, and 10, is a metal,—my 3, 1, and 8, is an animal,—my 6, 9, 3, 5, 5, 8, and 2, is obtained from sheep,—my 9, 3, 5, and 10 is useful to man,—my 1, 8, and 5 is used by merchants,—my 2, 4, 6, and 8, without which we could not exist,—my 6, 8, 3, and 6, is more common in summer than in winter,—my 1, 4, and 5 is much used by one of the sexes,—my 2, 3, 5 and 8 is a passage,—my 7, 5, 6, 4, 10, 8, and 9 is opposed to Christianity,—my 9, 4, 5, 8, and 5, you will find in Ireland,—my 1, 4, 5, and 8 is plentiful in the south,—my 3, 9, 8, is a liquor,—1, 2, 8, 3, and 10 is what is often done for money,—my 1, 3, 5, is a culinary article,—my 6, 7, 6 and 8, is found in the army.

W.

June 27th, 1837.

Under our foreign head will be found an account of a serious accident, at Mold, in Germany, by which it was supposed that thirty-two miners had lost their lives. Later intelligence has arrived, by which it appears that after the water was drawn off, four men and six boys were found still alive but much exhausted. One other boy was taken out alive, but died soon after.

The Gospel Light, a paper which we have always looked upon as one of the best religious papers in the country, has united with the American Baptist, an older paper of the same denomination. The name of the latter is taken, with the editor of the former, Rev. N. N. Whiting, formerly of this village. The paper is strong in favor of revival measures, and revivals, and is calvanistic in doctrine. All the Baptist pastors in the city speak well of it.

The question whether a person coming from a slave-holding state to reside for a season in Connecticut, with intention to return to his former residence, can hold a slave brought with him,—or whether the slave is entitled to freedom, has been for some time before the Supreme Court of that State, and has excited a great deal of interest. It was lately decided by the Supreme Court of Errors, in favor of the slave.

The plaintiff in this case, who has now recovered her freedom, was a woman, a member of the Presbyterian church, and the defendant, a Mr. Bullock, of Savannah, an elder of that church, now residing in Hartford for the purpose of educating his children. R. M. Sherman, president of the American Union, was the senior advocate for the defendant.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—A more growing season we do not remember. We have had rather more rain than was necessary, but the crops of every kind promise abundantly. The wheat crops are made,—all that is wanting for them is dry weather to harden the grain, and a good harvest-home. Fruit is abundant,—of apples there is an unsual supply. Our markets are well stocked with all the vegetables the climate and season affords, and those of the best quality.—*Cinn. Ev. Post.*

THE CROPS.—A gentleman who has recently passed through a large wheat tract of our State, says the last three weeks have made an astonishing improvement in the appearance of the fields. A month ago the prospect was so bad that some farmers ploughed up their fields, but others which then appeared no better, now give promise of a good crop.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Baltimoreans talk of turning the stream, which flooded their city, around the city by an artificial channel. The stone bridges are no doubt very dangerous, as they are immovable, and when wrecks from above lodge upon them dams are constructed, which will always be liable to throw the water over the banks.—*Jour. of Com.*

POTATOES.—Of all high prices in low times that of potatoes is the most severe. The price is now 106 cts. for ordinary, 1 37 cts. for prime, and for some extra kinds 1 75 cts. a bushel is demanded. All vegetables are extremely dear. —*Jour. of Com.*

CONTINUED PRESSURE IN THE MONEY MARKET.—Pecuniary embarrassments does not pervade America alone—it includes Europe in its compass. The state of Arkansas is the only distinct political community known to us at this time, which is not convulsed and threatened with bankruptcy and ruin! hat is the reason of this? *We have not a bank in our limits.—Arkansas Gaz.*

Washington, N. C., which was almost entirely destroyed by fire a short time since, was again visited June 14th, by the devouring element. Twelve or fifteen buildings were swept away, loss $10,000.

The Cincinnati papers mention that the Ohio Life and Trust Company of that city resumed the payment of specie on the 14th inst.

Baltimore, June 21.—About 60,000 bushels of wheat, from Europe, were entered at the Custom House, yesterday, besides considerable rye.

The Governor of Illinois has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 2d Monday of July next, at Vandalia.

Two large rhinoceroses have arrived at London from Calcutta.

Living on Small Means.—A correspondent of the Salem Gazette gives the following, as the substance of Dr. Alcott's last work:—

"For breakfast, eat two cents worth of dried apples, without drinking. For dinner, drink a quart of water, to swell the apples. Take tea with a friend.

Experimental philosophy—asking a man to lend you money.

Moral philosophy—refusing to do it.

PROMISING YOUTH—Ma—I'm next to head. You don't say so, Billy? How many are there in your class, my boy? I and Sol Dean.

"I say, what are you writing there, in such a large hand?" "Arrah, honey, an' is'nt it to my poor mother, who is very deaf, that I'm writing a loud letter."

A babe of grace.—A fellow who had grown so tall that he could not stand up out of doors,' is said to have been so thin in the face that there could but one person look at him at a time.

CONUNDRUM.—What flower does the drunkard carry?—D'ye give it up?—A Nose-gay.

MARRIED.

In Newark, on the 18th inst. Mr. Aaron Hetfield, of Upper Rahway, to Mrs. Phebe Ward, of Newark.

On the 10th inst. Mr. Hamilton Tabor, to Miss Ann Van Brunt, both of Long Branch.

In Patterson, on the 20th, John Shaw, to Miss Catharine Degraw.

Mr. John Hire of Centreville, to Miss Emeline Booth of Hanover.

DIED.

On the 26th inst. Mr. William Kipp, of Somerville, aged 56.

At Freehold, Col. Wm. Ten Eyck, late clerk of Monmouth co. 55.

In Danbury, 9th inst. Rev. Nathan Bulkley, aged 88. Also, 5th inst. Thaddeus Morehouse, aged 90. Both, soldiers of the Revolution.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

Candles, mould,	11	a		12
Coffee, Cuba,	8	a		10
" Java,	12	a		14
Molasses,	22	a		32
Oil, Linseed,	65	a		67
Whale,	28	a		30
Fish, brl.	18 00	a	20	00
Beef, prime city,	8 50	a	8	75
Hams, lb.	10	a		12
Smok'd Beef,	10	a		12
Butter,	18	a		20
Cheese, Am.	9	a		10
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3 25	a	3	75
Turks Island Salt,	33	a		35
Liverpool ground,	44	a		
Do. do. sack,	1 62	a	1	75
Sugar, N. O. prime,	6	a		7
" Hava. white,	10	a		11
" Lump,	14	a		15
" Loaf,	16	a		19
Tallow, Am.	10	a		11
TEA.—Imperial,	57	a	1	00
Gunpowder,	57	a	1	00
Hyson,	58	a	1	00
Young Hyson,	26	a		80
Hyson Skin,	30	a		50
Souchong,	25	a		50
Toukay,	30	a		50
Bohea,	18	a		20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	9 50	a	10	00
Western,	9 50	a	10	00
Philadelphia,	9 50	a	10	00
Georgetown,	10 25	a	10	50
Rye Flour,	6 50	a	6	75
Indian Meal,	4 25	a	4	50
Wheat, Baltic,	1 40	a	1	75
Do. Genesee,	— —	a	—	—
Do. N. Carolina,	— —	a	—	—
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00	a	1	00
Corn, N. bushel,	1 00	a	1	06
Do. South,	1 00	a	1	04
Barley,	1 06	a	1	—
Oats, North.	68	a		70

NOTICES.

With the advice of the Committee of publication, I hereby assign all my accounts for Job Printing, Advertising, and subscription to "The Plainfield Union," to M. F. Cushing, the present publisher of said paper, for collection, he having agreed to serve those who have paid in advance, for advertising and the paper, to the close of the year, or the first six months, as may be due.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, June 7th, 1837.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands by the Committee, with his concurrence, as will be seen by the above, for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately, as the committee wish to have his affairs settled as soon as convenient, and are anxious to afford me the means of supplying those with the paper and advertising, who have paid in advance.

By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till farther notice, our only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

In the Village, I intend to act as my own agent and hope I shall find that same readiness to support the paper as has always heretofore been manifested, by subscribing, advertising, and paying when asked, or without asking. For it must be borne in mind that the main support of this paper is from its village friends,—they also receive the greatest benefit from it, and for them was it mainly established. But there is little fear of the inhabitants of this and the neighboring villages, for on them we considerably depend, giving over their well doing.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

Traveller's Guide.

☞ Waters' Plainfield and Rahway Stage leaves Plainfield at 6, A. M. daily Sundays excepted, and arrives at Rahway in time for the quarter before 8 o'clock train of cars for New York. Leaves Rahway on the arrival of the cars from New York, at half past 2, and arrives in Plainfield at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Swiftsure Mail line leaves Plainfield, about 10, A. M. for Elizabethport, in time for the 1 o'clock steamboat for New York, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Returning, leaves Pier No. 1, Washington street, at 10 A. M. for Elizabethport, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and passes through Plainfield between 3 and 4 P. M.

The steamer Passaic leaves Newark at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. for New York. Leaves New York, foot of Barclay street, at 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for Newark.

The Jersey City and Hoboken ferry boats run till 12 o'clock, night.

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6 cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plaidfield, June 22d, 1837. 22 3m

Please to Take Notice.

THE Subscriber urgently requests all Persons indebted to him to call and settle, *immediately*. As this is the second or third request, all will please to attend to it, otherwise more prompt measures may soon be taken.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper, for sale at this office.

ALSO,

BLANK WARRANTS and SUBPŒNAS, for Justices', a clear print on superb paper. Call and look at them, and you will not fail to buy.

June, 15th, 1837.

For Sale.

ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION to the "Plainfield Herald," due by Hugh Drake, Jr.—The amount is small, and will be sold cheap for cash, or upon a *long* note.

ISAAC COLE.

N. B.—For fear those wishing to purchase may be deceived, I will add, that Mr. Drake is a *minor*, and if *sued*, will, no doubt, plead his *minority!!*

Plainfield, June 15th, 1837. 21 if

A Chance Yet.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, in Scotch Plains, with a large Garden planted, two doors from the Hotel, to rent cheap. Possession given immediately.

Apply to Dr. H. DAYTON.

June, 15th. 21. 4w.

FOR SALE.—An account against the New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company, of $7.50, due for Advertising in the Plainfield Herald—It will be sold cheap for Cash.

ISAAC COLE.

N. B. The above bill has been presented, at least a dozen times,—and by their agent, Mr. Crowell, acknowledged to be correct.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THIS Institution has recommenced its operations under the care of HARVEY DAYTON, M. D.

PLAINFIELD is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

The system of education will be complete and thorough. No pains will be spared to secure the moral rectitude and intellectual vigor of the pupils.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently. Considering a correct and scientific knowledge of our native tongue of the greatest importance, and as furnishing the best foundation for a course of Classical education, the most careful attention will be given to the English Department.

In addition to the usual branches of English education, Book Keeping in all those forms calculated to prepare the youth for mercantile or mechanical pursuits will be efficiently taught.

Dr. D. will have the immediate care of all the departments—will employ suitable assistants and be accountable for their qualifications.

The Female Department is now under the care of Miss MARY H. FOX.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., William F. Pyatt, M. D., *New York City.*
Rev. John Mc Dowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond. Nathan Vail, Job Squier, Esq., Jos. L. Shotwell, Laing Webster, E. L. Sheppard, Robert Anderson, *Plainfield.*

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, JOHN LAYTON, ELIJAH SHOTWELL, DANIEL SHOTWELL, JARVIS B. AYRES, JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq., *Trustees.*

PLAINFIELD, May 18, 1837. 18tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tops, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 18 4t

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel; Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to ordor at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received from the Shaker Village, a full assortment, neatly put up, and for sale by

March 30—tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m*

JACKSON POUND.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Mauriac.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, Cheap for Cash the following Books and Stationary: 1 or 200 'Crook in the Lot,' a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet, 9 cts. single, or 6s. per dozen—1 or 2 dozen Goldsmith's Greece, 31 cts.—1 doz. Dodd on Death, 15 and 18 cts.—English Readers, 2s.—Life of Franklin, 2s.—Large School Testaments, 18 cts.—Pocket do. 2s.—Webster's Spelling Books, 10 cts.—Murray's small grammar, 8 cts.—A large lot of Toy books—Saurin's Sermons—Scott's Napoleon, 3 vols. Republic of Letters—Brambletye House, and many others.

Gilt note paper, various colors, 2 cts. per sheet—India Rubber—Lead pencils—Gold paper—A large lot of Engravings, from 1 cent to $1—Maps of the city of New-York, 9 cts. and 1s.—Age cards, 6 cts.—Kaleidescopes, —Pink saucers—wafers, sand, &c. &c.

Also best warranted German Cologne Water, 5s. and 6s. per bottle—Amber bathing water 2s.—Tooth powder 6s. per box.

M. F. CUSHING.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837, 13

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this Mill; that it is soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. tf

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th. 21

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready bailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on notes due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1¼ do; 1¼ do; 1¼ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

1tf BERRY & DUNHAM.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

34 Mechanic-street, NEWARK, N. J.

Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 12, 1837. 1 tf

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating property,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonfull, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 12, 1824.

MR. JOHN FINCH,—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been considered a subject of consumption, and at times discharged blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the glands, which eventually reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which no other human means could effect. Therefore, most earnestly recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy in diseases of this nature within the present knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, as well as to refrain from the application and use of other remedies, and is now recommending it to others. Wishing you success in your benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specific a general trial throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1824.

MR. J. FINCH.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1825.

MR. J. FINCH.—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the results, I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences; and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects, from the circumstance of my having, at the time, an orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by takin three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Finch of New-York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above-mentioned medicine, I procured a bottle, and experiencing relief from the one, I continued it until I had consumed the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declined a further use of it, convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Murden, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy, or health: a conviction of this, and a sense of gratitude due for the benefit he has received from its use, induces the writer to serious consideration, especially in a city like this, where so many annually fall victims to consumption.

"The writer is aware that public confidence has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise *too much*, that a prejudice is naturally entertained against any thing in the shape of "never-failing Boluses," and "infallible Panaceas;" but his own experience of its efficacy fully authorizes him to recommend this medicine. He has, for several years, been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, hemorrhage, and strong symptoms of consumption, which it *appeared* impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the *Vegetable Specific*, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less troublesome, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued, and he has good ground for expecting that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 25, 1823.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pulmonic disease which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch of this city. My symptoms were peculiarly alarming, and were attended with dispepsy, loss of appetite, &c. On taking a few doses I felt relief, and was enabled to sleep comfortably, whereas before I could get no sleep. I am now not only a living but a sound monument of the efficacy of your medicine.

WM. H. FANSHAW.

MR. J. FINCH,—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

MR. J. FINCH,—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been restored to health myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous, very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

The New-York Mirror:
A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great-Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisitely engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year. 1

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK, January 2, 1837. 2 tf

The New-Yorker.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker in its folio or ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine in the highest degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will still be devoted in nearly equal proportions to Literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current intelligence of the day. Under the first department, (comprising the two outer pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books of general interest, Extracts from the most popular and deserving works in press or just given the public, brief Biographical, Historical, Desultory and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of intelligence more especially (comprising the inner form of the paper) will embody the News of the Day, foreign and domestic, proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Executive, and more summarily of the State Legislature, with a still briefer notation of the more important Legislative measures of other States; also an impartial account of all important political movements and doings throughout the Union, Conventions, Nominations, Elections, &c. &c. Beside these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but courteous comments upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance in force or in contemplation, avoiding as far as possible, any allusion to or interference with party politics local or national—exhibiting, whenever practical, the arguments opposed to the views editorially advanced, and laboring rather to enforce the full and consistent application of acknowledged political truths, than ambitiously to strike out new paths, and propound new doctrines. Brief notices of New books, pamphlets, periodicals and occasionally of the Drama, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, Feb. 25 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of good paper, and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at Two dollars per annum in advance. If not paid in advance the price will be Two dollars fifty cents within the year, or Three dollars when payment is delayed until its extination. Any person remitting Ten dollars free of postage or other charge will be entitled to six copies for one year, or in like proportion for any larger number.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday evening on a larger and better sheet, (26 by 40) in a form expressly calculated for preservation. Each number will consist of sixteen pages of three columns each, of the same width and about half the length of those of the folio, and contain, beside all the matter of the folio excluding advertisements, two or three columns of additional literary selections, and a page of Music prepared expressly for this paper under the supervision of a distinguished professor and teacher of music. In this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in America.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for Three dollars per annum in advance. Where payment is not made in advance Three dollars fifty cents will be required if delayed till the expiration of the year, Four dollars. For six months, the price will be Two dollars in advance. Any person who forwards us Four dollars, positively free of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies for one year and in the same proportion for a larger sum; but no subscriptions taken through agents will be taken on any other terms than those given above.

Local Agents are entitled to charge us 20 per cent. commission on new subscriptions and 15 on collections, with postage on all letters containing a remit ance of Five dollars or over—no others. A subscriber who takes a copy of each edition in his own name, will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

Washing Machines.
(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vahderpoel,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Urmston,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bullman,
Dr. Craig,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Cove,
James I. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brocaw,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Lauterrette,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Stead,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Vail,
Robert Vail,	Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN* and *ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD, March 10, 1837. 1 tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land—situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other outbuildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door; likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic motion in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Emory's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system. JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has resided for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family fore more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonory affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefited by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect. SAMUEL HINMAN,

Between 18th and 19th sts. in 8th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 231 Rivington-street.

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

JAMES ROBBINS,

17th street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 26th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the fact of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breast bone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blads, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. Those subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices; from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain—*New Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1837. NUMBER 24.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton P. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGMENT.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed from the Steam Boat dock from Bergen-Hill to East Brunswick, and until further notice the following rates will be charged:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents; to Rahway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 1 o'clock, P. M.	At 11 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
At 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M.	At 5 o'clock, P. M.

On Sundays, the 11 1-2 A. M. and 1 P. M. trips are omitted.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M. 1-4 before 2 P. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot 8 1-2 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5 1-2 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*

(Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at 9 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 10 and 1 o'clock.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the Offices before taking their seats in the Cars otherwise they will be charged *extra prices*; viz.—37 1-2 cts. to Newark, and one-third more than the above to all other places.

The office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *fast steets punctually*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st.; and at East Brunswick at the starting house of the Company.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 1-4 cts. each.

May 15th, 1837. 20.

J. Thompson & Co.

Have recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in Building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Notice.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Log wood by the hack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts of notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

THADEUS DAVID'S
WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

The superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen; the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, its tendency to sink perfectly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, leaving no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books where it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Prepared by THADEUS DAVID,

Sole Wholesale Agent for Medicine Lynn, N. Y.

T. DAVIDS having been a practical Manufacturer for the last ten years, his attention has been directed to the greatest possible *Excellence of Quality*. They have been used by *Congress, in most of the National and State Public Offices, and by Merchants and Extensive Dealers, all over the Union; and they have taken the First Premium at four successive Fairs of the American Institute.* Testimonials have been received from every quarter, attesting their superiority.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERT, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have lived and loved together.

We have lived and loved together,
Through many changing years;
We have shared each other's gladness,
And wept each others tears.

I have never known a sorrow,
That was not unsoothed by thee,
For thy smile can make a summer,
Where darkness else would be.

Like the leaves that fall around us,
In Autumn's fading hours,
Are the traitor smiles that darken
When the cloud of sorrow lowers.

And though many such we've known, love,
Too prone, alas, to range,
We both can speak of one, love,
Whom time could never change.

We have lived and loved together,
Through many changing years;
We have shared each others gladness,
And wept each other's tears.

And let us hope the future,
As the past has been, will be,
I share with thee thy sorrows,
And thou the smiles with me.

Cottage Courtship.

Now, not upon this smiling,
No smile shall meet his sight,
And a word of gay reviling
Is all he'll hear to-night,
For he'll hold my smiles too lightly,
If he always sees me smile;
He'll think they shine more brightly
When I have frowned awhile.

'Tis not kindness keeps the lover,
He loves feel the chain he wears;
All the sweet enchantment's over,
When he has no anxious cares.
The heart would seem too common,
If he thought the heart his own;
Ah! the empire of a woman
Is still in the unknown.

Let change without a reason,
Make him never feel secure;
For it is an April season,
That a lover must endure.
They are all of them so faithless!
Their interest is your gain;
Would you keep your own heart scathless,
Be the one to give the pain.

The Sublime.—A short time since, two gentlemen were arching the Hickory Nut Gap, and being forcibly struck with the grandeur of the scenery, one of them turn, forth in the most sublime strain, "it is grand, magnificent, and awfully sublime;" the other added "and Lord, what a glorious place for opossums!" We think this was verifying the old adage that "the sublime and ridiculous are closely allied.—*Rutherford Gazette.*

Umbrella Stealing.—A man named Thomas Hand, at Boston, has been sentenced to 60 days confinement in the jail, for stealing an umbrella. We thought this crime was exploded from the Statute Book. It looks a little *puritanish.*

Rather tough.—A man was saying in company that he had seen a juggler place a ladder, in open ground, upon one end, and mount it by passing the rounds, and upon the top erect. Another, who was present, said he had no doubt of it, as he had seen a man who had done this same thing, but with this addition, that when he arrived at the top, he pulled the ladder up after him.

"Patrick," said an employer the other morning, to one of his workmen, "you came late this morning; the other men were at work an hour before you." "Sure, and I'll be even with 'em to-night, then." "How, Patrick?" "Why, faith, I'll quit an hour before 'em all, sure."

If you have a family, it is no more allowable that you squander away your substance than for a steward to embezzle the estate of which he is a manager.

A distinction.—"Sir, do you mean to say I lie?" said a person to a French gentleman. "No, sare, I say not dat you lie, sare, I *say* that you walk round about the truth."

A Model.—A Southern actor on being called out on his benefit night, said—"Gentlemen—As it is the modern custom to make a speech on a benefit occasion, at your call I appear. I could make a long speech, commencing with "ladies and gentlemen, unaccustomed as I am to public speaking, &c." But that's all flummery; you are here! I have your money; I am satisfied, I hope you are. Good night."

Advantage of Early Dinner.—"You dine early sir," said the powered-headed Footman, "I find I get on better at supper when I *does*," replied Sam Weller.

A touch of the sublime.—The Woolvarean, published at Ann Harbor, Michigan, gives us the following: "A man that would cheat the printer, would steal a meeting-house, and rob the graveyard. If he had a soul, ten thousand of its size would have more room in a musquetoe's eye than a bull-frog has in the Pacific Ocean. He ought to be winked at by blind people, and kicked to death across toes by cripples."

Whatever your trade, never be ashamed of it.

A Word in Season, or THE SAILOR'S WIDOW.

A Temperance Tale, Founded on Fact.

The face of a beautiful child is an object of peculiar attraction, when smiles and tears are striving for the mastery there. Mr. Selden's attention was so completely arrested by this very condition of things, exhibited on the countenance of little Arthur, a boy about seven years of age, that he put down the decanter, which he held in his hand, and, for a moment contemplated the features of this uncommonly interesting child with an expression of delight and surprise. The consciousness of having attracted the observation of his father, prompted that smile, which beamed upon the boy's features, when he encountered the enquiring glance of an affectionate parent; but the conflict was not yet over; the sunbeam had not yet dried up the shower.—"What is the matter with Arthur?" said Mr. Selden to his amiable wife, who sat with her Bible in her hand, waiting for the first stroke of the village bell, it was Sabbath day, and she was about to proceed with her children to the house of God. Mr. Selden had ordered his horse and gig, and proposed to pass the morning in visiting his greenhouse, in a neighboring village. "What is the matter with Arthur?" said he repeating the question, as he again raised the brandy bottle from the side-board. "I really cannot imagine, my dear," replied Mrs. Selden "go to papa, my child," continued she, and tell him what is the matter. The little fellow walked reluctantly toward his father. "Tell me, what makes you weep so, my son," said his father, patting him gently upon his head.—"Why, dear papa, I was thinking," said the child, in a trembling voice, "I was thinking how we should all cry, if you should die, dear papa, like poor Jemmy."—"And pray who was poor Jemmy?"—"He was a drunkard, dear papa," replied little Arthur, as he continued to weep by his father's knee.—"I should really like to know," said Mr. Selden, evidently with excited temper, and turning a glance of angry suspicion upon his wife, as he put down the brandy bottle, with some violence, upon the table; "I should like to know who has been giving this child his first lesson in impudence."—If the child's remark had been altogether inapplicable to the parent's condition it would have excited no unpleasant sensation in the mind of Mr. Selden. It was manifestly otherwise. This grandson's habits had been, for some time a source of disquietude to several of his friends. Upon the present occasion, little Arthur had most in full view, before his father's face. The words of truth and sobriety occasionally drop from the lips of these little ones, with irresistible power. The seeds of common sense, cast into the natural soil, will often spring up and bear fruit, before we are prepared to expect the harvest. Tears came into the eyes of Mrs. Selden:—it was impossible for an affectionate wife to contemplate, even in imagination, the painful perspective of such a picture without sorrow.—"I know nothing of poor Jemmy's story, my dear," said she; "I have not the slightest idea that any person has instructed the child to say anything offensive to your feelings."

"Arthur, my son," said Mr. Selden, evidently struggling to suppress more than one emotion of his soul, "who is poor Jemmy, and who told you the story, my dear? Let me hear all about it."—"Oh no, dear papa," said the child, as he wiped the tears from his eyes; it is too long a story to tell you now, for the bell begins to ring." Poor Jemmy was the son of Mary Morrison, the washerwoman. Mary told it, last washing day, to sister Nancy, and I stood by and heard it all. It will make you cry, father, I know it will. Old Robert, the coachman, heard it, and he cried a great deal; though he pretended to be whistling and cleaning his harness, and he was angry with me because I peeped under his hat."—"Well, well," said his sister, a very pretty girl of sixteen, who had just come into the room, to go with her mother to church; and who had caught the last words; "well, well, master Arthur, I wonder who dreamed of Jemmy Morrison last night, and cried about him in the morning!"—"And what if I did, sister Nancy?" said Arthur; when poor Mary told us the story, you cried as much as she did."—"Come, my children," said Mrs. Selden, "let us go."—My dear," continued she, turning to her husband, "I suppose you will return from your greenhouse dinner."—"I shall not ride this morning," he replied; and, calling old Robert, he directed him to put up his horse. "I will walk to church with you Sasan," said Mr. Selden to his wife.—"I am truly rejoiced to hear you say so." "Only think of it," whispered little Arthur to his sister, in the entry, "father is going to meeting."

Little Arthur was delighted to hold his father's hand, and walk by his side. For more than two years the members of this family had not enjoyed the happiness of walking to the house of God in company. The sermon was one of the Reverend Mr. ——'s most admirable appeals to the consciences of impenitent men. Nothing occurred to lessen the edifying solemnity of the Sabbath, excepting the officious efforts of little Arthur to find the hymn for his father, whom he considered as a stranger at the head of his own pew.

"You cannot tell, my dear husband," said his wife, as they returned from church, "how very happy you have made me, by going with me this morning, to the house of God, instead of passing it at your greenhouse. Look, my dear, at those little ones," continued this affectionate wife; "what are all the plants upon the earth, from the cedar to the hyssop; what are they to us, compared to these! Can we, consistently and rationally, devote our moments and feelings as they are now used especially, as we devote the better part of God's holy day to the care and cultivation of perishable shrubs, while we have these precious shoots immediately before us, which it is our peculiar duty so to nurture, that they may be ready, in that hour, when God shall transplant them into Paradise!" These were words in season, which sunk, that day, and settled in the softened heart.

At the dinner hour, the brandy bottle was placed upon the table, as usual; but its contents remained untasted and untouched.—"O, mother!" cried little Arthur, when his father had left the room, "I am so glad, papa has not taken any brandy to day! I wish he could hear Mary Morrison tell about her poor Jemmy; I am sure father would never take any more.

In the afternoon, Mr. Selden again accompanied his family to the house of God. Though unusually silent through the day, his countenance betokened a subdued anxious spirit within. "If my husband," thought Mrs. Selden, "from this day, renounces a habit, which has filled us with sorrow and apprehension, can we doubt that a kind and all-merciful God has put a *word in season* into the mouth of our little boy; made him the unconscious minister of incalculable good to us all!"

The tea service had scarcely been removed, when little Arthur came running up stairs from the kitchen, to announce that Mary Morrison was below. It was the habit of this poor woman to stop in, of a Sabbath evening, and pass half an hour with Mr. Selden's domesticks. "Oh, dear father," said little Arthur, "do let Mary Morrison come up and tell the story of poor Jemmy."—"Perhaps, my child," said Mrs. Selden, "your papa may not wish to hear it, and possibly it may embarrass poor Mary."—"Let her come up my dear, is she will," said Mr. Selden: "we are quite alone, and I have not so much of this Sabbath day left, that I should like to hear the story itself."—Long before the last word had been uttered, Arthur, without waiting for any commission, had rushed into the kitchen, and begun to negotiate with Mary Morrison for the story of Jemmy. But his success was not equal to his zeal. This tale of sorrow could not be told by poor Mary, without levying a tax upon the heart. Though she had worked, for several years, in the Selden family, little had been known of her private history, saving that she was very industrious, very honest, and very poor. During the preceding week, some casual association had renewed the recollection of her sorrows; and, for the first time, she had freely and feelingly related the story, which had made such a forcible impression on the minds of Mr. Selden's children.—"You must not expect a famous story, dear father," said Nancy, "even if Mary Morrison can be prevailed on to tell it."—"Well my dear," said Mrs. Selden, "I do not know that we can do better, than to this tale of real misery; go down and induce the poor woman to come up."—In a short time the children returned with Mary Morrison. Selden bade her sit down, as she would be weary before she had finished her story; and little Arther's services were not wanting, in furnishing a chair. But some time elapsed, before she could overcome her scruples and accept the proffered kindness. Mary Morrison was apparently about five and forty years of age. She had evidently been very pretty in her youth. Care had done more than time in rendering her face so; and her hair had become prematurely gray. She was tidily dressed in her Sabbath apparel. Mary," said Mrs. Selden, with great kindness of manner, "Mr. Selden and myself do not wish to cause you unnecessary pain, but we have heard from our children such an interesting account of the loss of your son James, that we are very desirous of hearing the story from yourself; and we should be glad to hear some account of your husband also."

"Why, ma'am," said Mary Morrison, "will tell you and Mr. Selden the story, as I told it to Miss Nancy, the other day. My chief misfortune was the death of my poor Jemmy. I thought, when his his father was lost, there could be no trouble in this world greater than that; but when I came to part with Jemmy, I was forced to grieve not only for the poor boy's death, but for the manner of it too. It well nigh broke my heart, but God had bound it up; so that I am comforted in the hope of meeting my husband, in a better world; and as for Jemmy, it will be known that the poor lad was not lost through any neglect of mine.

"My father and mother were very poor.—They were industrious, and yet I do not think they were thrifty. Both my parents were in the habit of of taking spirit, in the old-fashioned way. A great deal of all the little money went for rum, and a great deal of time was wasted in drinking it. Yet I am sure I never saw them "*the worse for liquor*;" and, in this respect, I have learned to know that they were very different from better folks. I was owing to my father's habits of drinking or not, I cannot say, but he was confined with rheumatism, for the last four years of his life; and died so poor, that my mother and her three children went to the poor house. I was the oldest, and was bound out to a family, that afterwards moved into the city. When I was sixteen, I became acquainted with George Morrison. The lady with whom I lived, seeing that George and myself were attached to each other, very kindly, but without my knowledge, made inquiries respecting him. 'Mary,' said she one day to me, 'are you going to be married to George?' I told her I thought of it. 'Well,' said she, 'you can't do better, I have taken pains to inquire, and I hear he is an honest, worthy young man.' We were married, when I was eighteen, and he was twenty-five; and, as far as I can judge, there was about as much happiness, in the four years of our marriage as many others are permitted to see in the course of a long life. When my heart rebels, and my tears begin to flow, I try to see God's justice and mercy in the way. And, if poor George had lived to witness the fate of one only child, it would surely have broken his heart—for there was nothing, which he more thoroughly loathed than intemperance. He often told me, if he should be taken away, before Jemmy grew up, and if the lad should be inclined to the sea, to warn him to avoid, in every port, a drunken sailor landlord, as he would shun the gates of hell, and the chambers of death. These were the last words, that poor George ever said to me, the hour that he left me, to go his last voyage.

"At that time, Jemmy was two years and a half old; and he was a great comfort to me then.—Many a stormy night I have rocked the child in his cradle, and sent up my poor prayers to the mariner's God, for my sailor boy. My husband was to be gone about 18 months. Ten of them had worn wearily away, and I had received no information, excepting that the ship had arrived out, and that all hands were well. About a month from that time, old Bob Lazell brought me a letter from George, and lightened my heart of an immense burden. He was well and happy; and, in the course of six or eight weeks, the ship was to sail on the return voyage. In the wildness of my joy, I read the letter to little Jemmy, who had not yet learnt his letters. Seventeen months had gone by. Early one Sabbath morning, a neighbor came to inform me, that my husband had returned, and that the Ajax was standing up the harbor. I left my little boy in charge of this kind friend, and ran to borrow a spy glass;—it was so—my husband had informed me before of the ship's signals. I ran hastily home and put on my cloak and bonnet; for though they laughed at me a little for my eagerness, I was not ashamed, after such a separation to meet my dear husband half way at least. I soon saw the boat pulling for the wharf. It contained but half a dozen of the crew. I thought I saw my husband; but I was mistaken. I could not see clearly, for my eyes were so filled with tears of joy. In a few minutes, they were upon the wharf. The first man was our neighbor, John Weston. I shook hands with him; he seemed desirous of avoiding me. 'How is George?' said I. His lip quivered; he could not reply. 'Oh, my God!' I exclaimed, and my next conscious moment was upon my bed, with a few friends around me.

"I soon learned that poor George had been washed overboard in a gale and was lost. Grievous as it was, I learnt these bitter tidings, I can now say from the bottom of a broken heart, that it is happiness to think of a dear husband, who died in the discharge of his duty, and lies beside some coral rock, with the sea-weed for his winding sheet; while it is misery to turn my thoughts upon my poor Jemmy, who lies in the drunkard's grave.

(Concluded next week.)

Dr. Franklin's Wife.—Franklin in a sketch of his life and habits, relates the following of his frugal and affectionate wife. A wife could accurately make a prettier apology for purchasing her first piece of luxury.

We have an old English Proverb that says,

"He that would thrive,
Must ask his wife;"

it was lucky for me that I had one as much disposed to industry and frugality as myself. She assisted me cheerfully in my business, folding and stitching pamphlets, tending shop, purchasing old linen rags for the paper makers, &c. &c. We kept no idle servant; our table was plain and simple; our furniture of the cheapest. For instance my breakfast was for a long time bread and milk, (no tea,) and I ate it out of a two penny earthen porringer with a pewter spoon; but mark how luxury will enter families, and make a progress in spite of principle! being called one morning to breakfast, I found it in a china bowl, with a spoon of silver. They had been bought without my knowledge, by my wife, and had cost her the enormous sum of twenty-three shillings; for which she had no other excuse or apology to make, but that she thought her husband *deserved* a silver spoon and china bowl, as well as any of her neighbours. This was the first appearance of plate or china in our house, which afterwards, in the course of years, as our wealth increased augmented gradually to several hundred pounds in value.

The human eye.—At the Session on Saturday, a prisoner was acquitted on the ground of insanity. The District Attorney satisfied himself of the fact by the vacant eye of the accused. The keepers of Lunatic Asylums invariably judge of the return of reason, by the eye. The human glance has been the study of the wisest philosophers, and its inexplicable phenomena mortified their pride. It is said that the reason murderers chose darkness for the commission of their deeds, is, because they could not withstand the looks of their victems. It is a beauty and a mystery.—N. Y. Times.

John Wesley.—In disposition John Wesley was kind, placable, and affectionate. He practised a strict economy, not with any sordid motives, but for the purpose of administering extensively to the want of the poor. His integrity was unimpeachable, and money would have been of no value in his estimation but that it afforded him the means of increasing his utility. He passed six months in Georgia without possessing a single shilling; and it has been surmised from his own account when a young man at Oxford, his income was 30 pounds per annum, he gave two away. Next year receiving sixty, he still lived on twenty-eight and gave away thirty-two, the third year he received ninety, and gave away ninety-two. In the plenitude of his power, the commissioners of the excise supposing that he had plate, which, in order to avoid the duty, he had not returned, wrote to him on the subject. Wesley replied, I have two silver spoons in London, and one in Bristol—these is all the plate I ever possessed and I shall not buy any more while so many around me want bread."

The most knowing are the most desirous of knowledge.

AGRICULTURAL.

WHEAT—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A letter from the Rev. Mr. Coleman, published in the N. Y. Farmer, announces an important discovery for the destruction of the grain fly.

The grain fly or insect, which, for a few years past has been so destructive to wheat in many parts of the country, has this year extended its ravages, and existed wherever he made his appearance, very serious alarm. An eminent farmer in the state of New York wrote to me a year since that he must give up the cultivation of wheat as his crops were so much injured that he hardly obtained a return equal to the seed sown. I knew another instance in the same state, where, though the straw was large, and the appearance promising, yet *from thirteen bushels* sown not more than seven were obtained.

I have known other cases in which the whole field has been mowed and sold for litter: and in a recent excursion up the valley of the Connecticut I have heard complaints every where, and hundreds of acres so destroyed that the grain they would yield would hardly pay for the reaping. Besides this the same insect has destroyed many fields of rye in the same manner as the wheat, and had been found this year among the oats; the prospect of the insect has been about forty miles a year; and a distinguished gentleman in Vermont, a practical and extensive farmer remarked that he feared they would on the account be obliged to relinquish the cultivation of small grains.

The habits of the insect have not yet been accurately observed. I myself have not yet seen the fly, but have seen the worms in the kernel after the grain had been destroyed. He is represented as being a small reddish fly, which is seen hovering over the wheat fields in immense numbers, while just in flower, and has been observed to light upon the kernel or bud, in second it, and to deposit his egg between the *stalk and the kernel*. I purposely avoid the use of all scientific terms, wishing to be understood by common farmers. From this egg the worm is generated which entirely consumes the grain in the milk, leaving nothing but the husk in which are found several yellow worms about the eighth of an inch in length. As the work of destruction is now completed, any further observations on it are of no importance, unless we can some way reach so as to destroy the germ of the insect. No preparation of the seed or ground has yet been found effectual to this end.

The continuance of the fly upon the grain is thought not to exceed three or four days, and they are seen in great numbers, just at night. Some farmers have found late sowing a means of security as the season for the flies has passed away before the wheat was in condition for their attack.

Spring wheat sown as late as the 7th and 8th of June, has been untouched, though in case of such very late sowing, the farmer will be fortunate if, in attempting to escape the fly, he does not get nipt by the frost.

I have now, however, the extraordinary happiness of announcing to the agricultural public, *what there is reason* to believe, will prove an effectual, as it is a reasonable and feasible preventive. Should it prove effectual, the remedy will be worth millions and millions of dollars to the country. It was communicated to me, on a late tour of agricultural inquiry and observation, by Dr. Elegant Lyman, of Lancaster, N. H. an intelligent, enlightened, and practical farmer, whose crop of wheat usually averages from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. It *consists in the application* of fine slacked lime to the wheat just at the time of its heading out and flowering, at the rate of about the peck to the acre.

It is sown broadcast upon the wheat while the dew is on, and the field is rendered white with it. The best mode of applying it is with the hand walking backwards, so that he may not cover himself with lime. It must be sown while the wheat is wet or the dew is on, and the philosophy of its application is very simple. The maggot of the fly is deposited between the grain and the stalk. It is of course an animal substance. The lime mixed with the dew is carried down upon and destroys it. Dr. Lyman has now tried this preventive three successive years, and has invariably saved his crops, while those of his neighbors have been destroyed.

I visited at the same time, the field of a Mr. Bellows, in the same town, who had been advised by Mr. Lyman to make the application. The field consisted of several acres. He did it; it has proved successful, and what is strongly confirmatory of the value of the remedy, is the fact, that a field of rye, belonging to Mr. Bellows, adjoining the wheat, has been nearly destroyed by the *fly*.

These are certainly very important experiments, and I make no delay in presenting them to the public.

Fancy Stock.—An aged father called his son into his room on the day he was twenty one years of age, and with a serious countenance addressed him thus:

"My son, you are free, and must hereafter provide wholly for yourself. In this packet is $3,000: yet you will have to labor as though you were not worth a cent. Take it with my blessing."

The son retired, examined the package and found—*fifteen hundred dollars in continental money*, and the remainder in *outlawed duebills accompanied with this note*:—

"My son,

I came to Boston twenty years since with a shilling in my pocket, and the enclosed valueless papers given me by my father in my hat. By honesty, sobriety and my tough hands, I kept a clear conscience, and obtained the property I now possess. Do likewise.

Your Affectionate FATHER.

"He did, and now occupies the noblest palace that "the city of palaces" can produce. A single shilling was his father's capital—a shilling was his.

Reason.—The three thousand dollars given by his father was the only *"fancy stock"* he ever possessed.—*Detroit Spec.*

The Ruling Passion.—On Tuesday morning we noticed a little boy, five or six years old, dressed in blue cloth, with a clean checked bib or apron before him mourning and crying most piteously in front of our office and persons collected round him, endeavoring to ascertain his name and where he lived; but his sobs, and tears, and sobs were so incessant, that not a single intelligent word could be got from the little fellow. The most tender and soothing language was employed in vain endeavors to get an answer to the question proposed to him; his distress seemed rather to increase until a stranger passing by halted, and without saying a word, put his hand in his pocket and presented the inconsolable sufferer with a cent. The effect was instantaneous, —his cries ceased—his sobs were at an end—his tears were dried up, his speech restored, and the lost child delivered to his parents.—*Newark Eagle.*

The Banks.—At the last (special) session of the Legislature, *nothing was done to relieve the Banks* nor the people. They are left alone to manage their own business, and we cannot see why they are *not fully competent* to the task assigned them. The principal portion of the Charters of the different Banks in the State, are *now forfeited*.—They are in the hands of the people; and should *they* act imprudently in forcing their debtors to too rapid a payment of their notes, or too profuse-ly circulating their paper, the Representatives of the people in the next Legislature, will order them to mind up their concerns. They are now upon *probation*. And upon *their own conduct* depends the *final* forfeiture of their charters. Therefore we warn them to be prudent and wary, over the interest of the community as well as their own.—*Bridgeton Observer.*

It is stated in the New York Express that 'shaving,' as it is technically termed, is at an end in Wall street, so far as buying and selling notes are concerned. The editor says that "there never was so ruinous a system pursued for all as that which has prevailed for the last year, and facts are now developing themselves that exhibit not only the effects, but the extent. Both the shaver and the shaved have fallen together." We might name hundreds of instances that would astound the public but we will however but one as an example. A house failed a short time since, whose liabilities were three hundred thousand dollars. This house had paid within fifteen months previous to their failure "one hundred and fifty eight thousand dollars *extra interest*" *over and above* seven per cent. per annum."

Shad, Shad, Shad.—All the up-river papers, Baton Rouge to Louisville, are continually prating about the nice fresh shad which have been caught in the present season in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. We would just like to see one of these shad—once. We have our doubts about their being 'so mighty fresh' as they are cracked up to be, and have several times thought they might possibly, be *pickled* shad *caught*—by hands —out of certain tubs of water where they had been placed to *freshen*. We have seen salt fish materially freshened by this operation.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

FOREIGN SHIPPING.—Yesterday our wharves presented quite a variety of foreign decoration. We counted the flags of *sixteen* different nations. This is rather an unusual number, caused in part doubtless by the immense importations of foreign grain. Now we should be aware that our ships are to contend with those of some other powers, navigated as the latter are, at so much less expense.

Of 270 ninety-three were foreign vessels—*viz*: 17 British, 15 Dutch, 12 Prussians, 12 Swedish, 10 Danish, 8 Bremen, 4 French, 3 Spanish, 3 Italian, 3 Austrian, and from Hanover, Russia, Hamburgh, Belgium, Mechlenbourgh, and Genoa, one each.—*Jour. of Com.*

New Orleans, June 20.—No less than seven hundred and eighty of our most respectable citizens—importers and sureties, have been held to bail during the last week, on Custom house bonds! Men who for 15 or 20 years have never quitted the city, have been compelled to give security that they will be forthcoming on the 7th December next, or else the importer, who has already tendered the amount of duties in the notes of Depet and other banks, must release his by purchasing *specie to fill the coffers of the nefarious kitchen* crew, who are not only bankrupt themselves, but have gone far to make the whole country like them.—*N. O. American.*

A Convention of Ohio Banks, held lately at Columbus, passed the following resolutions, among others:

1. Resolved, That each Bank pledge itself not to sell during the suspension, other than by the exchange of coin, any of its silver, gold, or bullion.

2. Resolved, That the business of each Bank be so conducted and managed, as to enable it to resume specie payments at any moment.

3. Resolved, That the rate of exchange for drafts at sight upon Eastern cities shall not exceed two per cent.

Judge Buel, editor of the Cultivator, who passed through that part of West Jersey which lies between South Amboy and Camden, a few days since, says in his last paper, that the rye crop will be almost a total failure, and lays it in a great measure to the bad mode of cultivating it. He says, "the fields are generally cultivated in a flat surface, and the rye appears to have been sown with corn. This is slovenly farming. If the land was cultivated in 16 or 20 feet ridges, in the direction of the slope, the crop would not suffer so much from wet and cold, and no more from drought. Although the country is sandy, it is very flat, and the crops seem to suffer from water lying on or near the surface. Under drains would prove highly serviceable.—*Newark Daily.*

THE BOSTON RIOTERS.—Seventeen Irishmen and one American are held to bail for their appearance, to be tried for the late riot. A committee of citizens has estimated the damage to the occupants of houses at 3,000, and a subscription is opened to raise it. According to the evidence, so far, the Irish were the first aggressors. This is a point, however, which seems to have excited more interest than it deserved as it can make little difference in the guilt of the violence in Broad Street.

ITEMS.

Climax.—I stood in the deserted halls of my father—I gazed round on the bare walls and down the hollow sounding corridors—cried aloud—"Friends of my early youth, where are they? where?" and echo answered—"really I don't know!"—*Plain Truth.*

We learn with pleasure, that *the Directors of* the N. J. Rail road have resolved to discontinue running cars for passengers on the road, on the Sabbath. This is well. The arrangement takes effect after the first Sunday in July next.—*Railway Adv.*

It is said that Dr. Chabert, fire eater, is treated with great distinction at the Mexican capital, and has been invited to organize the Nation Hospitals.

A female floated ashore near Cape Hatteras, a few days since. She was very richly clad; wore a amature in her bosom, and some of her vestments marked L. P. She appeared to be twenty or twenty five years of age, and from appearance it was judged that *she had not been long* in the water.

The Squirrell Hunt.—The Lowell, Mass. Courier says, a boy in the neighbourhood of that city a few days since, who shot a squirrel on a stone wall, on searching for him into the hole in which he fell, drew out a tin pot containing 80 counterfeit dollars.

The day after the great overflow at Baltimore, a cradle with a living infant in it was picked up in the basin flowing down the stream.

Typography.—The most thundering advertisement we ever saw—beating us all hollow, is in the Derbyshire Chronicle, at Chesterfield. It is a sketch or map in black of the Midland Rail road, three inches wide, and extending the whole length of the paper, about 24 feet—the black ground labeled over with numerous names and lines in white. It's a "roarer" for an advertisement—something like *some* of our flaming play bills. —*Star.*

Extraordinary Phenomenon.—On the 28th of April, a hill 100 feet high at Koeslin in Prussia, on the Baltic Sea, sank suddenly into the earth, leaving an abyss 200 feet high.

Beauties of the Law.—Among the causes of the Court of Common Pleas at Salem, the present term, is one for the value of about $3, in which seventy witnesses are summoned.

Several valuable gold and silver mines have been discovered in Chihuahua, Mexico, of which, information to that government has been given.—*N. O. Bee.*

Fish are so plenty in our bay at the present moment that it is unnecessary for parties to carry any bait with them. A few days since a gentleman in a boat caught a bushel of fish in a few minutes, without using a single clam. This feat was witnessed by a dozen persons. The fish were all hooked on the outside, and were taken off the hook by the captain of the Emerald. Rest this who can.—*Boston Gaz.*

Mal Practice.—Dr. Milton Parker of Acworth N. H. has been fined $167 for mal practice as a surgeon. He was called to set a broken limb, which he did in a manner so unskilful as to cause entirely the loss of its use. A suit was commenced for damages, and resulted as above.

Several cattle have recently died in Piscataway, with a disease said to resemble hydrophobia. Much alarm is felt by the farmers in that vicinity for the safety of their stock. In the first stage they are siezed with a foaming at the mouth, refuse food or drink, furiously attack any person approaching them, and generally die with the whole frame convulsed.—*N. B. Times.*

Argumentative.—The Vermont Mercury has an excellent defence lately made to an action by a Down East lawyer:—"There are three points in the cause, may it please your honor," said the defendant's counsel. "In the first place, we contend that the note was cracked when we borrowed it; secondly, that it was whole when we returned it, and thirdly, that we never had it."

Specie.—The British Government purchased 120,000 Silver dollars in New York, for the payment of the troops in Canada, which came up in the Steam-boat North America last night.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

An attempt was made to rob the express Mail near Abington, Md. on Sunday night. The rider was fired at by two men armed with pistols, and one of the balls passed through his hat. He however escaped unhurt.

Governor Clark, of Kentucky has refused to convene the Legislature of that State, which was requested on account of the present state of affairs.

The Virginia Legislature have granted the relief to the banks and the community, for which they were convened. Specie payments are authorized to be suspended until March, 1838.

The Third Presbytery of Philadelphia have decided to continue their present organization, notwithstanding the decision of the late General Assembly, cutting them off as a Presbytery, which they hold not to be in accordance with the constitution of the Presbyterian church.

The Springfield, (Mass.) Journal says that a clergyman told the Postmaster of that town that if he expected specie for his letters, he should not take them out: and that the Postmaster, if he chose, might send them to Washington, to be opened and read there, and as they were generally of a religious character, he hoped they could do some good to the readers.

Hon. Samuel L. Southard has been elected President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1837.

The following notice in the Elizabethtown Journal, was received last week an hour too late for insertion in that number: we regretted this extremely, and do still, and, by giving it to our readers now, will repair the injury as far as it is in our power. It is, however, manifestly too late to be of any service, otherwise than in informing the citizens of Plainfield that they were not neglected by those of Elizabethtown:

On Saturday evening, June 24th, J. D. Williamson, Benj. Williamson, and Smith Scudder were appointed a committee to give the citizens of Newark, Rahway, Plainfield, Scotch Plains and Westfield, a special invitation to meet the citizens of Elizabethtown, and Port, to unite with them on the 4th of July next, in the celebration of the day. And the said committee hereby respectfully give such invitation, and request that this invitation may be published in the Newark Daily, and the Eagle of Newark, and the papers of Rahway, Plainfield and Elizabethtown.

Signed by the above named committee.

Elizabethtown, June 26, 1837.

THE CURRENCY.—The last proposition that has come under our notice, with respect to the currency, is, to have two prices for every article, a specie price, and a bank paper price. This looks to us very reasonable, and we cannot see what can justly be said against it. As the best bank paper is 12 or 13 per cent. below the value of specie, how is it just, or compatible with common sense, that the former should command as much of anything as the latter.

It is evident that *the only way to keep silver in* circulation is a plan something similar to the one proposed; which is as follows:—That, as seven shillings in silver is actually worth one dollar in the best bank paper of the country, 87½ cents in specie ought in all cases to be counted as a dollar in bills, and no more as much. The paper currency *should be made the basis of calculation* because there is not enough silver in circulation to found any reckoning upon, and because it is now inevitably the common currency of the country. If some such plan is not adopted, it is easy to see that in a very short time there will be no specie in circulation—its value will rise still higher, and *bank bills continually depreciating*; and who can tell where this constant depreciation will cease!

If a well devised plan of this kind is adopted, there will be an inducement for those who have silver to expend it for what they wish to purchase, instead of selling it to brokers, from whom it will *be shipped to Europe*, this keeping it in the hands of the people and in circulation; "a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

But very little news appears to be now afloat, judging from the many (so called) newspapers now before us. The New-Yorkers, the great emporium of news as of every thing else, seem to be thinking of nothing but how to improve the currency, and the papers are almost entirely filled with remarks, communications, and letters on this vexed and vexing question: every man offering a different plan. The Fourth of July even is hardly noticed. No arrivals from Europe, or Florida, or any news from any where else. Connected with this, the week, on account of our national jubilee, contains but five days. For these weighty reasons, we hope our readers will pardon us for giving them so uninteresting a paper this week, and for so little original matter.

For the Plainfield Union.

I am a word of fifteen letters. My 3, 8, 6, is pure, unmixed evil, without a single redeeming amiable quality, the greatest curse to which flesh is heir to, though generally not very much disapproved.—my 11, 10, 2 and 6, I consider a blessing to mankind, but that is not the common opinion; it holds a watch over the constitution, gives notice of danger, and thus aids in preserving health.—my 11, 13, 10, 14 and 9 is what you will endeavor to make this enigma, but will not succeed.—my 4, 12, and 1 is a very valuable animal which we all see as often as two or three times a year, and to which on the whole we feel much indebted.—my 6, 10, 8, and 13 is both an animal and a mineral substance, both kinds invaluable, which civilised society could not do well without.—my 1, 14, 13, 13, is what women are said to have more of than men, I think incorrectly; is also what prudent old men always have ready; also a verb, which, when pronounced with emphasis, *signifies power*,—my 8, 5, 1 is a mark of time.—my 15, 4, 16, 13, 11, is what almost all persons have.—my 7, 12, 8, 3 are generally considered blessings, though often the contrary.—my 10, 9, 6, 10, 11, 5, 13, 8 and 3 is a city of the United States.—my 1, 14, 13, 13, 12, and 1, is a common tree in this state,—my 7, 8, and 13 is a part of every house,—my 11, 13, 8, and 13, always is found in a family. It is unnecessary to state further, as every letter has been mentioned several times, but as I expect no one will be able to solve it, I will add that it has six syllables, and but three vowels,—is an Indian name with a Greek termination,—and a city of some note in the United States, *which probably you never heard of*.

Answers to the Enigmas in our last.—1st, Constantinople. 2nd, Plainfield.

GOOD EXAMPLES.—The first extract given below, is a preamble and recommendation adopted by the Common Council of Newark, last week, in reference to the manner of celebrating the anniversary of our independence, now, just passed. For purity of diction, and lofty sentiment it is highly praiseworthy.—There is not a city in the *Union more highly favored as respects rulers than* Newark.—How far this recommendation was complied with we have not yet learned.

Whereas, it becomes a free and christian people to acknowledge their obligations to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, for the mercies we enjoy as a nation. The mayor and common council of the city of Newark respectfully recommend to their fellow citizens, that they assemble in their respective houses of worship, on the ensuing Anniversary of our National Independence, at 7 o'clock in the morning, to render public and devout thanksgiving to God, for the blessings of civil and religious liberty: That he would be pleased to continue towards us the smiles of His Providence, extend the light and purity of his Gospel, and bring rulers and people under the constant and blessed influence of its principles.

The second extract which we quote, as a good example, is selected from the proceedings of the Common Council of New Brunswick, in reference to the same occasion, as reported for the Times of that city. In sentiment it is similar to the above.

The Recorder offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That Common Council, under existing circumstances, deem it inexpedient to make an appropriation and the usual arrangement for the commemoration of the approaching Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by a military festival and parade.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens to assemble on that day in the different churches to which they respectively belong, to express their gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of nations, for his signal interposition in constituting us a free and independent people, and to implore a continuation of his protection and blessing to us in the exercise of those civil and religious liberties which we now enjoy.

The Whigs of the city of New York held a very large meeting in Masonic Hall, on Wednesday, the 28th ult. for the purpose of recommending the nomination of Daniel Webster as their candidate for the next Presidency. The meeting is represented as being very large and full. An account of their proceedings fills six columns of the largest city papers.

A special election has just been held for a member of Congress, in the third district of Philadelphia, on account of the death of Mr. Harper, the former member. Mr. Harper was a Van Buren man, but as he was elected by a majority of only thirty-four votes, great interest was excited as to the result. Mr. Ingersol, was the V. B. candidate, and Mr. Naylor that of the opposition.—The Whig candidate was elected by a majority of 281.

This district has heretofore been quite an unstable district, sometimes giving large Whig majorities, and at other times making choice of democratic candidates.

There are good reasons for hoping that the news from Florida, published in our last, of the renewal of hostilities, was rather premature.—It is supposed that the Indians have acted in good faith, and died only for fear of the measles which they took to be the small pox. News from there is anxiously expected.

The new Episcopal Church at Bellevue, was burned on Saturday, the 24th ult. about 3 o'clock in the morning. The building was not quite finished, and stood at a distance from any other, so there cannot be a doubt of its having been set on fire. A reward of $200 is offered for the apprehension of the incendiary. Loss to the parish, about $8,500.

The injunctions against the three banks in Buffalo, after a full hearing before the Chancellor, was dissolved, on Thursday the 22d of June, as we learn from the Albany Evening Journal, of the 24th. Quite an important decision.

The New-Orleans Bee contains the Message of Buttamente to the Congress of Mexico. The finances of the country appear in a miserable condition. Spain and the Pope have fully acknowledged the independence of Mexico.

The parts of the Message, relating to the United States, correctly translated, read thus:

In the following respective words I have treated of foreign relations, leave the mortification to except the conduct held by the government of the United States. Nevertheless the law which authorises the Mexican government to act on the claims of that cabinet and to take the proper measures for the security of the nation, in case it should not condescend to grant the satisfaction to which we have a right by our own part, induces me to hope, not without grounds that *our relations with the neighboring republic* will be restored.

Letter from Bellevue.—A correspondent of the Boston Herald, in writing from that city, says, that the keeper of the Penitentiary in receiving one of the letters handed him to be deposited in the Post Office, found the following remarkable passage:

"*We are living in a palace—nothing to do —plenty of good food, and are treated like princes —America to the country. Come out yourself, and fetch all your friends. Our residence is on the bank of a beautiful river.*

We waited till after four o'clock, for the Wednesday afternoon mail, and it not arriving, we were obliged to put our paper to press, without reading the papers which it contained.

Famine down East.—The Eastport Sentinal says that a scarcity of provisions in that quarter is severely felt; many families are in a state bordering on starvation, and have been compelled to dig seed potatoes from the ground to sustain life! we wonder if they have not been cutting up their farms into building lots.

☞ A cow attempted to run across the Railroad between Rahway and New Brunswick, on Monday, immediately in front of the locomotive and lost her head—the cars passed over her before the engineer could check them.

Business for lawyers.—The number of causes on docket at a late session of the Circuit Court in Chicago was 640,60 old indictments were quashed for being drawn up illegally.

United States Senator.—By the Tuscaloosa "Flag of the Union" of June 19, we are informed that his Excellency, Clement C. Clay, has been elected a member of the United States Senate for the State of Alabama, to serve 6 years from the 4th of March last, vice Hon. John M'Kinley resigned.

Curious Fact.—So scanty is the supply of water, in Paris, that Louis Phillippe has been heard to remark, that he furnished his navy at Toulon, with wine, at as less cost per gallon, than the price of Seine water at the capital.

A store in Rye, Westchester county, was lately entered, and although two clerks slept there, armed with pistols, and a watch dog, the thieves succeeded in carrying off $150 worth of goods.

We are determined to rival every other paper in the world. A correspondent with the Grand Mogul of China, and with a distinguished Arab of the great desert: and we are now negotiating for a like purpose with Louis Phillippe, King of France, and Maria Monk of New York. —*Detroit Spectator.*

The number of Presbyterian churches in the United States is estimated at 3,000, valued, with the property attached, at three millions of dollars.

NOTICE.

☞ The members of the Young Men's Library Company will hold a meeting on Monday evening, July 17th, at Elston Marsh's. A punctual attendance is requested.

UZAL CORY, *Secretary.*

July 6th.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, 28th ult. near Bonnebrook, by the Rev. R. K. Rogers, Mr. Aaron O. Kirkpatrick, of Plainfield, to Miss Elizabeth Smalley, of New Market.

By Lot Blair, Esq. in Madison, Clark co. Ohio, *on the 26th of May last,* Joseph Humphreys, aged 84 ! to Mrs. Mary Cassily, aged 80 !

Mr. Humphreys served 6 months in the Revolutionary War, was in thirteen engagements, and two sieges, and is now married to his fourth wife ! !

DIED

In Burlington city, on the 22d ult. Deborah Penton, aged 74.

In Columbia, Hopewell, on the 21st ult. John Y. Blackwell, aged 32.

Grass Vendue.

THE GRASS on about Thirty acres of land will be sold at Public Vendue, on *Monday next, July 10th,* at 2 o'clock, near Nathan Vail's. Conditions will be made known, and attention Given by

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Plainfield, July 6th, 1837.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Plainfield Post Office, June 30th, 1837.

Robert Anderson,
James C. Ayres, 2,
Wilson Ayres,
Richard Thos. Brown,
C. Boers,
M. A. Brown, 2,
Bunbout & Brant,
Aaron Brown,
Peter W. Blair,
Elnathan Corsil,
H. A. & G. Avery,
Nemuiah Cory, 2,
David Codington,
Abner Coon,
J. W. Craig, 2,
Daniel Drake,
Shuttleworth Deare,
Randolph Dunham,
Thomas Dobbins,
Ellis Dunn & Co.
Elizabeth Daniels,
Jacob L. Drake,
Lewis Dunn,
Catharine Emmens,
David Freeman,
Thomas Fegan,
Randolph Frazee,
Webster & Griffin, 2,
John Gregory,
Caleb Garret, 2,
A. H. Harris, 2
James Harris, 2,
Nathaniel Hay,
John L. Heath,
Charles H. Jackson,
Edward Johnson,
John Payton,
Enos Lehr,
James Leonard, 3,
Abena Laing,
David M. Limbarger,
John Limbarger,
Joseph Munday,
Ann McCabe,
John Manning,
Wm. E. Manning,
Jacob Manning, Jr.
Clark Mosier,
Miles McCord,
Elsey Millar,
Wm. Moore
Joseph Marsh,
Terrence Maguire,
Elizabeth Parker,
James Pennington,
Elisha Runyon,
David Rogers,
Simeon Randolph,
Robert J. Randolph,
Nathan Rockman,
Martin Runyon,
John Randolph,
E. L. Sheppard,
Joshua Seaman,
Daniel Shotwell,
John Smalley,
George Thomas, 2,
Elizabeth R. Tuse,
John Taylor,
John Tucker,
Jacob Vreeland, 2,
James Thom, jr.
James Thom, 2,
George Thorp, 3,
Wm. Tunison,
Thos. & Martin,
Manning Varnum,
Andrew B. Vreeland,
Alexander Vail,
J. M. Vermule, 3,
Voorhees & Vreeland, 2,
James S. Vail,
Richard Vermule,
Marsh Vermule,
John C. Vanhen
Edmund Webster,
Eden S. Webster,
Betz Wilson,
Joseph Wilson.

J. MANNING, P. M.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay: and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing *a cash business in future.*

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

Candles, mould,		11	a	12
Coffee, Cuba,		8	a	10
" Java,		12	a	14
Molasses,		22	a	32
Oil, Linseed,		65	a	67
Whale,		28	a	30
Fish, brl.	18 00	a	20	00
Beef, prime city,	8 50	a	8	75
Hams, lb.	10	a	12	
Smoked Beef,	10	a	12	
Butter,	18	a	20	
Cheese, Am.	9	a	10	
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3 25	a	3	75
Turks Island Salt,	33	a	35	
Liverpool ground,	44	a	—	
Do. do. sack,	1 62	a	1	75
Sugar, N. O. prime,	6	a	7	
" Havs. white,	10	a	11	
" Lump,	14	a	15	
" Loaf,	20	a	19	
Tallow, Am.	10	a	11	
TEA.—*Imperial,*	97	a	1	00
Gunpowder,	87	a	1	00
Hyson,	58	a	1	00
Young Hyson,	26	a	80	
Hyson Skin,	30	a	50	
Souchong,	25	a	50	
Toukay,	30	a	50	
Bohea,	18	a	20	

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	9 50	a	10	00
Western, "	9 50	a	10	00
Philadelphia, "	9 50	a	10	00
Georgetown, "	10 25	a	10	50
Rye Flour,	6 50	a	6	75
Indian Meal,	4 25	a	4	50
Wheat, Baltic,	1 40	a	1	75
Do. Genesee,	—	a	—	
Do. N. Carolina,	—	a	—	
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00	a	1	00
Corn, N. bushel,	1 00	a	1	06
Do. South,	1 03	a	1	04
Barley,	1 06	a	1	—
Oats, North,	68	a	70	

NOTICES.

With the advice of the Committee of publication, I hereby assign all my accounts for Job Printing, Advertising, and subscription to "The Plainfield Union," to M. F. Cushing, the present publisher of said paper, for collection, he having agreed to serve those who have paid in advance, for advertising and the paper, to the close of the year, or the first six months, as may be due.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, June 7th, 1837.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands by the Committee, with his concurrence, as will be seen by the above, for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently [illegible] immediately, the committee wish to have the affairs settled as soon as convenient, and are anxious to afford me the means of supplying those *with the paper and advertising,* who have paid in advance.

By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till further notice, our only agent, *out of the Village,* and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

In the Village, I intend to act as my own agent and hope I shall find that same readiness to support *the paper as has always heretofore* been manifested.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

Traveller's Guide.

☞ Waters' Plainfield and Rahway Stage leaves Plainfield at 6, A. M. daily Sundays excepted, and arrives at Rahway in time for the quarter before 8 o'clock train of cars for New York. Leaves Rahway on the arrival of the cars from New York, at half past 2, and arrives in Plainfield at o'clock, P. M.

The Swiftsure Mail line leaves Plainfield, about 10, A. M. for Elizabethport, in time for the To'clock steamboat for New York, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Returning, leaves Pier No. 3, Washington street, at 10 A. M. for Elizabethport, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and passes through Plainfield between 3 and 4 P. M.

The steamboat Meeanic leaves Newark at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. for New York. Leaves New York, foot of *Barclay street, at 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for Newark.*

The Jersey City and Hoboken ferry boats run till 12 o'clock, night.

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, *for all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 59 1

Wanted,

A JOURNEYMAN wanted at the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Business. One accustomed to working on machines would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, March 1, 1837. 7

Hats and Caps.

JARVIS B. AYRES would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a large and general assortment of Hats and Caps, including Silk and Fur Hats, and Fur and Hair Caps, of the newest patterns, of all sizes, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, made by first rate workmen, and of the best materials.

☞ The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 30, 1836. 1 tf

WANTED.

FOUR or five Journeymen Shoemakers. Also—two or three Boys to learn the trade.

JOSEPH M. LUDLOW.

SCOTCH PLAINS, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

For Sale.

ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION to the "Plainfield *Herald,*" due by *Hugh Drake, Jr.*—The amount is small, and will be sold cheap for cash, or upon a long note.

N. B.—For fear those wishing to purchase may be deceived, I will add, that Mr. Drake is a *minor,* and if *sued,* will, no doubt, plead his *minority* ! !

Plainfield, June 15th, 1837. 21 tf

Wool Carding.

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plaidfield, June 22d, 1837. 22 3m

FOR SALE.—An account against the New-Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company, of $7.50, due for Advertising in the Plainfield Herald—It will be sold cheap for Cash.

18AAC COLE.

N. B. The above bill has been presented, at least a dozen times, and by their agent, Mr. Crowell, acknowledged to be correct.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THIS Institution has recommenced its operations under the care of HARVEY DAYTON, M. D.

PLAINFIELD is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes, alternately, through the Village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

The system of education will be complete and thorough. No pains will be spared to secure the moral rectitude and intellectual vigor of the pupils.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently. Considering a correct and scientific knowledge of our native tongue of the greatest importance, and as furnishing the best foundation for a course of Classical education, the most careful attention will be given to the English Department.

In addition to the usual branches of *English education,* Book Keeping in all those forms calculated to prepare the youth for mercantile or mechanical pursuits will be efficiently taught.

Dr. D. will have the immediate care of all the departments—will employ suitable assistants and be accountable for their qualifications.

The Female Department is now under the care of Miss MARY H. FOX.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including fuel and lights) may be obtained at the *rate of $2.25 per* week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D.,
William P. Pyatt, M. D.,
Rev. John McDowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond,
Nathan Vail,
John Squier, Esq.,
Jos. L. Shotwell,
Laing Webster,
E. L. Sheppard,
Robert Anderson,
} *New York City.*
} *Plainfield.*

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN LAYTON,
ELIJAH SHOTWELL,
DANIEL SHOTWELL,
JARVIS B. AYRES,
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq.
} *Trustees.*

Plainfield, May 18, 1837. 18 tf

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sizes, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 9 tf

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, HARD WARE, &c. which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 16 4t

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to offer to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 85 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel. He Will sell Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a *certainty of being supplied,* as he is receiving fresh supplies every Week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 21 to 25 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, Grover Plaster that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished, to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper, for sale at this office.

ALSO,

BLANK WARRANTS and SUBPŒNAS, for Justices', a clear print on superb paper. Call and look at them, and you will not fail to buy.

June, 15th, 1837.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15: 21tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop *trust for the future.* And I also give notice to my customers to Town, that I will supply them with my meat at their doors with fresh Bread and Cakes, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at Bone on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 3m

JACKSON FOUND.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnet.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

A Chance Yet.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, in Scotch Plains, with a large Garden planted, two doors from the Hotel, to rent cheap. Possesion given immediately.

Apply to

Dr. H. DAYTON.

June, 15th. 21 4w.

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, Cheap for Cash the following Books and Stationary: 1 or 200 "Crook in the Lot," a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet, 9 cts. single, or 6s. per dozen—1 or 2 dozen Goldsmith's Greece, 31 cts.—1 doz. Dodd on Death, 15 and 18 cts.—English Reader, 2s.—1 doz. Murray's Grammar, 2s.—1 doz. Scholar's Testaments, 18 cts.—Pocket do. 2s.—Webster's Spelling Books, 10 cts.—Murray's small grammar, 8 cts.—A large lot of Toy books—Saurin's Sermons—Scott's Napoleon, 3 vols.—Republic of Letters—Brumbletye House, and many others.

Gilt note paper, various colors, 2 cts. per sheet—India Rubber—Lead pencils—Gold pens—A large lot of Envelopes, from 1 cent to $1—Maps of the State of New-York, 9 cts. and 12½—Age cards, 6 cts.—Kaleidescopes, —Pink saucers—wafers, sand, &c. &c.

Also best warranted German Cologne Water, 5s. and 6s. per bottle—Amber bathing water 2s.—Tooth powder 6s. per box.

M. F. CUSHING.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of *sixty years'* standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6m NEW-YORK.

Looking Glasses.

A which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed *as above, for cash or a short credit.*

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 3m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Satins, Cassimerets, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine,

Garden Seeds,

&c. &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles and prices such as customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade. 1tf

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836.

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and purchased the entire control of this Mill, and is soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and shall while in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain in good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. 1f

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837.

N.B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustin Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Ladles Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respected, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th. 21

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Newel Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

DRUGS. MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready boiled and trimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, either on and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch Veneers; sanded do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; 6 inch Floor Plank; 1¼ do; 1½ do; 1¾ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; 8-4 do; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on *reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion* House.

NEHEMIAH PINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE *subscriber takes this opportunity of informing* his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

BERRY & DUNHAM.

1 tf

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE *now on hand and for sale a general assort*ment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the support with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity, to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on *accommodating terms.*

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

34 Mechanic-street, NEWARK, N. J.

Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Borough of Meeting House or Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of *Plainfield.*

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Grain.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustin Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Elias Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

JAN. 12, 1837. 1 tf

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC FOR COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating properties,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, must be *strictly avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of this medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

———

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

MORRIS-TOWN, (N. J.) Oct. 22, 1824.

MR. JOHN C. FISCH,—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been considerably subject to attacks of colds, and at times discharged blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the glands, which eventually broke out in the borders of the throat. My physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. Accordingly I procured a Bottle of your Vegetable Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which no other human means could effect. Therefore, most cheerfully recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy for the diseases of the lungs within the present knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, and is no friend to quackery of this or other remedies, and is now recommending it to others. Wishing you success as your benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specific a general trial throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

———

MORRISTOWN, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1824.

MR. J. FISCH,—I certify that the above is a faithful statement of Mary Wooley's case, and that I attended at the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

———

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1825.

MR. J. FISCH,—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the results, I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough which threatened very serious consequences; and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects, from the cleansing effect of my having, at the time, an emphatic guide to observe the progressive operation of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and which is now perfectly accommodated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c. SARAH HARRIS.

———

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by John C. Fisch, of New York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above mentioned medicine, I procured a bottle, and experiencing relief from the one, I continued it until I had consumed the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attending it upon, I declined a further use of it, convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Mardes, of this city.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy, or health: a conviction of this, and a sense of gratitude due for the benefit he has received from the use, induces the writer to serious consideration, especially in a city like this, where so many annually fall victims to consumption.

"The writer is aware that every remedy has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise *too much*, that a prejudice is naturally entertained against any thing in the shape of "never-failing Boluses," and "infallible Panaceas;" but his own experience of its efficacy fully authorizes him to recommend this medicine. He has, for several years, been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in the breast, hemorrhage, and strong symptoms of consumption, which it *appeared* impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the *Vegetable Specific*, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less troublesome, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued, and he has good ground for expecting that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

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NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1823.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pulmonic disease which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Fisch of this city. My symptoms were peculiarly alarming, and were attended with dimness of sight, loss of appetite, &c. On taking a few doses I felt relief, and was enabled to sleep comfortably, whereas before I could get no sleep. I am now not only a living but a sound monument of the efficacy of your preparation.

WM. H. FANSHAW.

———

MR. J. FISCH,—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the benefit I have received from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and am testify as to its powers of relief. MARY SCHOONMAKER.

———

New-York, April 9, 1824.

MR. J. FISCH,—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long laboured under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and having to state that I have not only been restored to health myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

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This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous, very much expectorating, and would frequently raise quantities of blood, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of persons who had received benefit from it. I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a perfect cure, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect one.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

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The New-York Mirror!

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood —and containing original and popular music, principally the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, together with every subject that can be interesting to general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both foreign and domestic—reviews of the literature and science—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this publication—and in short, a weekly miscellany of the finest gems that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and delightful criticisms thereon—and a host of other works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading matter, forming, upon the whole, a mass of materials, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $6,00 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and the richest selections, and most interesting articles, will give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, entertaining and exquisite repositaries of elegant literature and the fine arts to be found.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and contemplated for the next volume, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully deserving its pre-eminent standing among the periodicals of the country, and offering a success fully as will the most vaunted popular periodical publication of the day.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the engravings for the next volume. Several portraits of distinguished individuals of our own country—of Washington Irving, and the artist of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by the first artists to be employed. The first plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the next half year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be produced in the country and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $1,000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, original or from the compositions for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as performed here and in Europe, Italian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the course, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, would not be published in other and larger form so cheap as far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of literature, the belles-lettres, and the fine arts; every work will be sparedits reader it equal to any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of which we have been the recipients, contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally established the fact that we are no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more exclusive and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed on fine extra superroyal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every week with a splendid superroyal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For the whole year it will contain twenty-four steel plate engravings, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand,) and a copious index, will be furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded to subscribers in the city of New-York, and to those in no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more exclusive and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

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GEORGE P. MORRIS,
SAMUEL WOODWORTH,
Editors and Proprietors.

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Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the flourishing village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and obliging manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendance careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public house-keeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making three stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837 2m

The New-Yorker.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker in its form or ordinary newspaper form, but on entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged, but will aim to combine in the highest degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will still be devoted in nearly equal proportions to literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current intelligence of the day. Under the first department (occupying the two outer pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books of general interest, Extracts from the most popular and discussed works in press or just from the press, brief Biographical, Historical, Desultory and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of Intelligence more especially (comprising the inner form of the paper) will embody the News of the Day, foreign and domestic, proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Executive, and more summarily of the State Legislature, with a still briefer notation of the most important Legislative measures of other States; also an impartial account of all important political movements and changes throughout the Union, embracing the Spring Elections, &c. &c. Beside these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but courteous comments upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance, and upon men in connection therewith, avoiding as far as possible any allusion to or interference with party politics local or national—exhibiting, whenever practical, the argumentative development of the principles of policy, and laboring rather to enforce the full and consistent application of acknowledged political truths, than ambitiously to strike out new paths, and propound new doctrines. The Quarto New-Yorker will contain 20 or 24 original and occasionally of the Drama, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, Feb. 25 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning, and will be furnished at $3,00 in advance, and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at Two dollars per annum in advance. If not paid in advance the price will be $2,50 if paid within six months, and Three dollars when payment is delayed until its expiration. Any person remitting ten dollars free of postage or other charge, shall be entitled to six copies for one year, or in like proportion for any larger number.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday afternoon, and will be printed on fine paper, (of a form expressly calculated for preservation. Each number will consist of sixteen pages of three columns each, of the same width and length with those of the folio form, and will contain, beside all the matter of the folio excluding advertisements, two or three columns of additional literary selections, and a page of compositions by the pupils of the Juvenile Class, under the supervision of a able accomplished professor and teacher of music, in this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most compact hebdomadal weekly journal suitable for binding in America.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for Four dollars per annum in advance. Where payment is not made in advance Three dollars fifty cents will be required if delayed till the expiration of the year. Four dollars. For six months, the price will be Two dollars in advance. Any person who forwards us Four dollars, positively free of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies of the Quarto New-Yorker for one year. No subscription taken through agents will be taken on any other terms than those given above.

Local Agents will be entitled to charge us 20 per cent. commission on new subscriptions and 15 on collections, with especially large favors to agents who procure us 100 names or over—no others. A subscriber who takes a copy of each edition in his own name, will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

———

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this valuable Machine, which is now in actual operation in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without the least wear, goes and can work it without difficulty. Any person can learn to use it in a few minutes. The execrable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person having a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 30, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for a month past, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine, consider it worth more the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 5, 1837.

I hereby concur with the above, and take the liberty of making it to my advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.'

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

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☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Truman Minnium, in Plainfield, who has taken pains to avoid the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUMAN MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Lane,	Timothy Ross,
Zacharias Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Tilly,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Dunham,	James Hampton,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Urmston,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Drummond,
Rev. Enos Smith,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bullman,
Dr. Craig,	Im Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Love,
James L. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brocaw,
Esq. Randolph, Esq.	John Lauterette,
James Dunn,	J. W. Cornelius,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Stead,
Isaac L. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Lane,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Vail,
Robert Vail,	Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Benjamin L. Pound,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

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HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the PAINTING BUSINESS in all its branches, during the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ SIGN and ORNAMENTAL Painting, and PAPER-HANGING, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD, March 10, 1837. 1 tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands against them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

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FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

wherein he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land —situated near the village of New-Market, and within three miles of Rahway and 8 miles of New-Brunswick, lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 1 1-2 miles of the former, and 3 miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which is nearly new, and convenient for the Farm. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 30 rods of the door. It is also on a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 100 or 150 trees; also some Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, and has a variety of soil—some rolling on sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam and gravel. There is no waste land on the Farm for raising or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick prices are paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm, will call on the subscriber, residing on said Farm, on Israel R. Cornell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

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SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the new and old world in the same proportion as his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Dr. Sears would also take the liberty to charge us 20 per cent. commission on new subscriptions and 15 on collections, with especially large favors to agents who procure us 100 names or over—no others. A subscriber who takes a copy of each edition in his own name, will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

all diseases yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Those great excellency is in Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint more than all other diseases to which the human race is subject. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other effect than according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the bowels and stomach, and promote a free discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—in exciteactions in the liver and produce its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalize and regulate the circulation—to restore organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will also invigorate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects in this and surrounding states, may be had at the office, where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

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CERTIPICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Dr. Sears' Eudosmic and Aperitive, the Messrs. Dr. Dutch, Gregory's and Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was more than all the others put together. I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

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Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Bolston Spa Gazette.

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with pain in the stomach, loss of appetite, and great debility. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more in that time than by all the medicine she had ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, to give tone and strength to the digestive organs. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system. JAMES COMSTOCK.

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Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has used Sears' Renovating Pills.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family for more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasure in recommending them to others. In particular my wife Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonary affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. But by the use of these Renovating Pills, and the use of the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from all she had ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been benefited as much by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. And I do never know it to be used without having a good effect. SAMUEL HINMAN.

Between 18th and 19th sts. in 5th Avenue.

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Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, and taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Dr. Sears, and knowing him to be a man worthy of public confidence. I applied to his for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by the use of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

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In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic affections, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. Having tried various means without relief. I procured some of Dr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 233 Rivington-street.

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Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast attended with a cough and fever. She had a physician in attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to return, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

17th street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 20th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above, I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms ameliorating rapidly. From the time of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE C. LE ADAMS, M. D., 89 18th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him for the cure of various kinds of affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subjected to have generally in the appearance of enjoying good health, and not labouring under any fatal complaint, suddenly and severely until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of many of the sudden deaths of persons, which are generally denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breast bone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pain extending to the left arm, particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the whole arm. These subject to it sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a short sense of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart. In walking, find a difficulty in doing it against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during the paroxysm, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having had much success in the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience these sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 1 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bartlett & Ely.)

For other years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, which I have used, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and by the use of medicine, the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession, and believe him, according to my enquiries, are at liberty to call on me. Also: see

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m5

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THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, between form, with an entire new type, on good paper, and is edited with ability. The proprietor of the Plainfield Union, in which he is engaged, gives his fellow subscribers the following notices: from papers of different political sentiments.

"The name of this paper is some importe—pleasant not coarse. Vigour of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the character of the paper for the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*Journal of Commerce.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter. It is a paper which we have received as one and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with, perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot always go with Mr. Leggett in his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments, and is rarely tinctured with a self gentleman in his profession, he knows how to "regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER—The first number of this newly projected paper, edited by William L. Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is somewhat modified by the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for it is impossible for any one not to admire to become the intrenched champion of any political party. As a prize, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the whole political chair of the public press, and it is well known that his talents have been long and deservedly circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the short space of time has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public weal, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"We have several of the opening articles through the beginning to end, (which in doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power—he being without a superior among the editorial fraternity of the day.). Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor deserves the independence of mind to support these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous writers in America, and we may add, of English writers, for the greater part of his paper is devoted to subjects not connected by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, and lastly the Miscellaneous Plaindealer, with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have not yet had occasion to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the fault of Mr. Leggett's writings, it is not that we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It allows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.*

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PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO, a general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

———

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

———

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Plum, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1837. NUMBER 25.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: MELVIN F. CUMMINS Printer and Editor.

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No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in size,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for a dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGMENT.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed for the use of Locomotives from Bergen-Hill to East Brunswick, and until further notice the following rates will be charged:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 1 o'clock, P. M.	At 11 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
At 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M.	At 5 o'clock, P. M.

On Sundays, the 11 1-2 A. M. and 1 P. M. trips are omitted.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., 1-4 before 2 P. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 9 1-2 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5 1-4 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 3 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 6, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 3 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*

(Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at 9 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 10 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers in the City of New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the Offices before taking their seats in the Cars otherwise they will be charged *extra price*; viz.—25 1-2 cts. to Newark, and one-third more than the above to all other places.

The office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *Boat starts punctually*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st.; and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The business in the City of Newark have been rendered, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

May 15th, 1837. 20

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe findings, Lasts, Awls, Shoe Thread, &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay. 1tf J. R. DUNN.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never forming any sediment; and lastly, *its great durability, and its ability to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books or manuscripts intended to be preserved.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J

May 25. 19tf

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 18 4t

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837. 1 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either on note due, or on book account, are requested to call and settle.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 2 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fourth of July Ode.

Hail, our Country's natal morn!
Hail, our spreading banner borne!
Hail, our banner! not yet torn,
Waving o'er the free!
While this day, in festal throng,
Millions swell the patriot song,
Shall we not thy notes prolong,
Hallowed Jubilee!

Who would never Freedom's shrine?
Who would draw the lavidious line?
Though by birth one spot be mine!
Dear is all the rest;
Dear to me its South's fair land,
Dear the central, mountain band,
Dear, New England's rocky strand,
Dear the prairied West.

By our altars, pure and free,
By our Laws deep-rooted tree,
By our youth's dread memory,
By our Washington;
By our common parent tongue,
As our hopes, bright, buoyant, young,
By the tie of country strong,
We will still be one.

Fathers! have ye bled in vain?
Ages! must ye droop again?
Maker! shall we rashly stain
Blessings sent by thee?
No! receive our solemn vow,
While before thy throne we bow,
Ever to maintain as now,
Union—Liberty.

THE CAPTAIN AND THE DANDY.—The port folio of an ex-editor, now and then sends forth some amusing 'odds and ends,' among which is this good one of a Captain of one of our Nantucket whalers, an eccentric fellow, and rather of an uncouth figure, who visited one of our cities after a cruise of three years, and one evening attended the theatre. As a matter of course, such a rough complexioned old character, in a box with several fashionable ladies and gentlemen, attracted some consideration, and created much merriment among the exquisites. Several times every opera glass in the house was thrust at him, until he finally aware that he was the attraction of the evening, left the house, determined to repay such impudence, in their own coin, on the following night. Accordingly on the succeeding, enveloping beneath his great coat the *ship's spy glass*, about two and a half feet in length, he started for the theatre. As soon, almost, as he entered his box the opera glasses were in motion. He waited until the play commenced, when a young gentleman with a cane under his arm, and a glass at his eye pointed directly at him, he drew forth from his outer garment the spy-glass, and drawing it from the case the entire length, aimed it directly at the dandy, and continued to look at him until the house was in a complete uproar, and the fop with mortification left the box for the lobbies.—*N. Y. Emg.*

Catching a Hat.—The Gazette has the following: There are few moments in a man's existence when he experiences so much ludicrous distress, or meets with so little commiseration, as when he is in pursuit of his own hat. A deal of coolness, and a peculiar degree of judgment are requisite in catching a hat. A man must not be precipitate, or he runs over it; he must not rush into the opposite extreme, or he loses it altogether. The best way is to keep gently up with the object of pursuit, to be wary and cautious, to watch your opportunity well, get gradually before it and then make a rapid dive—seize it by the crown, and stick it firmly on your head, smiling pleasantly all the time, as if you thought it as good a joke as any body else.

RAVENA.—A Western paper relates the following remarkable fact, respecting the scite of this town:

The town of Ravenna, in Ohio, stands on a fixed and moderately elevated tract, directly on the dividing line between the waters which run into Lake Erie. The old Court house is so situated that the rain which falls on the north side of the roof passes into the Cuyahoga, and is discharged into the St. Lawrence; while that which falls on the South side passes into the Mahoning, and is finally poured into the Gulf of Mexico; so that house in a rainy day; is a fountain of water for remote seas.

A Noble Sentiment.—'I look,' said Dr. Channing, 'with scorn on the selfish greatness of this world, and with pity on the most gifted and prosperous in the struggle for office and power, but I look with reverence on the obscurest man, who suffers for the right—who is true to a good but persecuted cause.

Accommodating.—A giddy crack brained chap having pronounced "O yes," most audibly three times in New Market collected a number of persons together, and made the following proposal to the gapers: "Who wants to buy a horse that can walk five miles an hour, trot eighteen, and gallop twenty?" "I do," said a gentleman, with manifest eagerness. "Then," replied the crier, "I'll sell you such an animal I will be sure to let you know."

Another Suspension.—The Emperor of China has issued a decree, forbidding any of his subjects to part with any *specie* in payment to a Barbarian for opium or other goods.

LIFE.—At twenty-five we kill pleasure, at thirty we enjoy it, at forty we husband it, at fifty we regret it.

A Word in Season, or THE SAILOR'S WIDOW.

A Temperance Tale; Founded on Fact.

(*Concluded.*)

"The neighbors were very kind to me; and when John Weston brought my poor George's *sea chest from the ship he sailed over in*, like a child. His wife opened it for me—I had not the heart for it,—and when she took out the toys and keepsakes, which my husband was bringing home for Jemmy and me, she wept over them, almost as much as I did myself.

"In addition to this great affliction, I had, from that time, a large share of bodily sickness. My little boy, in his youth, was a real blessing; and as he grew up, there never was a more kind-hearted or dutiful boy. My father, poor, and humble as he was, had always been fond of reading. He had once been a teacher in a village school; and he had taken great pains to instruct me. This was of great use to me, as it enabled me to teach little Jemmy. He took readily to his learning. When he was eight, I sent him to the town school, and I soon found that he was in danger from the example of bad boys. At ten, I bound him out as an apprentice, to a block and pump maker, a Mr. Stetson. He was an excellent man, but Jemmy thought he was too strict, in his religious notions; and I thought so too, at that time; though it is likely enough I was wrong. Mr. Stetson complained, and sometimes severely, as I then thought, if Jemmy was ever absent from church or family prayers. At seventeen he became entirely dissatisfied, and bent upon going to sea. Against this I struggled, with all my might, for a long time. Finally, however, though he had promised not to go without my permisson, yet as it was plain, that his heart was deeply engaged in the plan; and as he was constantly telling me of one and another young man, who had gone to sea, and were making their way in the world, I gave my consent, though with many tears. My poor boy obtained such a voyage as gave me reason to expect his return in about a year. Mr. Stetson did not object to the proposal; he told me that he thought James was an amiable and capable young man; but, as he disliked his business, it might, perhaps, be as well for him to change it for some other. I have no doubt, that he gave my poor boy excellent advice, the night before he sailed; but James never liked Mr. Stetson, and he finally swore that he was the attraction of the evening, left the house, determined to repay such impudence, in their own coin, on the following night. Accordingly on the succeeding, enveloping beneath his great coat the *ship's spy glass*, about two and a half feet in length, he started for the theatre. As soon, almost, as he entered his box the opera glasses were in motion. He waited until the play commenced, when a young gentleman with a cane under his arm, and a glass at his eye pointed directly at him, he drew forth from his outer garment the spy-glass, and drawing it from the case the entire length, aimed it directly at the dandy, and continued to look at him until the house was in a complete uproar, and the fop with mortification left the box for the lobbies.—*N. Y. Emg.*

"I hope," continued the poor woman, "that God will forgive me, if I omitted to instruct poor Jemmy, in those great truths, which have since comforted my poor heart. My own parents, though they were generally kind to all their children, were not strict at all, in relation to the Sabbath. The Bible was seldom read in our family, and the first time I ever heard family prayer was in the house of good old madam Burwell, to whom I was bound out by the overseers. My husband was not much given to such things; and I was so happy in my marriage, that I fear I did not think, as deeply and gratefully as I ought, that it was the Lord who gave, until I was taught to know, in my days and nights of bitterness, that it was the Lord who taketh away. I had brought up my boy to be strictly honest in his dealings, to be upright in all his conduct, to bear his misfortunes like a man, and, especially, to avoid every thing that might lead him into intemperate habits. After the last of my great misfortunes, my old mistress, madam Burwell came to see me. She taught me once more to open my Bible; and she prayed with me till my heart was greatly relieved. 'Poor child,' the good old lady used to say, 'one tells you that time will bring relief, and another bids you bear your calamities with fortitude, and a third advises you to go into the world and forget them there. Miserable comforters are they all. The help of man is a poor broken reed: there is no help but this one,' said the old lady, holding the Bible before me. From that time, I have never ceased to read my Bible, and I rejoice that my Redeemer liveth. How I wish, that I had led my poor Jemmy to the same fountain when he was young!

"My boy, instead of one had been gone full three years, during which I received only two letters; though he afterwards told me that he had written several, which never came to hand. In the first, which I received about seven months after his departure, he sent me an order on the owners, for a portion of his wages. About three years after he went to sea, I heard that he had left the merchant service, and shipped on board of a British man of war. This news gave me a great deal of sorrow.

"Five years and two months had passed away, and I thought I should never see Jemmy again. But the neighbors kept up my spirits, and made me hope that he might yet return, and be a comfort to me for the rest of my days.

"One day as I was knitting alone, and who should come in but Jemmy himself! At the first glance, I did not know him; but the moment he spoke, I knew him by his voice. He had let his hair and whiskers grow very long; but I should have known him for all that. 'Dear Jemmy,' said I, as I threw my arms about his neck, 'what has been the matter with you?'—He could scarcely reply;—even then, though it was early in the day, he was under the influence of liquor. His breath was strong of brandy. I looked upon the face of my poor lad, and saw how it was. He was then only 22, and he seemed 40, at least. I was greatly shocked, to find in one, who, as I thought, would have proved the staff of my old age, so fast such a poor broken reed. He had the stamp of an old man: and the bright eye of my poor boy, that used to look upon me so fondly, was dreadfully bloodshot and sunken.—It was an awful change. Bad as it was, I still felt that the poor lad was my own child. I helped him on to the bed. 'My dear boy,' said I, 'I will invite you a dish of tea, and may be you'll feel better.' 'No, mother,' he replied, in a broken voice, 'give me a little rum.'—Oh, my God,' I exclaimed, 'have I been waiting five seasonless years, and only for this!' This impatient exclamation, which I uttered aloud, seemed to rouse him from his lethargy. He raised himself half way upon his bed.—'Mother,' he exclaimed, in the same hollow and feeble tone, 'don't fret about it now. It can't be helped. I'm a poor dog. I've just come home to die; and you may speak for the coffin as soon as you're a mind to.' I sat down, and buried my face in my hands, and wept for half an hour, in perfect silence. The next day he was taken with a raging fever, during which he was delirious, and raved much about drunken landlords that had cheated him, and broken his mother's heart. After the fever left him, he fell into a consumption. On the fifty-ninth day after his return, I closed the eyes of my poor Jemmy; and the next day I laid him and all my broken hopes, for this world, in the silent grave. I cut away a single lock of his long dark hair, and of all that I loved so dearly, this alone is left to me now."

Mr. and Mrs. Selden were deeply affected by the story of poor Jemmy. "Oh, dear papa," cried little Arthur, "you won't drink any more brandy, will you!"—Hush, my dear," said Mrs. Selden. "I am not displeased with you my son," said Mr. Selden; "and I have been greatly interested in your story, Mary Morrison. Come hither Arthur. We none of us can tell how much we all owe you, for making us acquainted with this story; and I shall not fail to comply with your request to drink no more brandy. To-morrow you shall go with me, my son, and see your father sign the pledge of the Temperance Society." A smile of happiness lighted up the countenances of his children, while Mrs. Selden could not restrain her tears of joy.

"Susan," said Mr. Selden, as they were about to retire, "this, I trust, will long be remembered as a most interesting and profitable Sabbath to us all." "Oh, my dear husband," said this truly amiable woman, "how it fills my heart, to ever, flowing, with gratitude to God, that I was permitted to hear such words as these from my dearest earthly friend!"

"Pray, master Arthur," said Mr. Selden, the next morning, "why are you dressed up so trimly to day, in your bettermost suit?" "Because, dear papa," he replied, "we are going this morning, you know, to sign the pledge." "We!" and Mr. Selden. "To be sure, dear papa, and mamma and Nancy are going too." "Well, well," said his father with a smile, "you have made up a party; and I trust it will be a party of pleasure and profit to us all."

The Seldens signed the pledge that day; and thereby took away most effectually, from their anti-temperance neighbors, that very common and most miserable argument, the example of opulent and well educated men.

The family is now one of the most pious and happy in the county. We cannot omit to mention, that on that very morning, old Robert came into the parlor with a peculiar smile, bringing in a new family Bible. "Mr. Selden told me, ma'am," said he, "to remove the liquor stand from the sideboard, and put the good book in its place."

Not a sparrow falls to the ground, without the knowledge of that God, whose all-observing eye is over all his works. If pious intellects perfected out of the mouths of babes, let us not marvel, that from the same source may proceed a *Word in Season*; which may prove the blessed harbinger of temporal and eternal joy.

TRUTH.—Nothing appears more chimercial to the uninformed man than truth itself; hence persons who are in the right—whose observation and whose research have been greater than those of their fellows are deemed the harborers of eccentric and strange opinions. Indeed, the truth is stranger than fiction; the idea of a Western continent broached by Columbus, appeared more wild and utopian to his cotemporaries than did the most fanciful fictions of poesy. No doubt many a thoughtless ignoramus laughed at Newton's speculations concerning the cause of an apple's fall. 'Surely,' such a one would say, 'its own weight must bring it to the ground.' Truth is steadfast and unchangeable, yet to the man of feeble intellect its most important teaching appears like insane ravings. Even as objects appear unstable to a drunkard, the houses and trees seem to turn round and the earth to wave, merely because his own brain is disordered.—*Eglantine.*

Choose not an habitual sneerer for your companion. Many persons endeavour to pass off their knowing bodies, by turning up the nose at every excellence possessed by others.—Such men have hearts about as large as those possessed by a musquitoe's understrapper.—It takes seven such fellows to make a rogue worth kicking.

Understanding consequences.—The city council of Wheeling, Va. unanimously after licensing sundry public houses, appointed a grave digger.

Cheerfulness is a great promoter of health.

TOM TOWSON'S STORY.—Tom Towson was telling me a story the other day about the way he was first introduced to his present wife, old Col. Ridgely's daughter. Now I never knew as well as Tom told it to me, but I will tell it as well as I can.

Tom, you see, was poor, and had but a scanty education, but he was quick to learn, and some said that Tom had the clearest head in the county. Tom lived up on Poverty Plantation, as he called it with old widow Towson his mother, and the farm which was small, was all they had between them. The fact is, Tom was a handsome fellow, in homespun or broadcloth. One cloudy afternoon Tom went down into Silver Valley to see old Ridgely about a division line on Joe Gibson's plat of Poverty Plantation.

A storm came on just as he drew up opposite Col. Ridgely's lane gate. Ridgely was a proud old chap—rich, too—and report said that his daughter Lucy was "almighty handsome. Now Lucy had been living in the best style, and was a high lady in the neighbourhood. Some said that she had refused several capital offers, but that's neither here nor there, as Tom, you know, could not think of her.

Well the storm raged and it rides Tom—hooks his horse to an apple tree—goes up the wide steps and cools off with a good rap at the door. Jim Squirrel opened the door, an old negro who had carried water to Tom's father, when he (Tom's father) cradled it Ridgely's grain fields.

"The Colonel in?"

"Yes, sir; come in," was the ready response.

Tom was led into a large old fashioned parlor where he found the Colonel reading, his wife sewing and his daughter writing. The old man nodded without rising, and told Tom to sit down; while the old lady very reservedly drew her chair closer to the wall. Tom felt a little curious. The daughter too, threw two or three beautiful glances at him, which made him feel still more curious. He made so many blunders in telling his business, that a kind smile began to show itself upon the face of each in the room without hear

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Impressed with the belief that it is the solemn duty of Christians to do all in their power to ameliorate the condition of mankind, the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, held in New York, ventures to address you on one of the most deeply interesting subjects that can engage your attention. Abstaining, as we are known to do, from any participation in political movements, we trust that we shall stand acquitted of any sinister motives in making a few remarks on American Slavery. * * We should prove faithless to the cause of our holy religion, were we to remain silent, while within the borders of our territory, more than 2,000,000 of human beings are held in servile bondage. As a society we have for many years been convinced, that freedom cannot be withheld from the slave, without militating against Christian principles; and in accordance with this belief, we deemed it to be our duty to require that all our members should be guiltless of holding property in their fellow men. Having broken the shackles of our slaves, we felt and still feel it to be a part of the work allotted to us by the supreme judge of the world, that we should continue our efforts in behalf of the oppressed of the African race. We solicit, therefore, fellow citizens, your patient attention to what we have to say on a subject which, we trust, is destined to be discussed in this republic, till the reproach of slavery shall no longer be cast upon us.

* * * * *

Among the evils of slavery, may be reckoned the deleterious influence it exercises over the morals both of the master and the slave. We entreat you to consider whether the Christian religion in its purity, can flourish among a people, who, without compunction exercise control over the persons of their fellow men, require the performance of labor thus extorted to their own benefit, regardless of the scripture declaration that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and of the injunction of our Lord, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

* * * * *

It would seem to be unnecessary to adduce arguments in proof of the sinfulness of slavery. The Christian world proclaims it, and we cannot entertain so poor an opinion of our countrymen, as to suppose there are many among them who honestly believe that slavery is not a positive evil of an aggravated character.

* * * * *

We might proceed to enumerate many prominent evils resulting from slavery, and refer, as one pernicious consequence, to the habits of indolence it engenders among those who depend on slave labor, the baneful effects of which are so obvious to all who have the opportunity of contrasting the Northern and the Southern States; but we base our abhorrence of slavery, chiefly on its sinfulness, standing as it does, opposed to the divine principles of the Christian religion. We love system by the Gospel of our holy Redeemer, and we have found that it harmonizes with none of its precepts; but that it conflicts with the teachings of Him who came into the world emphatically the friend of the poor and the oppressed.

A distinguished statesman of our country, one who was himself a slaveholder, and fully acquainted with slavery, said: "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just—that his justice cannot sleep forever: that considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, an exchange of situation is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference. The Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with us in such a contest."

Among the individual and National sins, for which the American people are now sustaining severe and almost unexampled distress, may we not give to slavery a conspicuous place? Who can contemplate the increased traffic in our fellow men during the last three years, without feeling the conviction that Heaven has at length interposed to assert the rights of the slave, and to punish us for our crimes.

It is our wish in thus addressing you, to awaken the minds of those who have reflected but little on the subject, to a just appreciation of its importance; not to suggest any mode by which the abolition of slavery should be effected. * * *

We trust that not many more years of suffering will be permitted to pass, before we shall impress the minds of all our countrymen with the turpitude of slavery, and inspire their hearts with that wisdom which is requisite to devise a proper remedy for the greatest of our social maladies.

We hope, fellow citizens, that such of you as have not already devoted a portion of your time and attention to this stain upon our national character, will henceforth exert yourselves in a cause which has the strongest claims upon your sympathies, as Americans, freemen, and Christians. Let us not be behind the philanthropists of the old world in our efforts to raise the oppressed negro to the station that he should occupy as a member of the great human family, and to wipe from the christian name, a blot that has too long been permitted to dim its lustre.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the Yearly meeting of Friends, religious society of Friends aforesaid, held in New York by adjournments, from the 29th of the 5th month, to the 2d of the 6th month, inclusive, 1837.

SAMUEL PARSONS, Clerk.

From the Newark Sentinal.

The Mobocracy of Salem, West Jersey, made a disgraceful demonstration on Wednesday evening of last week. It appears by the Freemen's Banner that a Mr. M. M'Kim attempted to lecture that evening in the Court House on the subject of abolition, and before he had proceeded far "a drunken man called aloud to the lecturer which was the signal for a regular row. A number of men and boys rushed into the room, when the lecturer left in company with his friends.

"The mob followed drumming on tin kettles, blowing horns, threatening tar and feathers, and otherwise ill-treating the lecturer and the ladies, and when they arrived at the dwelling of his stay, assailed and threatened the house. After a time (says the Banner,) they left that part of the town and proceeded to a tavern, where they still further disgraced themselves by drinking, carousing and making arrangements for the next evening, should the abolitionists again attempt to hold forth. Considerately the lecturer did not attempt a second lecture, but the evil spirit of the mob not yet satisfied, next morning early in the evening with a band of music, proceeded to the dwelling of Mr. M. M'Kim on a rail, and burnt the effigy in the center of the town. After all this, the more vile of the mob, about 12 o'clock at night, went and assailed the dwelling of Miss Good win's where the lecturer remained, with clubs, &c., pelting the door, windows, &c."

And all this in a land boasting of its love of liberty and order!

THE POOR DOG AND HIS DRUNKEN MASTER.—One evening, a stage belonging to the Pioneer line was proceeding towards Rochester. At some distance before reaching a certain creek, a strange dog was frequently running about the side of the carriage, and evidently very uneasy, and seemed to look with deep interest, for notice from the passengers within. When we had come within ten or twelve rods of the creek, the dog got before the stage, and, in the middle of the road, set up a most piteous barking and crying, which attracted the notice of the passengers and driver, who, apprehending that all this concern of the strange dog might mean something, stopped his horses; and, looking under his coach, and within six inches of his wheel, saw a man lying across the path in such a position that had the two fore feet further the wheel must have passed directly over the neck of the poor creature, and terminated his existence. The man was old and gray-headed, and the secret of his exposure was, he was drunk; so drunk, that when aroused, he could not speak! As soon as he was drawn from under the coach, this faithful dog was in an ecstasy of joy. His first motion was, to stretch himself at full length upon his beastly master, fawning with more interest than language could express, and then he would caress his body backwards and forwards, as if to shield him from danger, or to infuse animation into his almost lifeless body.—*Register.*

Steamboat Accident.—MOBILE, June 21.—We have another terrible steamboat accident to record, with a dreadful loss of life. The steamboat *Crusader*, which plies between Pascagoula and New Orleans, burst her boiler on Monday morning,—killed one man instantly, and scalded several others nearly all fatally. She was found at Dauphin Island, by the U. S. mail boat Mobile, Captain Sheridan. The Capt. of the Mobile abandoned his voyage, and returned to New Orleans towing the Crusader. Three of the scalded died before she reached the Lake landing, and a number more were not expected to survive. We cannot learn any of the particulars of the disaster nor the names of the sufferers. One was a passenger, a Frenchman—the others were mostly boat hands.—*Register.*

Honesty Rewarded.—A wretchedly poor boy, about 14 years old, named Martin Duffy, whose rags were scarcely sufficient to cover his nakedness, yesterday morning found a wallet containing $15 in Beekman street, and immediately took it into Mr. Graham's office and asked him what he should do to find the owner. Mr. Graham advises him to carry the money to the Police Office, and the boy accordingly carried it and gave it to Mr. Lowndes. In the course of the day Mr. Joseph Lawrence, who had lost the money, came to the Police Office, and received it, and left $5 of it for the honest fellow who had found it, and on the Mayor being told of the occurrence, he desired the boy to be sent to him for a suit of clothes.

The Morris Canal, we understand, is now yielding a handsome revenue to its owners. It is also said that the machinery of the new inclined planes have operated well since the commencement of navigation, and boats are passed with greater facility and in less time than formerly. About 50 new boats have been put in operation this season, which fill the places of the old boats now undergoing repairs, and leaves the whole number in actual service at this time as at the same as last year.—The number will soon be materially increased beyond that employed in any former year.

During the present season 897 boats have cleared at Port Delaware, with 20,072 tons of coal for market, being full one half the quantity transported during any former year, and there are yet at least four months of business.—*Newark D. Adv.*

"The better currency."—A market man at Lowell, Massachusetts, being like every body else, in want of change, has hit upon a new expedient. With his other marketables, he carries a basket, from which he makes change in hens' eggs. Now unless the Legislature, like some other wise bodies should enact a penalty for 'issues' of such small denominations, we don't know why the Lowell man will not get along very well.—*Gazette.*

This egg currency is certainly better and of course more convenient than that of some countries we know of—Texas for instance. A gentleman, in conversation with a citizen of that infant Republic some time since, asked him how they supplied themselves with a currency. 'Oh, we have money enough.' 'Ah' replied the inquisitor 'what kind of currency have you? Specie of course, living so near the mines of Mexico!' 'Not at all,' said the other, 'We pay in cows for large sums, and throw in the calves for change.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Fatal row!—We learn from a gentleman who left the Canal breach on Sunday that there was a row there on Saturday night last, among the laborers and boatman, which resulted in the death of one of the latter—a young man of the name of Wm. Smith. In the midst of the confusion, he was pursued by several Irishmen, and either accidentally fell or was knocked into the canal and drowned. His body was not recovered until next morning. As no contusion was discovered upon the body, the coroner returned a verdict of "accidental drowning."—*Rochester Democrat.*

Extraordinary Calf.—Mr. S. Smith, an enterprising breeder of blooded cattle in Fayette county, Kentucky, lately sold a short horned bull calf, eleven months old, weighing *one thousand and forty-five pounds.* This is said to be the largest animal of the kind of his age in this country. Its beauty of proportion is not to be exceeded.

The Governor of Georgia has declined convening the Legislature of that State.

A Sad Affair occured in town on saturday morning. Timothy Peckham, who has been some years struggling with adverse circumstances, in a moment of despondency retired to his garret and hung himself. He has been ill through life, an unblemished character, and was surrounded by a growing and dependent family.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.—The Journal of Commerce states that a gentleman who wanted to employ a good working farmer, and carpenter, to go out of the city thought proper to advertise. He did so by stating that he would pay $12 per month and board, and invited application through the post office. On the first day he received five hundred and seventy letters, asking for the situation, which at a cent a piece made him an outlay of $5,70 to begin with, and with 12 per cent. for specie, $6,38.

Mechanical Labor.—We have the best authority for stating the fact that there is not at present in the United States, a manufactory of gold or silver in operation. All the operatives in jewelry are discharged and out of employment. The master workmen have scarce jobs enough to keep the apprentices out of the streets. One of the most extensive houses in the city has been three months without purchasing a pound of bullion to work up.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Such is the total prostration of business in New Orleans, and paucity of resources, that the publication of all the daily papers has been abandoned, and tri-weekly papers substituted.

Two suicides occurred at Ithaca within a short time—one of William Marsh (an insane person) by opium, and the other of a Mr. Sherman, who cut his throat (the second attempt).

The Great Ship.—It is announced officially, in the Army and Navy Chronicle, that the United States ship of the line Pennsylvania, which has been on the stocks, at the Navy Yard, in Philadelphia, since the year 1812, will be launched on Tuesday, the 18th of July, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

As considerable interest has been awakened as to this ship, the following particulars in relation to her dimensions, received from an attentive friend, may not be uninteresting to our readers:

Length of main gun deck,	ft. 215 10 in
Do. of keel,	195
Breadth of beam,	58
Depth of hole,	32 9
Length of mainmast	132
Diameter of do.	4 5

Phil. paper.

From the Journal of Commerce.

LABOR AT THE WEST.—The demand for labour at the West is so great that at the last account from Indiana, the superintendent of the public works were paying from twenty to 25 dollars a month, besides board. The following letter was received by the brother to whom it was addressed, a few days ago. The brothers are foreigners, recently arrived in this country. We have seen the original.

Logansport, June 11th.

Dear Brother, I want you to come on here as soon as you can for times is good here. Labor and board is from $24 to $26 per month and found and can not get men anuff and, dear brother I want you to come to Philadelphia and take your passage on the canal to Pittsburg from there by steam to Madison. From there you will have to walk 130 miles to Logansport. You will go through Indianapolis and a beautiful country.

Flour here is $8,25 per barrel, potatoes 50 cts. beans, good 75 cents per bushel, and dear brother get yourself a wife before you come, and bring me one, for girls is scarce here and proud too.

On Wednesday afternoon a man named John Laine, shoe-maker, aged 23 years, who resided in the 8th Avenue, accidently poisoned himself by taking a dose of arsenic in mistake for salts. The arsenic had been lying in the house for some time without the knowledge of the deceased, and when he saw it, he unfortunately used it without making any enquiries as to what it was.—*N. York.*

BURGLARY.—Some rare adepts at lock-picking entered the store of Messrs. Fitch & Co. Broad street, New York, and carried off what money they could find, amounting to $200, chiefly in specie. The villains had to unlock two doors before they could enter the store,—and then the Safe,—all of which they appeared to have accomplished with ease; and then to save appearances, they locked the outer door as they decamped.

RHODE ISLAND.—It used to be thought that the Rhode Islanders were not very good Yankees, but in truth they are beginning to retrieve their character. One of the Providence *Banks* (the Weybosset) is ministering to the necessities of this and other States by the issue of *Dollar and a Half* bills. They are selling here at 1½ per cent. premium; and the supply is altogether unequal to the demand. Very few of these bills will go back until the resumption of specie payments, and many of them never.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Ohio Canal Loan of half a million found plenty of bidders, yesterday, and was taken on terms something better, as we understand, than par for five per cents. The American stocks are great for remittance to Europe, now as the rate of exchange is twelve or fourteen per cent. above par. The Englishmen have not been so stupid with regard to our stocks as some have supposed, for they have made very large investments in them recently.

Great Dividends.—The New York Atlantic Marine Insurance Company has declared a dividend of twelve and a half per cent for the last six months—making *eighty-seven and a half per cent. in two years!* The Contributorship Fire Insurance Co. a dividend of 9 per cent. for the last 6 months.

THE PROPRIETOR LOOKING UP.—The editor of the Mississippi Genius of *Liberty*, is now in confinement for stealing turkies.

Who is the best wrestler in Boston?—Run for it trips up more heels than any other man in town.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1837.

TEXAS.—Much has been said respecting the admission of this large territory lying on our Southwestern borders, into our union. The Mississippi Legislature, before their adjournment, received a long report on this subject from a select committee, which concluded with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient in a national point of view to comply with the desire of Texas, to become an integral portion of this confederacy without delay.

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas, to this republick is essential to the future *safety and repose of the southern states* of this confederacy.

Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested to use their best exertions to procure the annexation of Texas to the United States, *as early as possible.*

They were *unanimously* adopted by the House of representatives, but were postponed in the senate, for the want of time to examine the report.

Doubtless much exertion will be made, by them as well as by others, to carry this plan into effect at the September session of Congress, or the next succeeding one,—and if they should succeed, which we can by no means believe, what will be the probable effects?

War with Mexico would be one of the first consequences that would naturally flow from this measure, for it cannot be supposed that Mexico will tamely relinquish one of her most valuable provinces. This would be an unjust, predatory, and avaricious war, and we should be looked upon with jealousy by the nations of Europe, and very likely Great Britain would interfere. This would be an incalculable evil.

But supposing that this would not be the result—that we should have no war with Mexico,—results must inevitably follow, equally bad. Texas is large enough to make several states, and very soon a number of slave-holding states would be admitted into the Union, formed from that Territory. And would there be no evil in this? It appears to us that the slave-holding states, though in a minority, have already done enough to suppress the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press, and what liberty would remain, if they were the majority? In the South, a man is in danger of losing his life, if he but expresses or publishes his honest opinions, even now, and what measure of freedom would be left to us, if the slave-holding interest should become predominant?

We object entirely to the annexation of Texas to our Union, until we get the consent of Mexico, and until the extinction of slavery in Texas,—for it would be unjust, and would greatly increase slavery in our nation.

The Burlington County Bank, at Medford, which was chartered the session before the last, has gone into operation, notwithstanding the pressure of the times. On the 3d ult. the stockholders met and elected Directors for the ensuing year, and at a meeting on the 10th, a president, cashier, and clerk were chosen. The Bank commenced discounting the same day, and it was decided that Thursday of each week should hereafter be their discount day.

Quite a strong hint this for the monied people of Plainfield, and we wish they would follow the example given above, as our bank was chartered at the same session. It would doubtless be a benefit to the business of the place to have a bank in operation amongst us, but we must acknowledge it is now rather late.

The venerable and virtuous Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina is no more. He died at his residence, on Thursday the 29th ult. aged 83 years.

We learn with much regret that four of the students of the Theological Seminary at Auburn, were drowned on the Owasco Lake. They were in a sail boat which was overturned by a flaw of wind. The persons lost were, Wm. P. Tuttle, of Newark, a graduate of Princeton; William Woodbridge, of Stockbridge, Mass.; Hamilton Smith, of Palermo, N. Y.; and S. S. Johnson, of Sweden, N. Y. Smith had a wife and 3 children. A great loss to the church and to the institution.

Mr. Richard Ackerman, Principal of the Analytical School in New Brunswick, and the founder of the Lyceum, was drowned on Saturday the 1st inst. at Amboy. Mr. A. with his colleague, Mr. Marsh, and several of his pupils went there on an excursion, and while bathing, the lamentable accident occurred. He was only in the 28th year of his age.

On Monday of last week, in New York, Wm. Gravey committed suicide by cutting his throat.

Anna Dolzel, a servant girl 21 years old, committed suicide, by taking laudanum, on the same evening.

Also, on the same evening, John Collery, an Irishman, aged 28, committed suicide, by taking laudanum.

Three suicides in one day in New York! No evidence could be discovered of the causes, except of the last, who it appears was subject to fits of derangement.

THE NEW YORK MIRROR.—On the 24 inst. this highly popular periodical commenced its fifteenth volume. Both as respects style and matter, the Mirror is unsurpassed by any literary paper in the country. Having been long in existance, and improved every year, its appearance is beautiful, and by employing the best talent in the country, its literary character is equal to its typographical appearance.

The first number of the present volume is unusually attractive in every respect. It contains decidedly the best wood engraving, we have ever seen, by Adams. Its literary contents are entirely original, by Capt. Marryatt, Sheridan Knowles, Wm. Dunlap, Col. Knapp, Dr. Pise, Wm. Cox, Willis, H. T. Chorley, G. Mallen, the editor, Mrs. Hoffman, and Gen. G. P. Morris.

To Printers.—The establishment of the NEW BRUNSWICK TIMES, at Haverstraw, is offered for sale. It is a popular paper, Whig in politics, and has about six hundred subscribers. Poor property to raise money on in these times, but as it has been in operation a few years, we hope the proprietor will succeed in disposing of it.

The mildness and moderation of the address to the citizens of the United States, by the Society of Friends, extracts from which will be found in this weeks paper, will, we think, attract the candid consideration of every member of the community. The whole of it is well worthy of an insertion, but want of room compelled us to take a few extracts only. The respectability of this Society is well known, as well as their abstaining from all interference with political or exciting subjects, which must cause the address to have much influence.

We are indebted to the Newark Sentinal, for the Address.

The account of the riot in Salem, in this State, which will be found in the same column, will not have any very great tendency to overthrow their arguments.

EARLY RISING.—This is of much more importance to success in life, than is generally supposed. Though in itself of apparently so little consequence, it conduces in a very essential degree to health and happiness, as well as to the attainment of wealth, and success in our plans. To prove that early rising promotes health, we have only to look about us, and observe the habits of those who have lived long, and in health. Are they not invariably early risers? This of itself is sufficient proof.—It is said by physicians that one hour's sleep before midnight is as good as two or three after, and it is very reasonable; and we might add that every hour's sleep after day light does more injury than the same amount of sleep before midnight, can repair. Adult persons do not require so much sleep as is commonly imagined, and persons could easily accustom themselves to save much time, which is now wasted.

That early rising conduces to wealth and success in life, is almost too evident to need demonstration. The only wealth worth having, is that acquired by industry, and surely, early rising contributes much to industry. This habit also tends much to preserve all the mental and bodily faculties in activity and vigor, and thus not only lengthens life, but makes it more happy, pleasing, influential and useful.

Many are the advantages of a constant habit of early rising, and not the least, that it tends to form habits of self-denial, and industry, which when rightly directed, are always sure to conduct to respectability and the highest success.

We conclude our random remarks on what we deem an important subject, with two extracts from the writings of two very eminent and talented men. Dean Swift says "he never knew a man to rise to eminence, who lay in bed of a morning," and Dr. Franklin says, "how boundless fate may trot all day and never overtake his business."

ENIGMA.—No. V.

For the Plainfield Union.

I am a word of also letters. My 4, 9, 3, 7, is the name of a people, whose exploits have for many years been renowned in history, and who are at the present day as famous as ever.—my 9, 2, 7, is a very common word,—my 1, 8, 2, 3, you can tell very easily after you know it;—my 4, 2, 3, 5, 7, 7, is the name of a beautiful female,—my 7, 8, 1, 7, 2, is a great benefit, and the, more a person has of it the more estimable he is.—my 9, 8, 3, is a dismal thing, often found in poetry.—my 3, 5, is a word we often use, and my whole is the name of a place, I think it is in this state, but I have heard it said it was not in the United States!

Answer to the Enigma of last week.—WASHINGTONIA, a city in the territory of Wisconsin, situated on the north side of Swan lake and Fox river, 24 miles from Fort Winnebago. The public square is 912 feet, streets 80 feet wide, alleys 16, &c. Lots 66 feet front, and 176 deep. So said the speculators who wished to sell the lots; but whether there are any houses in the city or not, we are unable to say,—there are plenty of places to build houses on.

We have received three solutions, similar to the above, during the week, but without signatures.

☞ The Seventh Day Baptist Church in this place was raised on Thursday afternoon last, the 6th instant.

It is recently reported that the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania is about to resume specie payments, on the notes issued under the present charter. Of these are supposed to be very few out, but it is said that large amounts of the old notes are in circulation at the South and West.

This rumor is undoubtedly true; for unless the bank resumes specie payments in August, it forfeits its charter, as will be seen by a reference to the 7th article of the act of its incorporation. It will probably be a mere legal resumption, just sufficient to save its charter; as the state of course cannot compel the bank to pay only the notes issued while it was bean a state institution. These notes being so few, in comparison to its whole circulation, it can be done without much difficulty. August 3d is said to be the date of the resumption.

The celebration of the Fourth appears to have passed off very quietly in most places, and we have heard of but comparatively few accidents. It is supposed that there was not near as much intemperance, fighting, &c. as is usually the case at this anniversary.

The exercises at Rahway and Elizabethtown were very interesting, also at Rahway; and the day was very appropriately celebrated at Morristown, Burlington, Trenton, New Brunswick and Somerville. In Patterson but little was done, and in our village, nothing.

At Rahway, and Burlington, accidents occurred, but not very serious. A man at the Wallabout had his head blown off; and in New York, a man lost a leg, and a boy, one of his hands.

A man had his hands blown to pieces at the Howell works, Monmouth county.

Texas.—The publication of the Houston Telegraph has been suspended from the want of ink, and that of the Velasco Herald for lack of paper. A wholesale stationer seems much wanted thereabouts.

General Memucan Hunt, Ambassador extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary near the United States from the Republic of Texas, is announced as having "passed through Baltimore," some days since.

The Baltimore Theatre has raised $150, and the Museum $46 for the sufferers by the inundation.

The Newport Mercury of the 7th. inst., says, "this number commences eighty years since the Newport Mercury was first published in this town (June 12th, 1758) by James Franklin, elder brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin."

Mr. Duparq, a catholic priest at Bardstown, Ky, has recovered *one cent damage*, in an action against N. L. Rice, a Presbyterian minister, for defamation. He laid his damages at the modest sum of ten thousand dollars.

According to the New York Gazette, the ladies of Portland have *resolved to clothe their children with the bishop sleeves of rejected dresses*. If this resolution could by any means become general, there will be no difficulty about clothing for some years.

Suicide of a Quaker.—Daniel Thompson, an aged member of the Society of Friends, residing at Mill Creek Hundred, Pa., hung himself in his garret on the 21st ult. He was in affluent circumstances—had a promising family around him, and up to the morning of his death betrayed no symptoms of despondency or insanity. This is the first instance of self-murder by a Quaker, as near as we can recollect, that we have ever been called upon to record.

A Western print mentions a class of persons who do not rise till 9 o'clock in the morning, *fearing if they get up earlier, their knowledge will not last them through the day.*

The difference between war and peace has been well defined by one of the ancients.—"In the time of peace the sons bury their fathers; in the time of war the fathers bury their sons."

New Reason for the Pressure.—A Post Master in Burlington county thinks Gen. Jackson the greatest man that ever lived, and in support of this opinion recently remarked to a gentleman —"Only look at the short time he has been out of office, and see what difficulty the country has got into already!"—*Newark Daily Adv.*

NOTICE.

☞ The members of the Young Men's Library Company will hold a meeting on Monday evening, July 17th, at Elston Marsh's. A punctual attendance is requested.

UZAL CORY, *Secretary.*

July 6th.

MARRIED.

In Patterson, on the 29th ult. Jeremiah K. Carpenter, to Frances, daughter of S. G. Wheeler, of Rahway.

On the 6th inst. Mr. James Shann, of Somerville, to Maria Van Zandt, of Ricefield.

DIED.

In Charleston, S. C. on the 17th ult. Mr. Wm. Barcalow, of Somerville, while on his return home. He was formerly the landlord of the County tavern in Somerville. Aged 44.

In Rahway, on Monday, 3d inst. Mrs. Margaret M. Marsh, daughter of the late Nathan Marsh.

In New Brunswick, on the 2d inst. Sarah, wife of Joseph C. Griggs, Esq.

Dwelling To Let.

A DWELLING, in this Village suitable for a small Family to let Let, and possession given immediately. Rent low. Apply at this Office.

July, 13, 1837. 2t 3w

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name of Wm. E. Marsh & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Wm. E. Marsh is authorized to collect all debts due the firm.

WM. E. MARSH.
WM. DUNN.

May 30th, 1837. 3t

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above, is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. 3t

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store, a large Assortment of Steel Pens, Wafers, sand, Amber Bathing Water, School and Pocket Testaments, Webster's Spelling Books, Toy Books, English Readers, Franklin's Life, Goldsmith's Greece, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

July 13, 1837. 2S tf

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

Candles, mould,			11	a	12
Coffee, Cuba,			8	a	10
" Java,			12	a	14
Molasses,			27	a	33
Oil, Linseed,			70	a	73
Whale,			28	a	30
Fish, brl.		15 00	a	16	00
Beef, prime city,		6 50	a	9	00
Hams, lb.			10	a	12
Smoked Beef,			10	a	12
Butter,			18	a	21
Cheese, Am.			7	a	10
Rice, 1st quality, 100 lbs.		3 25	a	4	00
Turks Island Salt,			33	a	35
Liverpool ground,			44	a	
Do. do. sack,		1 62	a	1	75
Sugar, N. O. prime,			6	a	7
" Havn. white,			10	a	11
" Lump,			14	a	15
" Loaf,			18	a	19
Tallow, Am.			10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,			57	a	1 00
Gunpowder,			57	a	1 00
Hyson,			53	a	1 00
Young Hyson,			26	a	80
Hyson Skin,			30	a	50
Souchong,			25	a	50
Bohea,			18	a	20
CORN EXCHANGE.					
Flour, N. Y. brl.		9 50	a	10	00
Western,		10 75	a	11	12
Philadelphia,		9 75	a	10	00
Georgetown,		10 25	a	10	50
Rye Flour,		6 50	a	6	75
Indian Meal,		4 25	a	4	00
Wheat, Baltic,		1 40	a	1	75
Do. Genesee,		— —	a	—	—
Do. N. Carolina,		— —	a	—	—
Rye, N. 5th lb.		1 00	a	1	00
Corn, N. bushel,		1 03	a	1	06
Do. South,		1 00	a	1	04
Barley,		1 06	a	1	—
Oats, North.		68	a		70

NOTICES.

With the advice of the Committee of publication, I hereby assign all my accounts for Job Printing, Advertising, and subscription to "The Plainfield Union," to M. F. Cushing, the present publisher of said paper, for collection, he having agreed to serve those who have paid in advance, for advertising and the paper, to the close of the year, or the first six months, as may be due.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, June 7th, 1837.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands by the Committee, with his concurrence, as will be seen by the above, for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately, as the committee wish to have his affairs settled as soon as convenient, and are anxious to afford me the means of supplying those with the paper and advertising, who have paid in advance.

By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is still farther notice, our only agent, *and of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

In the Village, I intend to act as my own agent and hope I shall find that same readiness to support the paper as has always heretofore been manifested.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

Traveller's Guide.

☞ Waters' Plainfield and Rahway Stage leaves Plainfield at 6, A. M. daily, Sundays excepted, and arrives at the Railway in time for the quarter 8 o'clock train of cars for New York. Leaves Rahway on the arrival of the cars from New York, at half past 2, and arrives in Plainfield at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Orchard Mail line leaves Plainfield, about 10, A. M. for Elizabethport, in time for the 11 o'clock steamboat for New York, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Returning leaves Pier No. 1, Washington street, at 10 A. M. for Elizabethport, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and passes through Plainfield between 3 and 4 P. M.

The Jersey Passic leaves Newark at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. for New York. Leaves New York, foot of Barclay street, at 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for Newark.

The Jersey City and Hoboken ferry boats run till 12 o'clock, night.

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

For Sale.

ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION to the "Plainfield Offer sale," due by Hugh Drake, Jr.—The amount is small, and will be sold cheap for cash, or upon a few note.

ISAAC COLE.

N. B.—For four those wishing to purchase may be accomodated, I will add, that Mr. Drake is a minor, and I fear will no doubt, plead his minority.

Plainfield, June 15th, 1837. 2t tf

LIST of Letters remaining in the Plainfield Post Office, June 30th, 1837.

Robert Anderson,	Wm. E. Manning,
James C. Ayres, 2,	Jacob Manning, Jr.
Wilson Ayres,	Clark Manning,
Richard Thos. Brown,	Giles McCord,
C. Boice,	Elsey Miller,
Wm. Bowen, 2,	Wm. Miller,
Bissont & Beisel,	Joseph Marsh,
Abrm. Bowen,	Terrence Maguire,
Wm. W. Bixie,	Elizabeth Parker,
Elias E. Corell,	James Pennington,
H. A. & U. Cory,	Elisha Runyon,
Jonathan Cory, 2,	David Rogers,
David Darlington,	Simeon Randolph,
Abner Coon,	Robert J. Randolph,
J. W. Craig, 2,	Nathan Reckmon,
Daniel Drake,	Marvin Runyon,
Shadrach Deare,	John Randolph,
Randolph Dunham,	E. L. Sheppard,
Thomas Dubbs,	Joshua Seaman,
Ellis Dunn & Co.	Daniel Shotwell,
Elizabeth Daniels,	John Smalley,
Jacob J. Drake,	George Thomas, 2,
Lewis Dean,	Elizabeth R. Tree,
Catherine Egmans,	John Taylor,
David Freeman,	John Tucker,
Thomas Fege,	Jacob Thorn, 2,
Randolph Frazee,	James Thorn, jr.
Webster & Griffin, 2,	James Thorn, 3,
John Gregory,	George Thorn, 5,
Caleb Garret, 2,	Wm. Tunison,
A. H. Harris, 2	Thos. P. Martin,
James Harris, 2,	Manning Vermule,
Nath. said Hays,	Andrew B. Vandrea,
John Heath,	Alexander Vail,
Charles H. Jackson,	J. M. Vermule,
Edwin Johnson,	Voorhees Vanfleet, 2,
John Payton,	James S. Vail,
Rosa Kehr,	Richard Vermule,
James Leonard, 3,	Sarah Vermule,
Abrm. Laing,	John C. Vanlieu,
David M. Linbarger,	Edmund Webster,
John Linbarger,	Edgar S. Webster,
Joshua Manday,	Hely Wood,
Asa McCabe,	Joseph Wilson.
John Manning,	

J. MANNING, P. M.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 2tif

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay, having demanded to be presented them; as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 22d, 1837. 2S 3m

FOR SALE.—An account against the New-Jersey due for Advertising in the Plainfield Herald, of $7.50, sold cheap for Cash.

ISAAC COLE.

N. B. The above bill has been presented, at least a dozen times,—and by their agent, Mr. Crowell, acknowledged to be correct.

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THIS Institution has recommenced its operations under the care of HARVEY DAYTON, M. D.

PLAINFIELD is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 22½ miles from the former city. The mail passes alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—besides which, there is a daily communication with New York.

The system of education will be complete and thorough. No pains will be spared to secure the moral rectitude and intellectual vigor of the pupils.

The pupils will be taught critically and efficiently. Considering a correct and scientific knowledge of our native tongue of the greatest importance, and as furnishing the best foundation for a course of Classical education, the most careful attention will be given to the English Department.

In addition to the usual branches of English education, Book Keeping, and those forms calculated to prepare the youth for mercantile or mechanical pursuits will be efficiently taught.

Dr. D. will have the immediate care of all the department—will employ suitable assistants and be accountable for their qualifications.

The Female Department is now under the care of Miss MARY H. PIX.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Elijah Shotwell, where Board (including fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., } *New York City.*
William F. Pyatt, M. D. }
Rev. John Mc Dowal, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond, }
Nathan Vail, }
Job Squier, Esq., } *Plainfield.*
Jos. L. Shotwell, }
Isaac Cory, Esq., }
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., }
CORNELIUS VOICE, Esq. }

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN LAYTON,
ELIJAH SHOTWELL,
DANIEL SHOTWELL, *Trustees.*
JARVIS B. AYRES,
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
CORNELIUS VOICE, Esq.

Plainfield, May 18, 1837. 1S tf

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthen ware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verditgris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

E. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2tf

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of the Mill, that is known as the upper mill, (the dam being repaired,) and she whole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who favor him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain, at the mill.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George H. Hoagland.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bensel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the instructors.

☞ Terms of Tuition—made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

A Chance Yet.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, in Scotch Plains, with a large Garden planted, two doors from the Hotel, to rent cheap. Possession given immediately.

Apply to Dr. H. DAYTON.

June, 15th. 2t 4w

BLANKS.

SUMMONSES and CONSTABLES' SALES, in variety, handsomely printed on very superior paper, for sale at this office.

ALSO,

BLANK WARRANTS and SUBPŒNAS, for Justices', a clear print on superb paper. Call and look at them, and you will not fail to buy.

June, 15th, 1837.

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, Cheap for Cash the following Books and Stationary: 1 or 200 "Crook in the Lot," a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston; a large pamphlet, 9 cts single, or 6s. per dozen—[or 7 dozen Goldsmith's Greece, 21 cts. —] doz. Dodd on Death, 15 and 18 cts.—English Readers, 2s.—Life of Franklin, 2s.—Large School Testaments, 12½ cts.—Pocket do. 9s.—Webster's Spelling Books, 10 cts.—Murray's small grammar, 8 cts.—A large lot of Toy books—Saurin's Sermons—Scott's Napoleon, 3 vols. Republic of Letters—Brambletye House, and many others.

Gilt note paper, various colors, 2 cts. per sheet—India Rubber—Lead pencils—Gold paper—A large lot of Engravings, from 1 cent to $1—Maps of the city of New-York, 2 cts. and 1s.—Age cards, 6 cts.—Kaleidescopes, —Pink saucers—wafers, sand, &c. &c.

Also best warranted German Cologne Water, 5s. and 6s. per bottle—Amber bathing water 2s.—Tooth powder 6s. per box.

M. F. CUSHING.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837, 13

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Plainfield, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

I. W. & G. W. JENKINS.

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

6tf NEW-YORK.

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the Business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work over which I have control, to be done in the neatest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a reasonable credit.

THOMAS HILL.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

DERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods are comprised the following, viz:—Broadcloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Veatings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for Sale, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their establishment and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement and those having demands to present them, will attend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for Bread and Cake.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 3m

JACKSON POUND.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Truslow Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Ladles, Hooks &c., which he will sell for 4 per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Bodies made at short notice as low as they can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Work that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Blanks, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th. 2t

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that they have in addition a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newel posts; Cedar Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Cage mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intend to keep a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards: Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1¼ do; 1¼ do; 1½ wide do; clear Boards, 8-8 do; Box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 8 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfield, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

MOSES DENNERSON, Jr.

34 Mechanic-street, Newark, N. J.

Newark, March 1, 1837. 7

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belonged to his widow. One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Truslow Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place. TRUSTUM MANNING.

ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 12, 1837. 1 tf

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, is prepared to deal in Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye of good appearance as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of the quality of 10 shillings per bushel, 1,000 bushels of superfine Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 500 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 12 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

The U. S. Ground Alum 2½ to 3 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

New-Market, May 13, 1837. WM. CAIL, Jr.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Willet Woodhouse, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

☞ Sawing by the day (and instantly keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

Warren Township, December 26, 1836. 1 tf

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC FOR COLDS, *AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.*

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating properties,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its pectoleant virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children in small but quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, leave every other morning for a week; then resume the first method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 12, 1824.

MR. JOHN FISCH.—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for two years past, been considered a subject of consumption, and at times discharged blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humor in the blood, which I soon found reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and that a few hours, or at most days, were consigned to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I used in all four bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which no other human means could effect. I consider it most certainly owing to the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy in the cure of this malady within the present knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed his opinion of it as well as to refrain from the application and use of other remedies, and is now recommending it to others. Wishing you success in your benevolent efforts, and your medicine a general and universal introduction to the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1824.

MR. J. FISCH.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the case of my wife; Mary Wooley's case and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1825.

MR. J. FISCH.—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the results, I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences; and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects, from the circumstance of having, at the time, an orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses of it, which relieved it, and in a few days it was entirely consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully yours, &c. SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by the use of Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Fisch of New-York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1820. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above-mentioned medicine. I procured a bottle, and experiencing relief from the use, I continued it until I had consumed the bill, when I found myself entirely free from an orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses of it, which relieved it, and in a few days it was entirely consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully yours, &c. SARAH HARRIS.

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STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Merdon, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy, or health; a conviction of which, and a desire of publishing to the benefit he has received from its use, induces the writer to serious consideration, especially in a city like this, where so many maladies of a pulmonary nature prevail.

"The writer is aware that public confidence has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise too much that a prejudice is naturally entertained against any thing in the shape of "never-failing Balsams," "infallible Panaceas;" but his own experience of its efficacy fully authorizes him to recommend this medicine. He has, for several years, been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, hemorrhage, and strong symptoms of consumption, which it *appeared* impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the Vegetable Specific, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less troublesome, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued, and he has good ground for entertaining that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 25, 1823.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pulmonic disease which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Fisch of this city. My symptoms were peculiar, by alarming, and were attended with disagreeable fits of palpitation, &c. On taking a few doses I felt relief, and was enabled to sleep comfortably, whereas before I could get no sleep. I am now quite well, and feel but a sound pulmonary effect of your medicine.

WM. H. PANSHAW.

Mr. J. Fisch.—Gentlemen: I am happy to inform you that I have received from the use of your Vegetable Specific, feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify to its virtues.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

Mr. J. Fisch.—Sir: I deem it my bounden duties me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the lungs, which had nearly destroyed me, by the use of your Vegetable Specific, and that I have found in it a remedy for this disease, and those effects from which the experience of myself and others has opened my eyes to the deceptive nature of the numerous quack nostrums of the day. It is from a conviction of these facts, and a desire to benefit others, that I have been induced to make this statement of a friend I received your Medicine, and unhappy in a state that I have not only taken it, but stored to health myself, but those to my wife and children, from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel it my bounden duty to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 3m 1y

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Fisch of this city. I was taken with it in January very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until about three in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, by which I was induced to try it, and found relief from consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment which I am happy to say proved successful, as it effectually set only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 3m 1y

The New-York Mirror:

A new volume to commence on the 22d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; embellished with magnificent and splendid engravings; containing original—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, on every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and authentic intelligence from the best new publications, American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for the purpose—and in short, to render the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of the engraver's art—accompanied with critical remarks and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—original poetry of merit—and in general reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, arts and manners, &c. &c.

The first volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will continue to its pages, and a spirited and vigilant correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $3000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume. Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, interesting and complete repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the literary department will be greatly augmented for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a most splendid bribe to the most talented portion of the people of the South and West.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguishing article have been employed to furnish the work with a chaste beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume 1 among which from a day or more of the most finished style of engraving, portrait likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Alnwick Castle," "Fanny," &c. &c. will be described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, engraved by Durand; a variety for the work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette titles, and other minute specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $1000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as are selected here and in Great Britain, comprising ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of classic and gem pieces, which, although very moderate in expense (less than one cent per page) will not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror comprises a subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-letters, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication in point. Receiving unsolicited testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary critics, both of Europe and the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription. It is, moreover, the only periodical of the day which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil types. It is published on every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an equisitely engraved title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable in advance, which will be forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications (post paid) will be duly attended to. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year.

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Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the Somerville Hotel,) in Somerville, respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and growing village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff, where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stables and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public innkeeper, and the well known character of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no person calling upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

EF The Easton and the Somerville and New Brunswick Stage pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once each morning their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed without the measuring.

Boundbrook, January 5, 1837. 2m

The New-Yorker.

ON Saturday last, the first number of the 5th volume of the New-Yorker, in folio or ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine in the high est degree the useful with the agreeable, substituting for the dull and disgusting intercourse of the world the companionship of the heart. It will still be conducted in equal proportions to literature in its most extended sense, and to the discussion of the topics of the day. Under the first department, (comprising the two outer pages of the sheet,) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books and of the fine arts, Extracts from the most popular and deserving works in prose or just given the public, brief Biographical, Historical, Desultory and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of intelligence more especially (comprising the inner forms of the paper) will embody the News of the day, foreign and domestic, proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Legislature, with a more than usual degree of the State Legislature, with a still briefer notation of the more important Legislative measures of other States; also an original and full account of all interesting political movements and doings in the Jerseys. Elections, Conventions, Nominations, Elections, &c. &c. &c. Besides these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but moderate comments upon these or other matters of interest, either general or important in force or in contemplation, according as far as possible, any allusion to or interference with party politics local or national—shunning, whenever practicable, the arrangement of the views or sentiments of others, and laboring rather to advance the full and consistent application of acknowledged political truths, than ambitiously to originate. Lastly, and perhaps above all, the columns of the paper will contain from two to three columns. Brief notices of New books, pamphlets, periodicals and occasionally of the Drama, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, Feb. 25, 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of good paper, and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at Two dollars per annum in advance. If not paid in advance Two dollars and fifty cents will be charged. Any person who forwards the name and money for six subscribers shall be entitled to a seventh copy gratis for one year; and in the same proportion for a larger number. Any person who shall procure Ten names and Fifteen dollars shall be entitled to two copies for one year and in the same proportion for a larger number. Subscriptions taken through agents will be received on any other terms than those given above.

Local Agents are entitled to charge us 20 per cent. commission on their subscriptions and 25 per cent. on their advertisements, all letters containing a remittance of Five dollars or over—no others. A subscriber who takes a copy of each of the two papers will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents hereafter for both.

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best machine extant.

It washes with rapidity, ease, and perfection, and so that a child can wash as well and as much as a person of full age. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights if Several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1837. 1y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $9 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 5, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

EF The above Machines are manufactured by Truston Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, and who is prepared to accommodate with the article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1y

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing, Zachariah Webster, James Thorn, John Thompson, Asa T. Waters, James Leonard, Nathan Veil, Jacob Crowell, Dr. Osborn, Rev. D. Dodge, Dr. Craig, George Wells, James I. Compton, Samuel Bonnell, Eph. Randolph, Esq. James Dunn, Thomas Randolph, Manning Veimale, Jesse I. Manning, David Randolph, Van Pelt Dunn, Robert Vail, Benjamin Vail, Samuel L. Pound, Timothy Ross, Adam Lee, Henry Lee, William Edgar, Mr. Dickerson, James Vanderpool, Nehemiah Pinch, James Crowenhoven, Hugh Townsend, Daniel D. Miller, David Sutphen, Ira Dunn, Daniel Cove, Eli Pound, Peter Decaw, John Leuterrette, J. W. Morrison, Daniel Randolph, Thomas Stead, Freeman Cole, Esq. Isaac Davis, Enoch Vail, Fred'k. King, Rahway, Morris Randolph, Garret Laing.

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he is still following the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

in the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

EF SIGN and ORNAMENTAL Painting, and PAPER-HANGING, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, March 10, 1837. 1y

FOR SALE OR RENT

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

wherein he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Station Landing on the Road to New Brunswick; lying between the Somerset and Middlesex Turnpike Road and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 3 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor.

The land is in a good state of cultivation, being level, and is nearly as good as new, having been newly limed and manured, and is thoroughly fenced and well watered. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly 60 feet long new, having been partly built seven years, and the remainder about three years since. There is also a Corn Crib and Wagon House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and Smoke House standing on the Farm. There is also on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door; likewise a never failing spring of pure water within 30 steps of the door. There is also on said Farm a Peach Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 150 trees. There is also a number of Apple, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 12 and 13 acres of good wood land, with a sufficient quantity of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of it. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of sloth, making it suitable either for farming or tilling. The farm is free from stone. This farm is pleasantly situated, and is within a few miles of Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick prices.

EF Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel D. Coriell in the village of Plainfield, and the reasonable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 29, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1f P. CORIELL.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE.

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the public that the Proprietorship of Plainfield Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has come to his knowledge where they have not had a salutary effect and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet in many few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and disorders occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

The Proprietor has been induced to offer them to the public in consequence of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 20 years. They have now restored him to health, and enabled him, at 52 years of age, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to cleanse the stomach, promote a healthy secretion in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter may exist—promote a free excite action in the liver and make its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their healthful functions. Sears' Renovating Pills, if taken according to the direction, will restore the digestive powers of the stomach, and invigorate the whole system.

EF Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills may be had.

1f

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Cosmopolital Aperient, Brandreth's Pills, Dr. Dugle, Dr. Hoffman's Hoffman's Pills, &c. &c. I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from the use of the other kinds I have tried. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and fully entitled to the confidence of the public.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette.

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been afflicted with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. Y. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. She has found the improved effects of the use of them from the very first that she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the powers of digestion. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicine, but have greatly strengthened the digestive and whole system.

JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has been afflicted with the Dyspepsia for years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family for more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I taken pleasure in recommending them to the public, as a safe and valuable medicine, and with a confidence that they will prove beneficial to all who may use them.

Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonary affections; and for several months previous to her commencing the use of these Pills, was considered by all as past recovery. But by the use of these Pills, and occasionally of the Gough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any other that she has ever used. All my family have used them, and have been greatly benefitted by them. I have also known many who have made use of these Pills, and who have found great benefit to result from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect.

SAMUEL HINMAN,

Between 16th and 17th sts. in 5th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable length of time, and having used a number of medicines stored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found to be very beneficial. Her health has been almost perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly recommend it.

JAMES BINGHAM, 8 Leyse street, N. Y.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with rheumatic pains, which I had been troubled with for several years past. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me of my complaints. I am also acquainted with many who have made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same success. I do think them a valuable medicine, and from the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them, I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 232 Rivington street.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

EF Clocks and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, January 5, 1837. 1y

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Dropsy Cured.

On the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but obstinately grew worse until her stomach, legs and feet became dropsically swollen. She finally abated but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility, and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes were entertained of her recovery. Her physicians, however, declared to me her case was curable, and that they could relieve her. In a few days the inflammation had a very powerful and salutary effect in reducing her swollen limbs. In a few days more the dropsy began to abate, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she had been perfectly relieved from every appearance of dropsical affections, and her health greatly improved.

JAMES ROBBINS,

Fifth street, near 5th Avenue.

New-York, October 20th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her much debilitated, and labouring under a peritoneal dropsy, and other complaints. I visited her several times, and her symptoms becoming more favourable. From the first of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' medicines were instrumental in effecting a cure in the most serious peritoneal affections.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 10th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe that among the numerous complaints existing under which is his pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this character and dropsy of the heart, which he has relieved in a few days. These have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply no remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, the sufferer is unable. This disease is by far the most frequent of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and is denominated "the visitation of God." Its premonitory symptoms are a pain and uneasiness about the breast, or at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending from the breast to the shoulder, and left arm, and often affecting the left arm. These subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, which is attended with great uneasiness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart on walking that where it is ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not unnatural, and the patient is generally found in this way expiring in paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with greater violence and more alarming, until the most wonderful fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he can inform those subject to it, that by timely attention they may be relieved from all or most of the distressing symptoms described, to call on him at his office, 4 80 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as they satisfy them.

(Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Bowlett & Ely.)

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have always had recourse to him, and he has been called on for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of the present year, I was attacked severely, and consequently had an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have every confidence in Dr. Sears, and his skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Pulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type of good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher intends to avoid inserting notices: from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of character, and a fearless spirit of inquiry, lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free and independent, will receive support, regardless of consequences to any party, for "the longest liberty." will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer, by whom it is conducted—and we trust a corrector—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It has in its name import—bold, dashing, manly, strong sort of appearance, which we like, and independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his speculations, and when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" reflects chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Plain as well as pleasing in his feelings, he must know to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, one of the most talented writers of the editor of the Evening Post, has fallen into our hands, and the opinion which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it, is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper in the country. And we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the mere partizan writer of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, we think he has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. The first number of the paper, in point of arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years past. We wish it well, for the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain.—*New-Era.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, and we are making much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) to ink a single word whatsoever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take it altogether, it is the most intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor desires to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and intemperate times."—*New York Courier.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, of English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matter, and we have no doubt he is prepared to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straightforward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at

1f

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

1f

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand, in Plainfield, lately occupied by Peter Ingham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

EF The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 5, 1837. 1f

WHITE LEAD.

FIVE hundred pounds White Lead, for sale by

BERRY & DURHAM.

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME I. THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1837. NUMBER 20.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Comfort Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN-RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed for the use of Locomotives from Bergen-Hill to East Brunswick, and until further notice the following trains will be run daily:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents; to Rahway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 11 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
At 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M.	At 5 o'clock, P. M.

On Sundays, the 11 1-2 A. M. and 4 P. M. trips are omitted.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot in front of Market-st. at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., 1-4 before 2 P. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5 1-2 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*

(Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at 9 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 10 1-2 P. M.

Passengers going to New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the Offices before taking their seats in the Cars otherwise they will be charged extra price; viz.—37 1-2 cts. to Newark, and one-third more than the above to all other places.

The office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *Boat starts punctually*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st. and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The two tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 o'clock.

May 15th, 1837. 20

Notice.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Tanners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Leather, Boots by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

The superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become foxy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great or Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, rendering it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be imposed by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (none of whom are steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

Also—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

The subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

Farmer's Song for 1837.

While the commercial world doth rock,
And feel the earthquake's power,—
We only hear the dismal shock,
Which deepens every hour.

While Merchant's notes suspended lie,
Nor Banks their specie yield,—
The plough still merrily we ply,
And still enrich the field!

While anxious brows and faces pale,
Like spectres fill the town—
We speed our toils with look so hale,
'Twould ill befit the frown.

While Parsons, Squires, and Doctors all
Must whistle for their fees—
Earth's credit has no rise and fall,
The farmer rests at ease!

Not ease like that which sluggard's love,
As sweet of brow will show;
But rest of mind! 'tis this we prove,
The *sweets of this* we know.

What if we sell not as before!
Our lands still yield their crop:
We shall not starve;—and what's still more—
May cheer the sufferer's hope!

With 'food and raiment,' we're content,
And if God smiles they 'ee ours—
For both through fields and flocks are sent,
With honey from the flowers.

So thanks to him who gave our lands,
And makes us differ now—
From those who gaze on empty hands,
Or 'neath misfortune bow.

Clemestina.

Plainfield, June, 1837.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A NIGHT HAWK.

BY J. W. STEBBINS

Bird of the noiseless night,
While life is folded to a silent sleep,
I sit beneath thy solitary flight,
In every deep.

I hail thee, fiend of air,
As through the shadow of the mystick hour,
Thy form appears in upward freedom there,
From ruin's tower.

Or from some mountain cave,
Forgotten by the day, as thou dost rise,
Like solemn visions from the secret grave,
To range the skies.

And while in circling motion,
Upwheeling calmly on thy phantom wings,
In deep and passionate devotion
My spirit springs.

It mounts with thee, fleet minion
Of evening dread, as thy nocturnal form
Is wafted on the north wind's clouded pinion,
Like threatening storm.

Poised high, and higher now,
In thy etherial way, so thin and far.
Thou seem'st to me on night's impending brow,
Some darkling star.

And now sublimely wading
Amid the cold light that the wind doth shed,
I catch the last gleam of thy gilt wing fading,
But thou art fled.

And hark! the vault of heaven
Is dismal with the piercing cry thou hast,
That comes like old impressive warning given
By prophets past.

Soar on—with you high cloud
Haunt up the starry halls of heaven together,
And from mortality's vile vision shroud
Thyself in ether.

Oh! in thy strange career,
Diving through distant solitude alone,
Thou art an emblem of my spirit here,
Thou cheerless one!

For from the revel hall
When pleasure shines in banquet pomp, I fly
And seek the joy that wealth, power, honor, all—
My soul deny.

Like thee I darkly close,
My spirit from the light and voice of day,
And in the blessed hour of night's repose,
Brood time away.

But thy serener path
Through silence dead and ether's quiet blue,
To me a holier retirement hath,
Than man e'er knew.

And could I wing thy height,
All ties which link me to the earth I'd sever,
And floating in illimitable flight,
Ascend forever.

How to cure a cough.—"Well, Mrs. Lanagan, did you put the blister on your chest, as you prescribed; and did it rise?" "Why, then, mistress dear, the never a *chest* I had to put it upon, but sure and I have a little bit of a box, and I put it on that, but sorra a rise it rose; and if ye don't believe me, come and see, for its sticking there still, I'm thinking."

Awful.—A young dandy of Philadelphia strapped his breeches down so tight last Sunday, that when he raised his foot to walk, they prevented his getting it to the ground again, until they were cut loose!

From the World

GASTRONOMY.—A SKETCH.

"Oh! what an excellent goodies must that man have had who first invented eating and drinking!"

Castle Spectre—Lewis.

The quaint benediction of Sancho Panza pronounced upon the man who contrived the blessing of sleep, which covereth us as a blanket, is rather pleasantly caricatured in the exclamation of the worthy friar, which with an author's license, I have placed at the head of my chapter.

The sentence is not an incorrect text "for the foundation of some brief remarks" upon eating and drinking in general, and eating and drinking in particular. I might pen some most sage and philosophical reflections upon the devouring and guzzling propensities of both biped and quadruped. I would write a dissertation upon each system. In the first place, as of the first magnitude, I would touch upon the pilleating system of the immortal Doctor Brandreth, Y. P. S. LL. D. I should endeavor to bring him into notice.—A man of such singular modesty as his, cannot expect to take the world by storm, except by opening a battery of his pills, which pills, in order to effect a cure are to be taken "internally, externally, and *eternally*.

I should, after dilating upon *his "Vegetable Universal Pills,"* proceed to analyze the scheme of Doctor Sylvester Graham.—He be it known, is a disciple of the man who made an experiment upon a valuable horse. He had just learned the animal to exist upon *saw-dust* and water, when unfortunately the poor beast died. He had however, got far enough to render it certain that his unique system might be brought to absolute perfection. Graham has improved upon the trial, and the wonderful spectacle is now presented of thousands upon thousands "in a high state of preservation," through the virtues of that divine aliment, *saw-dust*.

I am most credibly informed that Graham was one of the most extensive speculators in the Maine lands, and that he has in operation in different parts of that State, a large number of the newly invented machines for manufacturing *saw-dust*; and that some marvelous quantities are preparing for exportation as well as home consumption. Mr. Graham personally superintends the whole establishment, and in order to clear himself of the malicious slander that he has endeavored to make this commodity a *luxury*, he issued positive orders that none shall be made finer than musket balls!—The necessity of this order will be perfectly apparent.

The pitch-pine saw-dust is said to make the best puddings. It is sweetened with a spurious substance called *treacle*, and seasoned with *cloves*, a quantity of which materially assists in digestion. The vapors from the cupolas of the establishment are greatly lessened in consequence of the large quantity of this pudding eaten by Mr. Graham himself it utterly false.

But reader, I humbly crave thy pardon. It was my purpose to relate a short gastronomical anecdote, but I have been insensibly led to favor thee with a brief historical sketch. With thy permission, I will now relate my tale, simply premising that its truth is unquestioned. "I tell the tale as 'twas told to me."

A short time since the door of a country inn was darkened by a well-dressed man of modest and unassuming mien, who requested that his own horse, and the extra service of the hostler, for his beast had been hardly driven. The stranger had much the appearance of an intelligent farmer of moderate means, and who, though liberal, perhaps, was never profuse. After attending to the welfare of his horse he entered the bar-room.

"You fnay give me," said he to the landlord, "something to eat, but merely a cold bite. My business is very urgent, therefore any thing will answer my turn for the present."

Scarcely a moment had elapsed after his order was issued, ere the jingling of a small bell summoned him to the "dining-room," which in ordinary places would have been termed nothing more than a "bed-room." The fare placed before him though "a cold bite" as he had ordered, in the strictest sense of the term, was yet meagre in the extreme. The remains of a dish of boiled pork and potatoes, and a glass of cold water, were all that had been appropriated to his use.

Swallowing a few hasty morsels, he again presented himself at the bar and demanded his bill.

"Half a dollar for your dinner," said Bonface.

"Half a dollar! I seldom dispute a tavern bill, sir but such a one as I have had, the charge is an imposition."

'A meal is a meal,' answered the landlord 'and that is our regular price."

"It is a small sum to quarrel about," observed the traveller, "but I prefer to be pilfered in a manly manner."

"A *meal's a meal*, sir," again returned the landlord, in a surly manner; "we always charge that, whether a man eat more or less good or bad."

Perceiving altercation to be useless, the stranger paid the bill, called for his horse and rode away with the muttered exclamation that he would sometime have an adequate revenge.

His destination was about fifteen miles distant. After transacting his business, he was about starting the following day on his return. He had mentioned to a friend the circumstance we have just recorded, and that person answered that the tavern was notorious for its extravagant charges but that he knew a man who would put the landlord's maxim, "a meal is a meal" to a thorough test. Accordingly before setting out, our traveller was introduced to his companion, who had abstained from eating in order to do justice to the entertainment of his employer. He was to be paid at the expense of his dinner and journey. The new adventurer was a burly, good-humored fellow, something of a wag and extremely shrewd. He was withal a most incorrigible glutton. Eating and telling large stories were his chief enjoyment. He was fortunately an entire stranger to the inn keeper.

'Landlord,' said the traveller, 'I owe this man, Mr. Jones, a dinner which I have lost by a very foolish bet. Furnish him one, and I will pay for it.'

'What'll you have?' asked the landlord of Jones.

'A roast turkey, sir.'

The landlord stared but issued his orders to the occupants of the kitchen. They required some little time to comply with the orders. The landlord and Jones soon made themselves old acquaintances."

'Rather a red face that of yours, I haven't seen any thing that looked like spring before: fine blossoms, sir.'

'You are rather a crooked character, Mr. Jones.'

'Rather, sir; but not quite so crooked as a tree I once knew. It was the tallest butternut I ever saw. Standing close to it one day in a thunder-storm, I saw a squirrel on one of the topmast branches. The lightning struck the same branch, about three feet above him and the squirrel started. The lightning had to follow the grain of course, and the squirrel went straight down. So confounded crooked was that tree, sir, that the squirrel, by my watch, got to the bottom precisely three minutes before the lightning.'

'That's a lie, I swear!' exclaimed the landlord.

'A lie! true sir, true as ever any story was. I afterwards saw that tree cut down and made into rails for a hog pasture. The hogs would crawl through twenty times in a day, and so thunderin' crooked were them are rails, that every time the hogs got out they found themselves back in the pasture again!'

Before Jones had time to relate another story, the bell rang for dinner. The turkey was there, flanked on one side by a huge dish of potatoes, and on the other by condiments of various kinds.

'I will thank you, Miss,' said Jones to the damsel in waiting, 'to cook me a few slices of beef, I am afraid I shall not make out a dinner on this.'

The girl withdrew in amazement, while Jones made a most vigorous assault upon the fowl, which rapidly disappeared before his advances. Wings, legs and body were soon transformed into a skeleton, and heaped into a large pile beside his plate. The vegetables too, had sensibly diminished, and he had just laid his hands upon an apple pie of uncommon dimensions, when the girl made her appearance with the beef.

'Thank ye,' said Jones, 'have the goodness now to cook some pork steaks, rather rare, and bring me a plate of pickles. I have a strong appetite.'

The girl disappeared, and Jones fell to again, but with less alacrity than before. He managed, however, to devour the beef just as the girl came in with the pork, the pickles having in the mean time been eaten.

'Now, Miss, I'll trouble you for some fresh fish. Have you got any?'

While the girl had gone to inquire for this, the landlord, who had been apprised of the sad havoc, which had been made among his viands entered the room. At this juncture of affairs, the girl came back with the intelligence that they had nothing but pickled salmon.

'Give me a half a dozen pounds of that then.' Jones had already stuffed himself to repletion, and to have saved his life, could scarcely have swallowed another morsel. The landlord, having heard the order thought best to fill up cheap.

'Won't you have some cider, Mr. Jones?'

'No, sir, I thank you. I always make it a rule in eating, *never to drink any thing until I get about half through.*'

'Good God, sir! you'll eat us out of house and home. Quit now and you are welcome to what you have eaten.'

'Well, *a meal is a meal*, but I presume we can obtain more at the next tavern. Tell 'em they need not cook the salmon, and I'll take you at your offer.

It is needless to add, that the landlord soon came to a knowledge of all the circumstance connected with the case, and that ever afterwards he was particularly careful in selecting objects upon whom to exercise his shaving propensities.

A couple of green horns, having a mind to try the effects of a little soda water, of which they had "heard tell" much, but never tasted, went into a bar room and ordered a glass. After it was drawn, one of them placed it on the counter while he cornered a fourpenny wherewith to pay the scot, by which time the surface of the sparkling beverage had settled into a perfect calm, and then taking a few swallows, he passed it to his companion, and so they imbibed it to the bottom of the goblet, in alternate swigs, just as they would take a mug of flip or black strap. When the dose was finished they stood looking at each other with rather a rueful expression of countenance.—"By hokey," said one, "it tastes all fired puckery." "I swow," exclaimed the other, "if it wan't for the name of soda water, I'd just as soon take a horn out of marm's pearl-ash bottle."

—*Bangor Mechanic and Farmer.*

The more quietly and peaceably we get on, the better for our neighbours. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest policy is, if any one cheats you, to quit dealing with him; if he slanders you, to take care so to live that nobody will believe him; if he abuses you, quit his company; no matter if he abuses you, quit his company; no matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is generally just to let him alone. There is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

As a wise child maketh a happy father, so a wise father maketh a happy son.

[Translation from the Literary Examiner.]

Important Chemical Discovery.

—We are, in France, on the eve of a new kind of revolution, which will, without doubt, make short work of the world. Chemists have just discovered a process by which they can remove writing from any paper without leaving the slightest mark which might lead to the suspicion of fraud. No ink can resist the power of this composition, and no kind of paper can retain the character it bears. That the Government ought to be satisfied of the dangerous nature of this discovery, and to put a stop to the perfecture of police, and requested a passport for a stranger, which was granted immediately. The next day the same chemist went to the house of the perfecture himself, and showed him a passport in blank, signed with his own hand. "It was only yesterday," said he, "that this passport was given to me at your office; and if this is the way the police conducts, no wonder that Don Carlos could traverse from one end of France to the other in order to reach Spain. The prefect, in astonishment, sent to all the agents of his office. All denied that they ever delivered this unfortunate passport; but they finally agreed that it was certainly the signature of the prefect which it bore, the particular kind of paper which was used in the office of police, and the royal stamp with which it was impressed. It had, though, become a subject of legal inquiry, of deposition from office &c. when the chemist appeased the anger of the prefect and the fears of his agents, by explaining the means which he had used to remove the writing. One of the first bankers of the capital maintained that the act of washing alone, by the means of which a paper is cleaned, would leave some marks by which it could be detected. The same chemist, who was in epistolary correspondence, with this banker, took a letter which he had formerly received from him, removed the writing by this composition except the signature, wrote above it an acceptance for a hundred francs, payable to the bearer. This acceptance was presented to the cashier, who paid it immediately and the banker was convinced that he himself should have taken it. The public treasury has suffered by this discovery. In fact, the sale of stamped paper is not so large as before, for any one may restore, by means of this wash, leaving the stamp, &c. old papers, which are no longer of any use. Several chemists are now occupied in preparing an ink which shall be truly indelible; others in making paper which shall be proof against the discovery. In the mean time the government has changed its stamp. The new one bears the cypher of the year, and must all be renewed on the first of January.

The Village Belle.

Doubtless many a pretty Miss expects in this story, to read a new chapter of glorious conquest; and her blue eyes brighten and her little heart beats quicker at the thought of being, one day, heroine herself of some legendary prosey, and of having her own victories recorded. Well, the desire to be loved may reign in an amiable bosom, may possess a kind and virtuous heart. But power is dangerous, there is so many temptations to its abuse. These things I would have my fair readers remember as they go along with me; and I may be, we shall be the wiser, and therefore better men before we part.

If ever you come to Alsbury, you will see a sweet little cottage in the meadows towards the river valley, half hid away amid a cluster of black alders, with its white chimney, and snowy palings, deeping through the foliage, and they will tell you that Annette Morton once lived there, by all the villagers remember her. It was one of those terrestrial paradises which the sick heart, disgusted with the wrongs of men, so often pictures to itself—so often longs for. And she, oh, she, was a beautiful creature, my heart, even now, beats quicker as her image rises before me.

She was a gay, lively girl, with the polish of a summer in the city, and a good education; and whatever her talents might have been, she at least possessed the power of pleasing—the art of winning hearts in a most copious measure. I never could divine exactly how she did it; but there was a free frank, friendly air about her that inspired confidence; and gifted thus, at all points, she played a most masterly game among the village beaux. Every body was glad to gather her—was emulous which would pay her the most attention—and every gentleman in the village who could afford to spruce up a little once in twenty-four hours, paid her an afternoon of evening visit.

It would have been amusing to one who were in a mere spectator to have attended an evening levee at the Alder Cottage, amusing to see the address practiced by the complimenter of her smiles, in eliciting some distinguished mark of her favor. They gathered round her in a little parlor; if she spoke, it was a strife who should most approve what she said; if she dropped her handkerchief, two or three hands came in contact in the united effort to restore it to her; and if she walked, they were happy who got by her side, and all the rest were miserable. There was much to be seen every variety of countenance and every description of temper; and such a spectator might have been edified, though the principal impression made upon the mind would have been, that courting, under such circumstances, was a most particular foolish kind of business.

But Annette sang, the moon had climbed the highest hill, and the rustling school-girls had talked eloquently about love and poetry, and painting—was witty, sentimental and good natured; was invincible, always, absolutely the coquetter.—The young ladies of the village saw themselves undeservedly deserted for the time after month on the success of their powers, wept and prayed, probably, if young ladies ever pray about such matters, that Kinney might at last make her choice among her worshippers.

leave them the remainder. It was their hope—she intended to do no such thing. But was the village belle—and the village belle she meant to be.

It so happened, however, that great beauties, like all other folks, who have to take their common chance in with fortune sometimes in the end outwit themselves. In process of time, one and another, and again another wedding took place in the village, the girls whose names were seldom spoken—whose modest pretensions and retired habits were perfectly eclipsed by the brilliancy of the reigning stars—married their favorites, went to wood, and were, and married, and Annette still remained with all, and was still admired by all.

How many good offers she refused or slighted, were only recorded in her own memory. 'Hope deferred, makes the heart sick.' Those who were sincere in their addresses, one after another, were rejected or put off, fell into some other load to matrimony. She was at last left with her pretensions and admirers, and sometimes, at herself, who sought her company because it was agreeable; admired with her because she was the belle.

But time rolled on; and the grass at length began to grow in the path that led over the meadow to the cottage. Annette became alarmed at these symptoms, and seizing the last chance that was left, engaged herself to her only remaining beau. He was, at the time, about going to spend a season in the city. They were to be married on his return. She accepted him, not because she thought him the best of all her suitors, but because he was the only one left, and had always held himself at her service. Her part of the play was ended; she became domestic, sedate, and studied housewifery.

The time had finally arrived—her old beau came back to the village, and in a day or two he strolled over to the cottage with his pipe, in appearance an antiquated man. But he said nothing about matrimony. Annette at last took the liberty of reminding him of his engagement. He stared. 'Indeed, madam, you surprise me.'

'Surprise you, why sir!'

'Because,' said he, 'I never dreamed that you could be serious in such a thing as a matrimonial engagement, and, meeting with an opportunity I got married before I left the city.'

Fortune had finished the game, and Annette was left to pay the *forfeit*. She never married, because she never had another chance. And her's is but the history common to hundred of fair ladies, who, trifling with the power that beauty gives them over the mind of men, sacrafice every thing at the shrine of ambition, and aim only to enjoy the title and triumph that lights for a little while the sphere of the village belle.

From the American Silk Grower.

AUTUMNAL PLOUGHING.—I have uniformly found that *autumnal ploughing* is the best for our plaine, with harrowing in the spring. The drought never injures a crop on land thus prepared. Even beds of beets, carrots, &c., should be prepared in the autumn, and only raked in the spring. The roots grow *straighter* and *longer*, and without the radicles that are so apt to injure them.

As a proof that potatoes do best with *autumnal ploughing and early planting*, I would mention, that on a piece of land in my garden 5 rods by 4½ I raised 56 *bushels in one year*. The land was not even furrowed in the spring; but holes were dug for the manure the last week in April, and planted immediately. They were planted "in hills" at about two feet each way, and after the first hoeing, a small quantity of ashes upon a narrow shingle put upon each hill around the potatoes. They were toed three times.

Another fact that is important, is *the earlier* the potatoe are, *the better they are* for summer, autumn, winter and spring. Those whose tops are green when the frost comes, are positively unhealthy. *It is a great object to have them ripen in hot weather.*

Yours respectfully,
Z. S. BARSTOW.

Keene, 20th April, 1837.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—Mr. Bossing, a trustee of public schools, relates to us the following case of utter destitution. A little girl, pupil at one of the public schools, who was generally remarked for her vivacity and amiable deportment, was observed one afternoon to be drooping in her manner, and neglectful in her recreations. To the teacher's enquiry if she was sick, she replied in the negative, but she became more and more inattentive in her lesson, staring wildly about, and seeming quite unconscious of what was said or done. It was subsequently ascertained that her strange conduct was the effect of actual starvation; not having tasted food since early the day before. She told her pitiful story with the modest reluctance that always accompanies real suffering; and gave as a reason for fasting so long, that her mother was a widow, and could get no money.—*N. Y. Star.*

One County elected the President.—It is a remarkable fact, (says the Steubenville Herald) that Mr. Van Buren owes his election to the presidency, to the vote of Berks county, Pennsylvania. Had the majority in that county been reversed, General Harrison would have had the vote of Pennsylvania and a difference would have been made against Mr. Van Buren of sixty electoral votes.

Berks county, has the largest German population of any portion of the United States. It was supposed until a short time previous to the election, that the Germans would go for Harrison, but in this county they went in a body for Van Buren, and thus the German emigrants, in a single county in Pennsylvania turned the scale in the last Presidential election.

Litigation, &c.—Hard times for lawyers in Lewis county! Population 16,000—and during a year past, there has not been a criminal case tried in the county court, nor an indictment found! Only three persons have been caged in jail for slight offences during the whole year. But two persons have been sent to the State Prison in all the last four years. The number of civil suits in the county courts rarely exceeds four or five—and occasionally there is not a particle of business for the court. If they have any thing in Lewis county worth stealing or quarreling about, we must say that this picture tells well, for public morals in Northern New York.—*Rochester E. Adv.*

Encouraging.—The difficulty of obtaining employment, and making suitable provision for their future comfort, has induced nearly three hundred emigrants to return to their native home, within a few days. From 300 to 1000 are now ready to follow, and will sail in a short time. The most of them have been here but two or three weeks. Thus excessive immigration will readily correct itself. The influx of foreigners to this country will be governed by the same laws that govern trade. When they find no employment or means of settling themselves comfortably the influx will cease.—*Eve. Post.*

ADVANTAGE OF ADVERTISING.—It is said that Mr. Delivan, hardware merchant, Maiden Lane N. York, does five times as much business as any other similar establishment in New York, from the fact of his extensive advertising. One of the firm recently made this assertion, and we doubt not in its truth, for the benefit of advertising in the mercantile papers are universally felt and acknowledged.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

Crops in Mississippi.—The Manchester (Mi.) Whig of the 7th June, says that the crops in that State are unusually promising. Some of the planters in Holmes county, had at that early date gathered fine crops of wheat, and are preparing for market. It is also said Mississippi will the present year raise her own corn and wheat, and make a large portion of the provisions for which she has hitherto been dependent upon other States. Her cotton crops will not fall short of 375,000 bales, this at 10 cents per pound will amount to fifteen millions of dollars.

It is stated in N. Y. that eighteen hundred bushels of German wheat at $1.65 a bushel, were purchased Monday for the consumption of Lockport and its vicinity—the very centre of our wheat country.

The Wheat Crops.—The prospect (says the Washington Globe) is that the Wheat crops in the United States will be the most abundant that has been reaped for many years, and prices will be greatly reduced by the vast quantities of the foreign articles which arrives almost daily in our ports.

The Richmond Enquirer states that in the course of a few months the gold mines wrought and to be wrought, promise to yield a weekly return of nearly 100,000 worth of gold, and that the wheat crop is better than was anticipated.

BURDEN'S NEW STEAMBOAT.—*Stand out of the way.*—This newly invented model was launched at Troy, Saturday. The Troy Budget says she is 240 ft. long, perfectly flat on the bottom and exceedingly narrow. Her cabins are all above water. She drew thirteen inches, which by her engine will probably be increased to two and a half feet. Mr. Burden intends to run her to New York in *six hours!*

Retort Affectionate.—What ever made you marry that dowdy, said a mother to her son. 'Because you always told me to pick a wife like my mother,' was the dutiful reply.

Of Extreme Importance.—Here is glorious news for all parents whose children are possessed of noses. We always thought that the nose was meant for higher purposes than mere *sneezing*, and now the secret is out. So says an Eastern paper.

Important to Nurses.—We have been much amused by hearing one of the readiest modes of silencing squalling children we remember to have either heard or read of. So desirable a piece of knowledge is worthy of being universally known, and we therefore give it publicity Take the child in its cross fits, and press your finger gently and repeatedly across the cartilage of the nose, and in less than a minute it will be asleep.

The following are the names of the broken banks in New England: Nahant Bank, Lynn bank; Chelsea Bank, Chelsea; Farmers Bank, Belchertown, Massachusetts; Burrilville, and Scituate, Rhode Island; Passamaquoddy at Eastport, Kinnebec, and Gastine, Maine; Eagle, New Havens, and Derby, Connecticut.

Extensive Conflagration.—Charleston, July 9.—About a quarter past 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers, to witness a destructive conflagration. It originated in a kitchen on the premises of Mrs. Clark, South Side of Queen street, consumed the dwellings of that lady, and extended both Eastwardly and Westwardly. The buildings to the east being of brick, the flames did not advance far in that direction, although the wind was westerly, but those to the west, being mostly of wood, one store building and out-building, were swept to the corner of King street, to the Quaker meeting house, which was blown up.

Mobile, July 4.—The Legislature has sanctioned the suspension of specie payments, for 3 years, and created Five Millions of six per cent. bonds, to be divided equally among the State Bank and Branches, which is one million to each.

All the banks are to give one, two, and three years to debtors, provided satisfactory security be given, interest right per cent. per annum. A mortgage given by a debtor, is to be a judgment mortgage. The banks are all authorized to issue one, two and three dollar bills.

John McDonough, Esq. of New Orleans, upon hearing of the recent calamity at Baltimore, immediately inclosed his check to the Mayor of the latter city for $500, to be divided among the sufferers.

The population of Maine on the 1st of March last was 475,451; being an increase of 85,989 since 1830.

The Auroea Borealis of Saturday evening 1st inst. is noticed by the Georgia papers as having been "brilliant and beautiful."

An Excellent Law.—After the 4th of July, the carrying of deadly weapons in Mississippi will be punished with fine and imprisonment.

An atheist has got one point beyond the devils, for they believe and tremble

From the New Orleans Bee of July 6.

FROM MEXICO.—The following document, in a commercial and political point of view is calculated to elicit considerable attention. The 2nd article, it will be seen, assumes a threatening attitude. We are told that unless the United States within a stated time, shall give satisfaction which the Mexican government declare they have a right to demand, their ports will be closed to our commerce! This declaration, if it did not provoke our contempt, would excite our indignation to such a degree, that we would soon put its efficacy to the test.

The President of the Mexican Republic to its inhabitants. Know ye that the General Congress has decreed as follows:—

Art. 1st. The Government is hereby authorized to compromise the claims which the Government of the United States has instituted, or may hereafter institute, and those in which they cannot agree may be submitted to the decision of a friendly power, the United States of America agreeing thereto.

Article 2. The Government is further hereby authorized, that in case the United States should refuse, or not give in a stated time, satisfaction, which on our part we have a right to demand according to the treaty, or in case the open aggressions should continue, which have been commenced, to close our ports to the commerce of said nation, to prohibit the introduction and use of its manufactures, to point out a period to consume or export those already in the country, and to adopt all the necessary means to effect said measures and the safety of the republic.

MICHAEL VALENTIN, President.

Therefore I command the same to be printed, published, promulgated and duly complied with.

ANASTASIO BUSTAMENTE.

ANECDOTE.—The late John Randolph of Roanoke, in the year 1813, when the New York Banks suspended specie payments, had a remittances of some thousand dollars made to him from England. The sum covered the whole of one of his tobacco crops and the funds were locked up in the vaults of the bank of America. Mr. Randolph was at the time in the prime of life, in the full enjoyment of unequalled popularity. He repaired to New York, and demanded his funds in specie. It cannot be had, was the prompt reply. 'It must be had,' was the laconic response of Mr. Randolph. The bank was incorrigible till succeeding day, when the columns of the New York Columbian announced by advertisement, that that afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke, would address the people on the subject of banks and the frauds they had committed, from the steps of the bank of America! It is scarcely necessary to say, that before the hour had arrived every farthing demanded by Mr. Randolph was paid over in specie.

Cheering for the Emigrants.—The following from the Chicago Democrat, is the most cheering item of news that has reached us lately.

About a year and a half ago, a Mr. Charles Simmons moved from the state of New Jersey to the extreme West of Wisconsin, say 50 miles from the Mississippi river, with a pair of twin daughters and a son. His daughters were soon after married. The spring have each been blessed with the operations of our merchants in this country to the amount of $60,000,000. The condition of trade had rendered some pecuniary aid necessary for them, and they had been induced to apply to the Bank of England. This state of things presented to our competitors—jealous of our growing commerce, and rapidly increasing manufactures—a fair opportunity to effect a golden, deadly blow at both. These American houses were proffered aid, on this condition, they were required by the bank, under the pains and penalties of bankruptcy, thereafter to dishonor all bills drawn on them by American houses, unless such bills were based on actual shipments. They were farther required, jointly and severally to become bound for each other's debts—thereby placing the bank almost beyond the possibility of a loss.

This was not all; by this masterly, but cold-blooded policy they reduced our great staple, our cotton, indispensable to their manufactures, to one half its former price—more than covering every possible loss which the convulsion could occasion them, however cruel and desolating it might be to us.

When the appalling news of the bank decree reached our shores, our merchants and bankers were thunderstruck, and a scene of embarrassment, distrust and confusion ensued and increased until every bank from Mississippi to Maine had closed, and the number of bankrupt merchants greater than ever before known. Almost simultaneously our manufactories and workshops ceased their operations, and tens of thousands of women and children and laboring men were thrown out of employ.

All this ruin has been accomplished by means of a credit of only $60,000,000—a sum not equal to a single month's production of our country, when in a prosperous condition.

The bare excess in a single year of articles imported free of duty under the compromise law, over the yearly imports before the duties were taken off, more than equals the whole 60,000,000 of credit. This sum, if used among ourselves to little effect, when in the form of a debt due to foreign country, insisting on payment in silver or gold was sufficient to break down the whole circulating medium. On examination this unpaid balance is found nearly equal to every specie dollar in the whole country:—a balance created by a reduction of duties, inviting increased imports, and which is now proved to have produced the effect.

It is hoped, like the last war, that the intended injuries of an unfeeling rival may result in blessings to us. To that we are indebted for a large proportion of our manufactories, which, if they had been adequately protected, would, before this time, have rivalled all other countries.

Let the subject be fully and fairly discussed, by delegates from all the different departments of business. Let the farmer reflect that 20,000,000 of foreign woolens were imported the last year, and whether, in such a condition of things, he can hope for a steady and adequate demand for the material which he produces. Let the cotton planter realize that the very people he has endeavored to propitiate have deliberately carried into effect a plan that has at once reduced the value

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1837.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.—The advocates of the American System, as it was called, contend that the present bankruptcy of these States has been in a great measure produced by our discontinuing our former policy, or by reducing the duties on imported articles. This system, which was a few years since so much talked about, has in the bank and currency question almost ceased to engage the attention of men. Now is a proper time to examine this important question, and ascertain whether we have not made a mis-step in so rapidly reducing the duties on all imported articles, and making many of them entirely duty free. For this reason, we hope to be excused for devoting a considerable space to this subject in to-day's paper.

The importance of the subject, and the fitness of the time, have induced these, in whose hands the interest of American manufactures were placed, the American Institute, to call a National Convention of business men from all parts of the country, to discuss this subject, and see how far our present bankruptcy and distress is attributable to the reduction of duties. The Convention is expected to meet in Philadelphia, on the first Tuesday in August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and to continue from day to day as long as may be necessary.

It is plain to the comprehension of all that the natural tendency of the reduction or removal of duties would be to increase importation,—but that it would increase it to the amount to which it was carried the last year cannot be pretended. Other causes have been at work, but perhaps this was a leading, and very prominent one. By the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we learn the astonishing fact, that during the year 1836, the excess of imports over our exports amounted to more than eighty-three millions of dollars! All this is to be paid in specie—pay day has come—and there is not more than 70 or 80 millions of specie in the whole country. A large portion of these imports were mere gewgaws as we shall soon have occasion to show; and many of them were duty-free articles, under the late acts of Congress.

We make the following extract from a well written article on this subject, in the Journal of the American Institute. The arguments and facts adduced are strong, and well worthy of attention:

We were comparatively prosperous and happy until a blow was aimed at American credit by the Bank of England—an engine which our rivals control, of unrivalled potency. According to their published accounts, certain American houses had obtained extraordinary credit, employed its facilities in the operations of our merchants in this country to the amount of $60,000,000. The condition of trade had rendered some pecuniary aid necessary for them, and they had been induced to apply to the Bank of England. This state of things presented to our competitors—jealous of our growing commerce, and rapidly increasing manufactures—a fair opportunity to effect a golden, deadly blow at both. These American houses were proffered aid, on this condition, they were required by the bank, under the pains and penalties of bankruptcy, thereafter to dishonor all bills drawn on them by American houses, unless such bills were based on actual shipments. They were farther required, jointly and severally to become bound for each other's debts—thereby placing the bank almost beyond the possibility of a loss.

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Let the subject be fully and fairly discussed, by delegates from all the different departments of business. Let the farmer reflect that 20,000,000 of foreign woolens were imported the last year, and whether, in such a condition of things, he can hope for a steady and adequate demand for the material which he produces. Let the cotton planter realize that the very people he has endeavored to propitiate have deliberately carried into effect a plan that has at once reduced the value of his staple in the foreign market one half, and made it a complete drug in our own, by arresting the consumption in nearly all the factories of the country,—and that a steady and increasing home market is his surest and best reliance. Let the merchant also understand that paying customers are essential to his gain, and that it is possible to carry importations so far as to exhaust the means of payment,—and that there is an essential difference between dealing in domestic fabrics made from the raw material of our own country, and foreign fabrics and foreign materials,—in one case the money is in the country, and in the other it is out of the country,—one increases the ability of customers to pay, while the other diminishes it.

The same Journal, speaking of the farther reduction of duties, as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means the last winter, says:

This committee recommend the sudden reduction of the duties, to 20 per cent. The appropriations of the last congress for the current year were $32,000,000. How much must we import in order that the duties shall equal the appropriation? Taking for the basis the proportion between articles that pay duty and those that do not, as it was in 1836, and the result is, that we must import $311,000,000, to meet the amount of appropriations. If 189,000,000 of imports the last year has spread bankruptcy far and wide, in all mercy, what would be our fate, if 311,000,000 were poured in upon us in the course of the present year.

Since the compromise bill was passed, the amount of duty free articles have increased from $14 millions to 92, and afford a striking illustration of the practical operation of free trade on a limited scale.

Let those who think we attach too much importance to excessive importations, recur back, and examine for themselves, and they will find that they have been uniformly the precursors of bankruptcies and sufferings—particularly at the close of the late war, our ports were opened, and the country surcharged with British goods, an extended scene of misery followed more intolerable than the war itself.

The following are some of the gewgaws mentioned above, for which we have become indebted to foreign nations:

Broadcloths and Cassimeres,	24 millions.
Brandy,	5 millions.
Gloves,	3 millions.
Silks, Sattins, Ribbons, &c.	25 millions.

From the Am. Baptist and Gospel Light.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

This city has been graciously visited by the Spirit of God. The Baptist church under the care of our esteemed brother Webb, has received an accession of more than one hundred by baptism, about seventy-five of whom are in the morning of life. The pastor was assisted in a series of religious meetings by two interesting brethern from Hamilton Seminary, Raymond and Ketchum, who not only labored with much acceptance to the community at large, but with great power from on high. The work has spread into the churches of other denominations are now enjoying the smiles of Heaven. It is also extended into the Baptist church in Piscataway, Samptown, Rahway, Plainfield. I had the pleasure of recently spending about a week in the latter place, when the power of God was manifest in the salvation of souls. A deep and general interest was felt among the People, and the attention increased during my stay among them. On Saturday I preached twice, and on Lord's day three times. These seasons I trust will never be forgotten.—On Lord's day afternoon, the word of God was so powerful by the grace of the spirit, that while many wept, one old man cried aloud, 'God have mercy on my soul.' In the evening the season was one of peculiar interest. One young lady was for the first time seriously impressed, with a sense of her lost condition, and before she left the meeting, expressed a sweet hope in the glory of God. At the close of the exercise at the house of worship many retired to the house of the pastor to weep and pray there. A number have obtained a hope, many others are anxious inquiring the way to Zion. The beloved pastor of this large and important body of christians is laboring with a good spirit and much zeal for the salvation of souls, while he is, for a season, aided by the labor of our excellent brother Gill.

Brethern Lathrop of Samptown, Lewis of Piscatawy, and Drake of Rahway are all awaked to the undying interest of souls. The most happy results, I doubt not, will be experienced from the faithful labors of these devoted servants of Christ. I trust the friends of Zion will soon be furnished with a more elaborate view of God's work, in this part of Zion's field.

D. BERNARD.

As a part of the fruits of the revival mentioned above, in the Baptist Church in this village, we are informed that between seventy and eighty were admitted into that church, by immersion on Sabbath afternoon last. We are happy also to hear that the revival has extended to Scotch Plains.

ANOTHER DREADFUL TORNADO.—On the evening of the 9th inst. as we learn from the Cincinnati Gazette, the village of South Hanover, (In.) was visited by a tornado of fearful power, which prostrated half the village, in five minutes, leaving scarcely a house not seriously injured,—utterly ruining many, and filling the streets with fragments. What is most wonderful not a person in Hanover or vicinity was seriously injured. In one house which was torn to atoms, the whole furniture and library carried away, not one of the family were at home. Thirty or forty buildings destroyed or much injured.

In New Orleans on the 30th ult. specie bore 22 per cent. premium. Mississippi notes were 25 per cent. discount for New York city notes, and 45 per cent. for specie. Rather worse off as respects currency than we are.

ENIGMA.—No. VI.

I am a word of six letters. My 1, 5, 6, 3, 5, is an odious character,—my 5, 2, 1, 3, is unpleasant on close acquaintance,—my 4, 6, 1, 3, a dispenser of light,—my 4, 2, 5, 6, a common personage,—my 4, 2, 5, 3, grates on the ears of mothers,—my 4, 6, 6, 2, is not a knowing one,—my 3, 5, 4, 5, is playthings,—my whole is often worthless.—*Lyceum.*

Answer to Enigma, No. V.—NEW JERSEY.

Late and Important from Europe.

The very recent intelligence which we have received from Europe, by the ship Albany, is as bad as could be expected, as respects money affairs, but it does not appear that it will have any influence on this country. Paris papers to June 7th, and London dates to June 8th are received. Five of the largest houses connected with the American trade have failed. We give below extracts from foreign papers, which contain the most important intelligence, and first from a Paris paper of June 6th:

The commercial crisis is becoming more aggravated in England. The transactions of England with the United States were carried on through the agency of five extensive banking houses, which have been embarrassed by the deplorable situation of their correspondents in the United States. Three of these houses were deeply involved. The Bank of England has assisted them for some months, being however guaranteed. In consequence of remittances not arriving from the United States these three houses were compelled to ask for further assistance from that bank, only partly guaranteeing it. After a long and stormy discussion the Bank of England refused it by a vote of 13 to 11. In consequence the three houses of Th. Wilson & Co., T. Wiggins & Co., and G. Wildes & Co. have stopped payment. Their failures must necessarily cause that of many others. This is a serious occurrence for the entire commerce of England.

From the London Globe.

We regret to announce that Wilson & Co. and Wiggins & Co. have failed. They can however pay all their engagements in a short time, for they are rich, and have confidence in their American debtors.

From the London Times, June 5th.

We are happy to have it in our power to state that the failure of the three great American houses, is not expected to be attended with any thing like the disastrous consequences that many persons have predicted. They are each of them, we are assured, able to exhibit assets to the amount of two or three hundred thousand pounds beyond their liabilities; and although the arrangement of their affairs may be a work of time, no doubt whatever can, therefore, be entertained as to the issue.

The circumstances of the other two houses which have failed, Bell & Grant, and Gowan & Marx, are thus spoken of by the Chronicle of June 5th:

The joint liabilities of Messrs. Bell and Grant, and Messrs. Gowan and Marx, are supposed to be rather more than half a million; but as it is known they have traded with large capitals, it is expected they will be able to pay in full eventually, and may in all probability shortly resume business, should remittances be forthcoming from America, the non-arrival of which has been the immediate cause, we understand, of their suspension of payment. The latter firm, it will be remembered, were the contractors of the recent Cuba loan. The failure of Bell & Grant is especially regretted. Mr. Grant was looked upon as the model of the English merchant, prudent, circumspect, yet generous, and he was a subscriber to, and a strong supporter of most of the charitable institutions in the city.

The latest news from New York, was to May 9th, which was just before the suspension of specie payments by our banks; and of that fact they had not of course been informed.

The sales of cotton at Havre were large.

The Bank of England had increased its bullion to £4,423,000.

The Connecticut Baptist Convention passed resolutions, appropriating the last anniversary of our national independence, to fasting, humiliation and prayer on account of national sins, and published them in the Christian Secretary.

A talented correspondent of that paper states these sins to be Sabbath-breaking, infidelity, intemperance, oppression and covetousness. The judgments to be expected by us for such transgressions are famine, plague, war, domestic insurrection, and general impoverishment. The following is a part of his remarks; in sentiment and language it is seldom equalled by newspaper writers:

Christians very well know that the Lord is a strong God, and a present help in trouble. Let infidels refuse to obey our God, yet he is our refuge, we will call upon him in trouble, he will deliver us, and we shall glorify him. Let rulers boast of their skill, but in the Lord we will boast all the day. We will look to him who teaches senators wisdom, and instructs the judges of the earth. While we pray for those in authority, we will not put confidence in man. Seeing, then, that we have sinned, we and our rulers, and knowing that our sins as a nation, have reached to heaven, and that dangers threaten us, we perceive that the mercy of God must be our defence.

Dangers are already clustering around us, and the God of the universe can, with infinite ease, continue for any length of time his plagues, such weather as shall make the proud, the hard hearted quake at the event. And who can say he will not do it? Some of the most fearful threatenings of his word, seem to be strictly applicable to us as a people at the present moment; and how few heed it! In a word, the flood gates of sin are wide open, and the whole people are deluged with iniquity in its worst forms. The positive threatenings of God are recorded, and at this hour playing about our horizon like distant lightnings. There is no escape but in the way of his own appointment, which is to repent and forsake our individual and national sins; and to return to a life of righteousness and obedience.

In what has transpired of scarcity, and pecuniary suffering, our heavenly father has touched us with a tender and merciful hand, as though he would awaken the churches and all people, to see and feel their entire dependence and helplessness, when he comes forth to meet offenders with rebukes; and by gentle means to recall them from their sins. He has shown us with what infinite ease he can cut off from our housing, by scarcity of provision, the whole staff of bread; and that with the same ease, poverty can be made to overtake the rich in their pride; while plans of national or individual aggrandizement are made to vanish like the "baseless fabric of a vision."

☞ On the 17th of August, the twenty-five Presbyteries cut off by the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia, will hold a Convention at Auburn.

The present number concludes the first half volume of the Union, and thus far we have succeeded quite as well as was expected. But like our neighbors, we are much in want of the money —and request our village subscribers, who have not paid their subscription, (there are but few of this class,) to notice that clause in our terms which refers to them, and comply. And all who have not settled for Mr. Overacre's dues, are informed that we cannot well do without them. The sums are generally very small, and can be paid without inconvenience to any, but the aggregate is to us, of vast importance. We pray you bear this in mind.

We were mistaken in our notice last week, as respects the United States Bank resuming specie payments in order to save its charter. By a literal construction of its charter, a resumption now could not save it. It is irrecoverably gone if a complaint is made to the Governor of the State. Most probably the necessary steps to oblige the Governor to issue his proclamat on, declaring the charter forfeited, will not be taken.

During the present term of the Essex Quarter Sessions, the Grand Jury found thirty bills of Indictment for selling liquor contrary to law.

Princeton college, in this state, one of the most ancient and respectable in the Union, is now in a flourishing and prosperous condition. It numbers 240 students.

☞ Corn Meal was selling on the 28th ult. at Macon, Georgia, at $1,50 per bushel.

Peaches are selling at New Orleans at $3, the dozen.

We are much obliged to an unknown correspondent, for a copy of the letter of Mr. Wise. We had not before seen it. It will appear in our next, as we did not receive it soon enough by one day, to give it an insertion this week.

Hard Times for Doctors.—As an evidence of the healthiness of our city at present, we would mention, that no less than seven physicians were yesterday afternoon engaged in fishing off the pier! It was the *doctor*, this beat, who had turned *patient!—Daily Buffalo Journal.*

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst. Mr. Samuel Eckel to Miss Mary Duckworth, both of Mount Pleasant, Alexandria township.

In Elizabethtown, on the 6th inst. Phineas Beach, to Martha Meldrum.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Treat of Newark, Mr. James M. Patten, editor of the Rahway Advocate, to Miss Armenia Meritta, daughter of David C. Hubbard, Esq. of Haddam, Conn.

DIED.

On the 2d inst. at Chesterfield, Burlington co. Mrs. Euphemia Newbold, relict of Barzillai Newbold, aged 76.

On the 10th inst. Robert U. Lang, aged 38. Mr. Lang was the senior editor of the N. York Gazette, the oldest journal published in that city. This is the seventh death that has taken place in that family within the last eighteen months.

$10 Dollars Lost.

THE Subscriber, in coming from New Market to this place, by the upper road, on Sabbath last, Lost a Ten Dollar Note on the Belleville Bank, of this State. Any person finding it, by leaving it at Mr. Alberti's Watch and Clock Store, will be satisfactorily rewarded, and receive the thanks of the owner, to whom it is quite a loss. JAMES D. HARRIS.

Plainfield, July 20, 1837. 3t

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES, CONSTABLES' SALES, EXECUTIONS, SUBPŒNAS.

Books.—Porter's Travels, Scrap Books, Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo, Murray's Lexicon, 2 vols. 8vo. Porter's Travels, 8vo. Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo. Cæsar's Poems, 2 vols. Beamblebye House, 2 vols. in one. "Cook in the Lot," very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Bowen, a large pamphlet. Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols. Baxter's Dying thoughts. Beauties of Locke, Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates. Goldsmith's Greece. Dodd on Death. English Reader. Life of Franklin. Large School Testaments. Pocket do. Webster's Spelling Books. Murray's small grammar. A large lot of Toy books

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties. Steel Pens, 6 kinds. Ink Powder. India Rubber.—Torch Powder. Wafers, at Wholesale. Kaleidoscopes.—Spy Glasses. Gold paper. Quills. Patterns for working Lace, a variety. Album and Scrap Leaves.

SEARS' PILLS.

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, next door to Dr. Craig's where he is prepared to Execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 20, 1837. 3m if

NOTICES.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till farther notice, our only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

Dwelling To Let.

A DWELLING, in this Village suitable for a small Family to be Let, and possession given immediately. Rent low. Apply at this Office.

July, 13, 1837. 2S 3w

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name of Wm. E. Marsh & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Wm. E. Marsh is authorized to collect all debts due the firm.

WM. E. MARSH.
WM. DUNN.

May 30th, 1837. 2S if

Once More,

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. 2S

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store, a large Assortment of Steel Pens, Wafers, sand, Amber Badding Water, School and Pocket Testaments, Webster's Spelling Books, Toy Books, English Readers, Franklin's Life, Goldsmith's Greece, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

July 13, 1837. 2S if

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6 cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 22d, 1837. 2S 3m

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this Mills that it is soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the Mills in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, these Mills are expected to receive a continuing article or &c. flow for cash.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. tf

LIST of Letters remaining in the Plainfield Post Office, June 30th, 1837.

Robert Anderson, James C. Ayres, 2, Wilson Allen, Richard Thos. Brown, C. Boice, M. A. Brown, 2, Samuel & Briant, Abrm. Brayan, Peter W. Blair, Elias D. Terril, H. A. & U. Cory, Jonathan Cory, 2, David Codington, Abner Codington, J. W. Craig, 2, Daniel Drake, Elisha Dunn & Co. Randolph Dunham, Thomas Dobbs, Ellis Dunk & Co. Elizabeth Daniels, Jacob J. Drake, Lewis Dunn, Cashaw Emmans, David Freeman, Thomas Fegan, Randolph Frazee, Wesley W. Griffin, 2, John Gregory, Caleb Garret, 2, H. Harris, 2, James Harris, 2, Nath aniel Hays, John L. Heath, Charles H. Jackson, Edwin Johnson, John Fayton, Enos Jobs; James Leonard, 3, Abrm. Laing, David M. Linbarger, John Linbarger, Jepths Munday, Asa McCabe, John Manning,

Wm. E. Manning, Jacob Manning, Jr. Clark Mosier, Giles McCord, Elsey Millar, Wm. Moore John Marsh, Terrence Maguire, Elizabeth Parker, James Pennington, Elisha Runyon, David Rogers, Simeon Randolph, Robert J. Randolph, Nathan Ruckman, Martin Runyon, John Randolph, E. L. Sheppard, Joshua Seaman, David Sherwin, John Smalley, George Thomas, 2, Elizabeth R. Titus, John Taylor, John Tucker, Jacob Thorn, 2, James Thorn, jr. James Thorn, 2, George Thorn, 5, Wm. Tunison, Thorn & Marsh, Manning Vermule, Andrew B. Vandeen, Alexander Vail, J. M. Vermule, 3, Yoorhees Vanfleet, 2, James B. Vail, Richard Vermule, Sarah Vermule, John C. Vanlieu, Edmund Wheaser, Eden S. Webster, Hety Wood, Joseph Wilson.

J. MANNING, P. M.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 1S

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, dry, ready hailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 1S 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 1S 6w

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 1S 4t

For Sale.

ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION to the "Plainfield Herald" due by Hugh Drake, Jr.—The account is small, and will be sold cheap for cash, or upon a short note.

N. B.—For fear those wishing to purchase may be deceived, I will add, that Mr. Drake is a *miner*, and if need, will, no doubt, plead his minority!!

ISAAC COLE.

Plainfield, June 15th, 1837. 2I if

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructers.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837. 2I if

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2I if

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 2I tf

FOR SALE.—An account against the New-Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company, of $7.50, due for Advertising in the Plainfield Herald.—It will be sold cheap for Cash.

ISAAC COLE.

N. B. The above bill has been presented, at least a dozen times,—and by their agent, Mr. Crowell, acknowledged to be correct.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield; or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place. TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 12, 1837. 1 tf

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 1S

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Plainfield, December 28, 1836. 1 tf.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6sf NEW-YORK.

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 2

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their favors will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 1S 3m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz. Broad cloths, Satins, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds,

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles for their commercial use to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1tf

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Steamers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cents less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hardware, Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

THIS Institution has recommenced its operations under the care of HARVEY DAYTON, M. D.

PLAINFIELD is a retired, healthy and flourishing village on the stage road leading from New York, through Elizabethtown and Somerville, to Philadelphia—being about 25 miles from the former city. The mail passes alternately, through the village daily from one city to the other—by which, there is a daily communication with New York.

The system of education will be complete and thorough. No pains will be spared to secure the moral character and intellectual vigour of its pupils.

The Classics will be taught critically and efficiently. Considering a correct and scientific knowledge of the native tongue to be of the greatest importance, and as finishing the best foundation for a correct Classical education, the most careful attention will be given to the English Department.

In addition to the usual branches of English education, Book Keeping in all those forms calculated to prepare the youth for mercantile or mechanical pursuits will be efficiently taught.

Dr. D. will have the immediate care of all the departments—will employ suitable assistants and be accountable for their qualifications.

The Female Department is now under the care of Miss MARY H. FOX.

A commodious Boarding House (near the Seminary) is kept by Mr. Elijah Drake, where Board (including fuel and lights) may be obtained at the rate of $2.25 per week.

The Male and Female Schools are in distinct apartments. The Quarter will consist of 12 weeks.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D., } *New York City.*
William C. Pyatt, M. D., }
Rev. John Mc Dowell, *Philadelphia.*
Rev. David Magie, *Elizabethtown.*
Rev. Lewis Bond, }
Nathan Vail, }
Job Squier, Esq., } *Plainfield.*
Jos. L. Shotwell, }
Laing Webster, }
E. L. Sheppard, }
Robert Anderson, }

☞ Terms (which will be moderate,) will be made known on application to the Principal, or to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
JOHN LAYTON
ELIJAH SHOTWELL,
DANIEL SHOTWELL,
JARVIS B. AYRES,
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
CORNELIUS BOICE, Esq., } Trustees.

PLAINFIELD, May 18, 1837. 1S if

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837. 2I if

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By such a kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th. 2I

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 6, 1837. 1

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany per board.

Boards of various sizes: Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newel posts; Cedar Scrip; Spanish Cedar; Cedar Counter; Panelled do; Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, Pine Boards, Scrip, general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do; 1 wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Mortiser Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and handy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 6, 1837. 1S

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfield, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Jonathan Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order as short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

Warren Township, December 26, 1836. 1 tf

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the cash sales of Grain, and have it purchased and sold at reduced rates, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in the large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel, 1,000 bushels of superfine Rye at 8 shillings per bushel, and 500 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 12 shillings per bushel. Also Wheaten and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving from a constant supply of Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 24 to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating properties,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely debilitated and completely torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and cottages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night and one half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RARITAN REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

MORRISTOWN, (N. J.) Oct. 12, 1824.

MR. JOHN FISCH.—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, in relation to harm, its virtues and the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been considered a subject of consumption, and at times discharged blood from my lungs, which I attribute to affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humor in the glands, which eventually reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physicians, myself and friends, thought my case desperate, but a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health common to man in good health. Therefore, most earnestly recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing as I do, it is the most safe and effectual remedy in diseases of the nature within the present knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, as well as to refrain from the application and use of other remedies, and is now recommending it to others. You are at liberty to make this letter public, and your valuable Specific a general trial throughout the country. I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

MORRISTOWN, (N. J.) Jan. 16, 1824.

MR. J. FISCH.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe, I have no doubt, has saved her life, and rescued her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1823.

MR. J. FISCH.—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, I would communicate the result. I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences; and I am further indebted to you for the probability of its beneficial effects, from the circumstance of my having, at the time, an orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease, both in the cough and fever, until I had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may be encouraged, known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Fisch of Newark, New-Jersey. For a number of years I was afflicted upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above mentioned medicine, I procured a bottle, and before I had taken the contents I found relief, and continued until I had consumed the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declined a further use, convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN I. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1824. 1 6m

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Morden, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy, or health; a conviction of this, and a sense of gratitude due for the benefit he has received from the use of your medicine, (your Specific) to my wife, induces me to address you. Her cough had settled on her lungs, and was of long standing, and so violent as to threaten her life. Having tried many remedies, and all to no purpose, I had determined to try your Specific, and was encouraged to do so by the certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

MR. FISCH.—Requests permits me to offer you this small testimonial for the benefit of others I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific, and feel pleasure in recommending it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief. MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

MR. J. FISCH.—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have received the most astonishing cure of a disease which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy within the circumference of friendship, but without relief; in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been restored to health, but to the use of my limbs, which was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by J. Fisch of Newark. I had been for two years previous, very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication containing a recommendation of the medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

The New-York Mirror!

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts, which has been at a magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood —and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and the choicest gems from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry, reviews and criticisms of the drama, literature and the arts—notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—original and select miscellany, &c. &c. The correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice of the public—and the liberal patronage bestowed by fashionable publishers, two or three columns of additional literary selections, and a page of Music so paged expressly for this paper under the supervision of the most distinguished musicians in the city. In this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in quantity.

THE LARGE New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for three dollars per annum in advance. Where pay ment is not made in advance Three dollars fifty cents will be required if delayed till the expiration of the year. Four dollars. For six months, the price will be Two dollars in advance. Those who forward us Four dollars, will receive five of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies for one year and in the same proportion for a longer or shorter period. Subscriptions taken in any quarter and taken on any other terms than those given above.

LOCAL Agents are entitled to charge 25 per cent. commission on all subscriptions taken and collections, with 50 cts. for each letters containing a remit ance of Five dollars or upwards. Any subscriber who shall procure a set of each edition in his own name, will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child of Seven years old can work it with facility. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable persons now using them in this City, who will, if applied to, certify to the truth of this statement.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 16, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 per year.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 5, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine. MANNING VERMEULEN.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Truslow Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same in the County of Somerset, and all persons who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSLOW MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial.

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
Jacob Lee,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Cornell,	James Hetherspoel,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Urmston,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. A. Rodgers,	Samuel Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bullman,
Dr. Craig,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Love,
James I. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brocaw,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Winterside,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Bunting Veeriase,	Thomas Stead,
Isaac Lee,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Vail,
Robert Hamilton,	Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN and ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD, March 10, 1837. 1 tf

The New-Yorker.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 9th volume of the New-Yorker in its folio or ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine in the highest degree the useful with the agreeable, affording information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will still be devoted in nearly equal proportions to the discussion of more restricted topics, and to the current intelligence of the day. Under the first department, (comprising the two outer pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Sketches, &c. and new books of general interest, Extracts from the most popular and deserving works as prest or just given the public, Brief Biographical, Historical, Literary and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of intelligence more especially (comprising the inner form of the paper) will embody the News of the Day, foreign and domestic, progress of Congress, and acts of the National Executive, and more summarily of the State Legislature, with a still briefer notation of the more important Legislative acts of other States; and a full and impartial account of all the political movements and doings throughout the Union. Conventions, Nominations, Elections, &c. &c. Beside these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free and occasional comments upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance in force or in contemplation, avoiding as far as possible all personality or interference in the petty politics local or national—exhibiting, wherever practical, the arguments opposed to the views editorially advanced, and laboring to the enforcement of such principles and doctrines as are acknowledged political truths, than ambitiously to strike out new paths, and propound new doctrines. Brief notices of New books, pamphlets, periodicals and occasional Music, Theatrical and Musical Intelligence and every matter of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, Feb. 25, 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of good paper, and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at Two dollars per annum in advance. If not paid in advance the price will be Two dollars fifty cents within the year, or Three dollars in payment delayed until the expiration. Any person remitting Ten dollars free of postage or other charge will be entitled to six copies for one year, or in like proportion for a larger number.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday evening on a larger and a better sheet, (25 by 40) in a form peculiarly adapted to preservation, and will contain a series of sixteen pages of three columns each, of the same width and about half the length of those of the folio, and constantly filled with the best of the folio matter, interspersed with two or three columns of additional literary selections, and a page of Music so paged expressly for this paper under the supervision of the most distinguished musicians in the city. In this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in quantity.

THE QUARTO New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for Three dollars per annum in advance. Where payment is not made in advance Three dollars fifty cents will be required if delayed till the expiration of the year. Four dollars. For six months, the price will be Two dollars in advance. Those who forward us Four dollars, will receive five of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies for one year and in the same proportion for a longer or shorter period. Subscriptions taken in any quarter and taken on any other terms than those given above.

LOCAL Agents are entitled to charge 25 per cent. commission on all subscriptions taken and collections, with 50 cts. for each letters containing a remit ance of Five dollars or upwards. Any subscriber who shall procure a set of each edition in his own name, will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for sale or rent his

Farm,

wherein he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land —situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, 4 miles of Bonhamtown, 5 miles of Piscataway, between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 12 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 34 feet by 36, containing 7 rooms, with a Cellar under part. Said House is in good repair, and new, having been partly built within 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been built within 5 years, and also a Corn House, thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which will easily be converted into a Tenant House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the House, and a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 100 or 120 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 12 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is pleasantly situated, having extensive and beautiful prospects of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tillage. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm may call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and in every instance have proved to be the remedy in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, general debility, weakness of any of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially for females, they are peculiarly suitable, being mild in their operation, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming symptoms in this kind of case. At the present season of the year, when the weak is subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 148 Asan street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Burden & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Since the use of Sears' Renovating Pills, which I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of the present year, I was severely experienced with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough soon disappeared, and my health restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 97 Pine street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher adds the following notices: four papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Free of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, and a desire to let every man speak and hear what they may"—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the papers in its first number.

"We hope this will be a fearless paper. Such a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be a blessing to the country."

A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter. This paper will please and advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and originality of thought, and sometimes of style to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his incubrations even when we differ from him. He prefers "plain-dealing" relates chiefly to facts and arguments—not to personalities—to self a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

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"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor now-a-days) and we like them all. Whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) The Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and fearless—it will not fail to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the first writers in the country of American, and we may add, or English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all readers of good taste. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matter, and, also, it has been recommended to read the editor's writings will not fail to find that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire him for the honesty and boldness with which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and fever gradually abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and extreme pain. Several physicians gave her relief, but were unsuccessful. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and attended upon her. In a few days, his medicine had the very powerful and salutary effect, in reducing her swellings, and relieving her pain, which soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she was entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsied affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

JAMES ROBBINS,

128 street, near 8th Avenue.

New-York, October 20th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. I found her extremely debilitated, and laboring under a protracted dropsical affection. I visited her frequently, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the first of her speedy recovery I can construed that Dr. Sears' treatment was the means of her restoration to health, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 89 38th street, New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous sufferers from disease made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of this obscure and dangerous disease to treat. Several of these patients would have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply so remotely for relief, almost a sudden death is the consequence, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt, the cause of many of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." Its prominent and characteristic symptoms are a sudden pain or oppression at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower end of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left, and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. These subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, which is generally experienced a sickness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, on walking fast where it is ascending, or against the wind, or after a hearty meal, or when exercising soon after a meal, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming symptoms, and the heart suddenly fail when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, Dr. Sears would respectfully invite all who are afflicted with it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 148 Asan street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

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Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock enlarges a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Scroll Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 1y

Plainfield Union

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1837. NUMBER 27.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post Office, at the Union Press of the Messrs. F. Cousens Printer and Editors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $3.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive their paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGMENT.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAILWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed for the use of Locomotives from Bergenhill to East Brunswick, and until further notice the following arrangements will be observed:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents; to Railway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick.
At 6-1-4 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 3 o'clock, P. M.	At 11 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
At 5 2-2 o'clock, P. M.	At 5 o'clock, P. M.

On Sundays, the 11 1-2 A. M. and 11 P. M. trips are omitted.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., 1-4 before 2 P. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5 1-2 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves Mark-st. at 6 1-4, 8, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

MAIL LINE.—*With Horses.*

(Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at 9 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 10 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the Offices before taking the cars as then the Cars otherwise they will be charged *extra prices*; viz.—37 1-2 cts to Newark, and to Elizabethtown more than the above to all other places.

The office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the boat plying between that place and Jersey City, and Newark, the Office is at the foot of Market-st.; and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The town tickets in the city of Newark have been withdrawn, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6-1-4 cts. each.

May 15th, 1837. 20

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Tanners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 5, 1837. 1 tf

N. B. Persons who have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen; the superior black hue which it assumes, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying soquickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become rusty or muddy by having the pen wiped; and lastly, the durability, and its *probity to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, rendering it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be washed out by damp.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

N. B. 10tr

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 5, 1837. 1 tf

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 5, 1837. 1 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINES.—*By G. Tucker of Virginia.*

Days of my youth! ye have glided away;
Hairs of my youth! ye are frosted and gray;
Eyes of my youth! your keen sight is no more;
Cheeks of my youth! ye are furrowed all o'er;
Strength of my youth! all your sinews are gone;
Thoughts of my youth! your gay visions are flown.

Days of my age! ye will shortly be past;
Pain of my age! but a while can ye last;
Joys of my life! true wisdom delight;
Eyes of my age! be religion your light;
Thoughts of my age! dread not the cold sod;
Hopes of my age! be ye fixed on your God.

The Tin Pedler's "Sleepy David."

"The Yankees, as I said before, are apt to be cute for us in every thing except horse flesh, and even sometimes in that. It was this day three years ago, and on this very spot, that I entered my horse *Southron*, for a purse of two thousand dollars. He had won a like sum two years before with all ease. In short he was the best horse at that time in all Carolina. There were two hundred sure two other horses, and very fine ones too, entered against him; but they were no touch to Southron, and I was as sure of winning as I am of setting here at this moment—when who should come along but a d——d Yankee with a tin cart! He had the shabbiest, worst looking horse you ever set your eye on. He was a lean, slab sided, crooked legged, rough haired, milk and-molasses colored devil, with a gait as easy as a rocking chair. He stood all the time as if he was asleep—in fact, his owner called him SLEEPY DAVID. In short sir, he was such a horse as would not have brought 20 dollars.

It was near the hour of starting, when the pedlar, whose exterior corresponded marvellously with that of his horse, and who said his name was Zadock Barker, to the astonishment of all, intimated a wish to enter his horse along with the rest.

'Your horse!' exclaimed I; 'What that sleepy looking devil there! You'd better enter him for the turkey-buzzard.

'Not you know on, Mister,' returned the Yankee, with some show of spirit. 'I be sure the critter looks rather sleepy as he stands, and on that account Sleepy David I've named him; but he's no fired smart horse for all that. He is like a singed cat a darn'd sight better than he looks. I should like to nation well to try him against some of your South Carolina horses. To be sure I did'nt come all the way from home on purpose; but as I was coming on this way with a load of tin and other notions, I thought I might time so as to call in at the races and see the fun. I thinks to myself, if I can win the purse and peddle off my notions at the same time, I shall make a plaguy good speck. But I had to hurry on like the nation to get here in season; and that is one reason my hoss looks so kind of shabby and out of kilter this morning. But for all that, he'll perform like a dyed wool, I can tell you.

Supposing on hadno sden of coming his horse, and that all the said was merely to gratify his propensity for talking, I bade him be going, and not trouble me with his d——d Yankee palaver.

'Why Mister' said he, 'this is a free country, and a man has a right to talk or let it alone, just as he can afford. Now I've taken a good deal of pains to get here this morning, in order to run Sleepy David against some of your southern horses. I aint joking sir, I'm in airnest. I understand there is a purse of two thousand dollars, and I should like amazingly to peck it up.'

'You talk of picking up a purse of two thousand dollars with that bit of carrion of yours! Away with you, and don't trouble us any further.'

'Well, if I can't run, then I'spose I can't but it's darned hard any how, for a man to take so much pains as I have to come to the races, and then can't be allowed to run arter all.'

'It's too late now,' by the by, the course the horse should have entered yesterday; however, if you plank the entrance money perhaps you may get in yet.'

I said this by way of getting rid of the fellow, having no idea he could command a fourth part of the sum required.

'How much might the entrance money be?' drawing out a purse containing a few shillings in silver, and a few pence in coppers. 'If it aint more'n a quarter dollar or so, I'll plank it on the nail.'

'It is two hundred dollars.'

'Two hundred dollars! exclaimed the Yankee. 'By golly, what a price! Why they axed me only a quarter of a dollar to see the elephant and the whole caravan in New-York. Two hundred dollars! Why you must be joking. Bless me! my wheels look'd'nt worse than wagon and all would'nt fetch that. But Master, don't you think I could get in for ten dollars?'

'Nothing short of two hundred dollars; and that must be paid in the short space of five minutes.'

We now thought we had fairly got rid of the fellow, but he had returned again to the charge and asked if fifty dollars would not do, then, 75, then 100; and finding he could not make a bargain for less than the regular sum, he engaged to give it provided he could find any one to loan him the money, for which he offered to pawn his wagon load of notions, and Sleepy David to boot. He asked one, then another to accomodate him with the loan—declaring that as soon as he took the purse the money should be returned, and he would give him half a dozen tin whistles into the bargain. He however got mad at every one that swore, until some wag, who had plenty of cash, offered to bet upon you on, lent him the two hundred dollars of sheer mischief. Thought, as it appeared a tolerable fool, the Yankee might make about him, and was exactly disposing of the pooch all the while.

His next object was to borrow a saddle, as he who he was accomodated; and mounting Sleepy David from the tin cart, he scrambled upon the back, and took his station on the course.

'I never saw a fellow sit on a horse so awkwardly in all your life. Every body said he would be sure to be thrown before he had gone a hundred yards; and some out of compassion urged him to dismount.

'Not by a darn sight,' exclaimed he, 'why do you think I'm such a tarnal fool as to pay two hundred dollars, and then not run arter all?'

Others, who wanted to see the sport, thought it should cost some broken bones, encouraged him to proceed—saying, as they laughed aloud, that they had no doubt but he would carry off the purse.

'That,s what I mean to do,' said he—'I han't come here for nothing, I can tell you.' Well, up mounted David, and look about you, you may have your eyes open to-day; it's no time for to be snoozin when there's money at stake.'

The horse, as if he understood what his master was saying, opened his eyes, pricked up his ears, and actually showed some signs of life.

The signal was now given to start. Away sprang Southron, with the speed of lightning, and away sprang the other Southern horses, leaving Sleepy Davy far in the rear, and the pedlar yelling from side to side, as if he was just ready to fall off. The Yankees were raging about with his tail clinging close to his haunches and his nose stuck out straight before him; and you never beheld so queer a figure cut by a man and horse as this singular pair made.

But they improved as they approached; the pedlar sat more jockey-like, and the horse evidently gained upon the others. But it would not do. He came in half a mile behind Southron, and a little less behind the other.

It was now thought the Yankee had got enough of the race, and would withdraw before the next heat. Contrary to all expectation, however, he persevered; and even offered to bet a thousand dollars on the issue of the race.

'The fellow's a fool,' said one.

'He don't know what side his bread is buttered said another, 'or else he would'nt risk any more money on so desperate a stake.'

'He's made enough there,' said a third, 'for he has no more to risk.'

Here, however, he was mistaken again, for the pedlar hauled out an old greasy pocket book and plancked the thousand dollars. It was covered of course. But I doubted how he got it; and suggested to the biggest of the Yankees, after his more knave than fool. I had no fears, however, for the purse. Southron was not a horse to be distanced in one day and especially by such a miserable looking devil as Sleepy David.

The second heat was now commenced, and I had felt confident in the entire superiority of my noble horse Southron, that confidence, was so great that I could not train sufficient money to cover the rest. I considered the purse now my own property. In imagination I had grasped it, and was about putting it in my pocket, when—lo and behold! the pedlar's horse, which was behind all the rest, suddenly shot forward as the devil kicked him on end, and, stretching his neck, won the heat by a throatlatch.

Every body was astounded. That horse must be the devil himself, said a third; if was sure he would play you some yankee trick before you had got through.' Such were the observations that passed from mouth to mouth.

The Yankee, in the mean time, offered to plank another thousand dollars, but nobody would bet. And it was very well they did'nt for the third heat, Sleepy David not only distanced every horse, but even came in a full quarter of a mile ahead of Southron himself.

'There go'th!' said the Yankee, as he dismounted, 'I'll take that little purse of your pocket, and the tother cool thousand! I know well enough that your Southern horses could not hold a candle to *Sleepy David*.'

ADIEU.—In using this expression, which habit has rendered trivial, few persons know or recollect its real origin or meaning, and that in pronouncing the word *adieu*, they are recommending them to the protection of God.

'Madam, I will thank you for that goose,' coolly said a gentleman, who, in trying to carve one of those tough birds, unfortunately threw it entirely out of the dish, and into a lady's lap opposite him.

More Speculation.—We yesterday heard of a novel case of speculation. Two watchmen met in the street in this morning. One might was heard to say last night, Jack,' said one of them ;' and I shall wake him up this morning, and pocket the cool thousand reward offered by the city.' 'Pshaw!' replied the other, 'don't be a to a sorry man. Rewards is goin' to rise. Hold us to your man till July, and he'll fetch you fifteen hundred.—*Boston Post.*

An accomodating Wife.—A preacher, in a funeral sermon on a lady, after summing up her good qualities, added, that 'she always received her husband his hat when he called for it, without muttering.'

An Irishman, speaking of an orphan asylum, wished that the man might live to see his own children fatherless.

Owe no man any thing.—*St. Paul.*

Be Sociable.—One principle of the Montmain creed is, that every man should be sociable. 'Two should be together,' they say, 'that they may game, plan, or better advise for the common welfare or his prospects. If he is single, he will not be a companion indeed. If he only goes his pace, he will not be a companion at all. If he is married, he is a companion, and is expected to be one; and appears most suitable for you. Be not diverted from your purpose; let nothing prevent you from qualifying yourself thoroughly for it; proceed in your preparation with unremitting diligence and you will certainly do honor to yourself and be a blessing to the community.—*Sharpe.*

A worthy gentleman living in Vauxhall walk, had the bell-wire of his door cut also night by some inebriated person returning from the garden. To prevent the disturbances of a similar outrage, he ordered the bell hanger to wheel it clear of the house and fasten it to the garden wall.

The Montreal Herald says—We have lately seen a blade of many blades, which in addition to such articles as a penknife, and bodkin, contains a hairbrush, a boot jack, and a season ticket to the theatre.

A gentleman unaccustomed to public speaking becoming embarrassed, whispered to his friend, 'Quick, quick, give me a word!' Upon which the other replied, 'Yes, yes, what word do you want?'

It is better to dwell in a forest haunted by lions and trees on habitation flowers, fruit and water for food—the grass for a bed—and the fare for a dinner of garments, than live among relations after the loss of wealth.

Cure for the Gout.—The good, replied Mr. Weller, the gout is a complaint as often runs in families as any consideration; if your governor has got it, and you'll never have the gout again. It's a capital prescription, sir. I takes it regular, and I finds it almost as much of a illness as a easement to you, bless you. If you was to try this 'ere golden secret, Mr. Weller, instead of his dear departed, you'd find the benefit of it directly.' 'I'll tell you what, you young villain,' said Mr. Pickwick, with a smile. 'Think, sir,' replied Mr. Weller, 'why I think he's the victim of connubiality, as Miss Brandy's domestic chap'lain said, with a tear of pity when he buried him.'

BRIEF TOBACCO DEPOT, foot of Market-st.

TOBACCO.—There is a way that seems right to a man, but the end thereof, &c.

Whether it will not be a second sacrifice genus to guess here this sublime proposition from the Oracles of Divine truth, was left to discourse learned to the reader, which follows, although it and all subjects of song, and a multitude matters, appertaining to men particularly women, are not to be discussed in this paper. It may seem right to a man, to neglect paying his debts, for the sake of lending or speculating upon his money, but the end thereof is a bad paymaster.

It may seem right to a man, to live beyond his income, but the end thereof is bankruptcy and poverty.

It may seem right to a man, to attempt to live upon the credit of his own name, attempt to live upon the credit of his own name, but the end thereof is, he is a swindler without industry and economy, lost the end thereof is hunger and rags.

It may seem right, to a man, to keep constantly borrowing of his neighbors, and never returning the loan, but the end thereof is, you are no longer borrowed by a man, and he will not lend you a cent.

It may seem right to a man, to be

salary," "half sermon," "clergy," "nine days" and every description of nonsense I think I ever found it necessary or requisite to obtain a circular to resort to through the grocer of the family.

I have written too much, and more than I intended, and must subscribe myself respectfully yours, the friend of Temperance.

HENRY A. WISE.

Young Men's Reading.

"If I could get acquired an education" is a remark almost as common amongst young men as another, "I wish I was rich;" and yet, education is within the reach of every young man of ordinary capacity, energy and industry. My worthy and eccentric friend, Grant Thorburn, very pungently remarks, that "the great drawback to every kind of improvement is the common and degrading idea, that certain things are beyond our reach, whereas every thing is attainable by the employment of means, and nothing, not even the knowledge of a common laborer, without it." He says also, "let no man think any thing impossible for him. I speak from experience: I commenced life with *fifteen dollars*; finding it thrive, I resolved it should be the first, and now I think it is, for while in British last winter I saw nothing equal to it; therefore, I again say, let no man think that any thing is impossible, for this is the bane of all improvement."

He also says that the motto of a Scotch gardener is, "*second to none.*" So let it be yours, my young friends; and rely upon it, a fixed purpose to be among the first in your profession or calling, will certainly assure to you *prosperity* and *competence.*

Shall I tell you how to first be in your calling? Nothing can afford me more pleasure; and if one only in a thousand who reads what I may write upon the subject should thereby become a more intelligent and virtuous member of society, in consequence of reading this work, I shall amply, richly be paid for all my labor; as it is in my opinion of more importance to *society* to make one man *virtuous* and *intelligent*, than to make ten men wealthy.

If you would be intelligent, and indebted only to yourself for it, you must be industrious; devote your leisure, first to labour, and the proceeds of that to books, and not as I did, to fine clothes, and to frolicking. When you have a book, divide your time—your *leisure*, I mean—between study and labour, that you may be able, when you have mastered, and become familiar with the first, to obtain another. Adopt, and pursue diligently, this one simple rule, and you may rely safely upon it, to make you, not only intelligent, but also wealthy and virtuous. I never know it to fail.—*D. E. Minor.*

The following "short sermon," well understood and practised upon, will make the fortune of any boy who lives to be a man of middle age. "*Let your economy be of to-day, and not of to-morrow,*" is a very important rule. Many a young man has remained poor all his life, for no other reason than that he omitted to practise upon this rule.

A SHORT SERMON.

How to make money.—Do you complain that you have nothing to begin with? "Tom," you say, "has a farm, and Harry has 1000 dollars, but I have nothing." I say to you, look at your hands, and tell me what they are worth. Would you take one thousand dollars for them, or for the use of them through life? If you can make half a dollar a day with them, it would be a bad bargain, for that sum is the interest of more than two thousand dollars; so that if you are industrious and Harry is lazy, you are more than twice as rich, and are fairly worth four thousand dollars. Money and land, therefore is not the only capital with which a young man has to begin the world. If he has good health, and is industrious, even the poorest boy in the country has something to trade upon; and if he be besides well educated, and have skill in any kind of work &c, add to thesemoral habits and religious principles, so that his employers may trust him and place confidence in him, he may then be said to set out in life with a handsome capital, and certainly has a good chance of becoming independent and respectable, and perhaps rich, a rich man in the country. "Every man is the maker of his own fortune." All depends upon setting out upon the right principles, and they are these:

1. BE INDUSTRIOUS—
Time and skill are your capital.

2. BE SAVING—
Whatever it be, live within your income.

3. BE PRUDENT—
Beg not what you can do without.

4. BE RESOLUTE—
Let your economy be always of to-day, not to-morrow.

5. BE CONTENTED AND THANKFUL
A cheerful spirit makes labor light, and sleep sweet, and all around happy, all which is much better than being *only rich.*

INDUSTRY.—This is a country which affords all the means, not only of subsistance, but of wealth. But means must be applied, or the end is not attained. Greater industry may be necessary here, than in some other climate; but this is no unhappiness. A people, that grows rich suddenly, and without much labour, soon become luxurious and effeminate. They presently sink again into poverty; or their wealth is confined to a few. They lose their strength and vigor, and the spirit of liberty; and fall an easy prey to the first powerful invader, or ambitious usurper. A habit of industry is first aquired by necessity; and, once acquired, it may continue for a while, after the necessity abates, unless circumstances alter too suddenly. It strengthens the body, braces the mind, and adds other virtues. It gives influence in adversity, courage in danger, and perseverence in difficulty. No people ever maintained their liberty long, after they ceased to be industrious, and became dissolute and luxurious.

Cheap Fare.—The steamboats on the Hudson are running for fifty cents from New York to Albany.

Wonderful Rapidity.—The Eden Locomotive engine on the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, on Saturday before the last, performed the distance from Milton to Carlisle, 12 miles in 10 minutes, being at the rate of 72 miles an hour.

THE LOCOMOTIVE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The locomotive and great ship took place on Tuesday last at the appointed hour. The Philadelphia papers teem with accounts of the scene presented on the occasion. The day was one of the finest that can well be imagined in our climate; and that from an early hour in the forenoon until the time fixed for the launch, the streets and avenues close to the river, all the wharves and avenues in the northern part of the city and district, were thronged with men, women, and children, hastening to occupy the windows and roofs of the houses —the temporary stands that had been erected for the occasion, as well as the wharves from which it was supposed a glimpse of the splendid spectacle could be caught. The river was filled with boats, all decorated with streaming banners, and several of them enlivened with military music. The opposite shore, as far as the eye could reach, above and below the Navy Yard, was occupied with a continuous line of spectators. At about ten minutes past two the appointed signal guns were fired, and the noble Pennsylvania glided into the water in the most easy and graceful manner; so much so, that instead of the mountain waves and the danger to small craft, which had been predicted the swell was so slight as to be scarcely perceptible; a person in a small boat could not have sensed the least alarm to the most timid lady on the river. Her reception into the water was hailed by the enthusiastic and successive cheers of the immense assemblage. Every one was delighted—all expressed their high gratification at the scene. In the course of an hour or two, the ship was placed in a suitable position, and the multitude had quietly dispersed. One of the features of the spectacle that we heard frequently spoken of during the three or four hours that were occupied with it, and it is one that reflects the highest credit on our population, was the perfect order and sobriety that characterized the deportment of the immense multitude with scarcely an exception.

It is scarcely possible, for such an occasion to pass, without the occurrence of some unforeseen accident. We have however as yet heard of but three. A short time previous to the launch, an individual fell into the river from a vessel nearly opposite Christian street, and almost immediately disappeared, although there were a number of boats at a short distance, whose crews made every exertion to save him. One boy was drowned and another seriously injured. With these unfortunate exceptions, the day was one of the most delightful and interesting that has been witnessed by the citizens of Philadelphia, for many years.

She is large enough to carry two thousand men, which is a larger number than the population of a considerable sized town. She is of the burthen of 3000 tons, and could, if loaded with flour, carry the enormous cargo of thirty thousand barrels! enough to supply bread for fifteen thousand people for a whole year. She is to carry 140 guns, thirty two pounders, so that every time she discharges a full broadside, she will dispose of precisely a ton of bullets.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—At an early hour yesterday morning a tremendous explosion took place in Greenwich street. The clerk of Mr. Mange, Jr. —— grocer, a gunsmith, its sweeping out the store, ignited a two Foot candle, lying on the floor, near which was spilled a parcel of gunpowder. This communicated instantly to a keg containing about ten pounds of the article, and in a moment the front and rear of the building were blown out; the buildings adjoining were considerably injured, and the glass in the windows on both sides of the street broken. The shock was sensibly felt for a considerable distance. The building was a two-story frame house, No. 246½ Greenwich street, next to the corner of Murray street. The lower part was occupied as a gunsmith's shop, and the upper part as a dwelling. Mr. De Groff and his wife, the occupants, were both seriously injured, the latter having her leg broken.

Look out for counterfeit twos on the Eagle Bank, Boston, fives on the Amherst bank, Mass. fives on the Farmer's bank at Reading, Pa., tens on the bank of Baltimore, tens on the Bank of Pennsylvania, fives on the bank of Ithaca, fives on the Lansingburg bank, and twos on the Charles River, Cambridge, Mass.

Original Amalgamation.—The Boston Times says,—Give us old Vermont yet, for true religion, beautiful women, fine sheep, and good timber for shingles.

Purchase of the Chippewa Country.—The St. Louis Argus says on this subject:

Governor Dodge of Wisconsin arrived there a few days since, with the view of holding, in conjunction with Gen. Smith, of Pennsylvania, a council with the Chippewa Indians, for the purpose of purchasing that country, which is about the same extent as the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The main object of the government is, doubtless, to secure the immense body of white pine growing in that region. The great importance of this acquisition to the Valley of the Mississippi, now supplied with pine lumber by New York and Pennsylvania at extravagant prices, can be fully appreciated by mechanics and builders and a few others, who have bestowed particular attention upon the subject.

Forty miles of the Detroit and St. Joseph Rail Road are to be completed by the 1st of September. Cars will then commence running between Detroit and Ann Arbor.

SENSIBLE.—We have heard it said that the Josephs, some time since, sent out to the Rothschilds a schedule of speculation, with an invitation for them to invest their funds in this country. The reply of the Rothschilds, "We don't think much of a country that imports its bread," contains volumes of admonition and instruction. With millions of acres of first rate land, uncultivated, we import grain!

BANK SUSPENSION.—The Hon. John Quincy Adams has given it as his opinion, that a law authorising or legalizing the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, is unconstitutional, on the ground that it is a law impairing the obligation of contracts.

MURDER OF INDIANS.—The horrid tale of the murder of twelve Indian women and children, near Pensacola, is fully confirmed in a letter from Lieut. Reynolds. He has visited the scene. They have been, says Lieut. S. "penned up and slaughtered like cattle." Several were scalped. The shrieks of the children were heard at a house in the distance. Lieut. Reynolds says he cannot believe the Indians will come in, while such atrocities are perpetrated by the worse than savage whites? Worse, because they profess to be enlightened and civilized.

HOW THEY ARE TREATED.—A correspondent of the Christian Secretary, who was in Georgia last winter, gives us the following account of the manner in which a Seminole Indian was first seduced to turn his parricidal arms against his own people, and then wantonly shot by the ungrateful whites.

A friendly Indian who had aided us much in our conflicts against his own race, a Seminole by the name of Billy, was wounded by the enemy, and a white soldier had raised him up and was kindly administering to his comfort, and endeavoring to save him from death, when one of the Tennessee volunteers passed them, and either from mistake or design, put his gun to Billy and killed him instantly. How painful to be slain by friends! In fact connected with this story I have some of the most tragic under good circumstance for fiction. Billy's wife had 900 dollars in silver, at the time of his death, but immediately after it was stolen from her house by two whites, United States waggoners. They were taken up, but as their persons could not be perfectly identified, they were discharged. Would not some of our surplus capital be well employed in refunding to friendly allies what they have unjustly lost in our service? The above fact was related to me by a gentleman in the service well acquainted with Billy and his wife. Alas, how many sufferings in a bloody and cruel war, which may yet last for years.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Tallahassee Floridian, of the 1st inst. states that on the 28 ult. the house of a Mr. Smith, seven miles from Magnolia, on the St. Marks river, was attacked by a party of Seminoles, or runaway negroes, as supposed from their yells. Several shot were fired, when Mr. and Mrs. Smith ran for it, the lady taking refuge in the swamp, and her husband pushing on for Magnolia for help. During their absence the house was burnt down, and some of the property was stolen—nothing could be found of the marauders when the party from Magnolia arrived with Mr. Smith.

From the Evening Post.

Water Spouts.—A gentleman writing from Long Beach, New Jersey, under the date of the 6th July, says:

"Yesterday afternoon, a gust came up from the South, and after going around the horizon terminated in a whirlwind, such as I never saw before. The wind came out North West, and met the South wind, about half way across the bay and formed the whirlwind, which ran directly for us, (at the boarding house) raising the water to a great height, nearly in one column; as soon as it reached the beach, it took a slant more to the eastward, and passed us about a quarter of a mile above us. If it had not changed its direction, it would have certainly levelled the house, as it appears to have torn up every thing in its course. It was about 30 yards in diameter, and the most awful sight I ever beheld. Another one was seen by the inhabitants of the beach to run out of the inlet, and now and then flashes of flames were seen to come out of it, but as to the truth of this fact we are not fully satisfied.

"On the same day a tornado occurred near Holmesburn, in this state which did much damage to the crops within the range of its terrific course, prostrating fences, unprooting trees, destroying the grass and grain and unroofing houses. As an instance of its violence, three gentlemen riding in a one horse dearborn, the carriage was turned topsy-turvy in a moment, separating the body from the wheels, and one of the young men had his shoulder blade dislocated and was otherwise considerably injured.

"We are also informed that a tornado passed within a short space of Westchester, which also did much damage, but the particulars have not been related to us."

From the Rochester Daily Advocate, July 3.

FLOUR—*again.*—It would seem by the aspect of the Erie and Ohio canal papers that there is a band of monopolists engaged in speculation on the flour brought from the Ohio River to the ports on Lake Erie. By combining to purchase all that reaches Cleaveland, &c, from the southern part of Ohio, these monopolists are enabled to control the price, so as to hold flour at $10 on Lake Erie which cost but $6 to $7 on the Ohio River, at Cincinnati, &c. This system, if the matter is truly stated, cannot be without strong influence on prices at Rochester, and elsewhere in Western New-York—though doubtless it can be shown that no measure have been taken by Rochester flour-dealer to advance prices so far beyond what would seem to be fair rates in comparison with prices on the Ohio River and in this quarter. It is a fact worthy of particular remark, that flour in Rochester is now higher than Rochester flour is in New York.

While on this subject, it may not be irrelevant to append a paragraph from the New York Times respecting the quality of much of the foreign wheat sold on the canal board.

"Immense quantities of damaged wheat are daily sold—carried to the East and made into flour. Unsacked lime is ground up with it to disguise the smell—*Fictitious red brands* are put on it, and it turns out the most profitable flour. On this the poor live. What effect will it have on the bowels of children? Go to Wall-street and examine the wheat at auction—or to the Exchange at 3 o'clock—four out of five samples smells—and by tasting them you discover incipient decay. A stinking meal is sold, would not the butcher be punished? Yet stinking wheat is sold every day."

At a meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society of New Brunswick on the 4th inst. *One hundred and four* new members declared their independence by joining the Society. 95 to the new pledge, 9 to the old.—*Rah. Adv.*

At Cincinnati up to July 7, there had been but three days without rain in thirty-seven.

Woodbury, N. J. July 18th.—*Hail Storm.*—*Great Loss of Crops.*—We were visited on Tuesday evening of last week, with one of the most violent hail and rain storms that we ever remember to have witnessed.

The vegetable crop, melons, nutmegs, pickles, &c. are entirely cut to pieces. This has been one of the most terrific tempests within the recollection of our oldest farmers.

It was wet and chilly, and these crops came on astonisingly—though two or three weeks later in ripening than usual, there was it probable of an average yield—now all within a large district of country is almost wholly destroyed by hail.

So with the grass: so large a burden was scarcely ever seen upon the upland—the wet spring which started it, has weakly grown out and more wet, so that scarcely a ton has been housed without injury,—and a great deal lumped at least half its value.

The flood last week, caused immense damage. Every bridge, save one, on Connecut Creek, has been carried away; acres upon acres of oats, corn, potatoes and grass have been totally destroyed, and miles upon miles of fence have disappeared. Thousands of dollars worth of lumber wood, &c. accumulated on the banks of the creek has been totally lost. No flood has occurred within the memory of the oldest residents which has caused such terrible devastation.—*Connecut (Ohio) Gazette.*

Dreadful Effects of Lightning.—We are this week called upon to chronicle one of the most dreadful accidents by lightning, ever known in this part of the country. The following facts are derived from a gentleman near the scene of the disaster. During the thunder-storm on Tuesday night, the 11th inst. the house of Mr. Walter Hawley, situated about three miles west of the Ridge field church, was struck with lightning, and distressing to relate, Mr. Hawley, his son, and granchild, were instantly killed, while in bed. Mrs. Hawley, immediately after the flash, called several times to her husband, who slept in an adjoining room, and, not being answered, she went to the bed and found her husband a corpse. She then called upon her son, who occupied a room below, and not being answered, she hastened to the spot, and found him and his child dead, and his wife senseless, who is supposed cannot recover—and who was delivered of a fine child on the following morning, which does not appear to be effected in the least degree by the shock. The house was situated on a height, having trees near it, but no electric conductor on the house. The house was not injured, except one or two panes of glass being broken, where the fluid is supposed to have passed into the house.—*Newark Ct. Chronicle.*

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1837.

We regret to learn from a gentleman who was in New-York on Monday last, that that city was visited with a violent storm of wind and rain, between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The rain came down in torrents, so that in five minutes the streets were converted to brooks. The violence of the wind seems to have been confined mostly to the North River, and both of its shores.. Our informant heard that a sloop had been capsized, and two or three individuals drowned, near Jersey City. He also saw a vessel with a mast carried away, several trees on the Battery broken down, and awnings torn to pieces.

As he left shortly after the lamentable occurrence, he did not hear of farther damage, though it is to be feared that it is much greater.

We have commenced this week, a series of articles, which we intend to continue to the end of the volume, under the head of *Young Men's Reading.* We shall make those selections, from every source within our reach, which tends to the furtherance of the design we have in view—which is to make men useful, virtuous, influential, and happy—to make them blessings to their fellow men. It ought to be the avowed and determined object of every young man to do some good in the world, to make the world better by their living in it. Were this to be the case much more good would be done, and an incalculable greater amount of happiness would be enjoyed, than now falls to the lot of man.

Every young man should have some definite object in view, for which to live and to act. No one ever yet arrived to any eminence, in anything who lived without plan, and without aim. Let the aim or object also be high, something worthy of all the energies and thoughts, and good will be accomplished and happiness enjoyed.

The Commencement of Rutger's College, New Brunswick, took place on Wednesday of last week. The exercises are spoken of as having been highly interesting to a large audience. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon nineteen, the whole number of the senior class.

☞ The Jail limits for this county were extended at the late term of the Court of Common Pleas, so as to embrace the whole city of Newark. This is an important item of intelligence to many, in these times. It is also a humane and praiseworthy law; though, in our opinion, it would be far better, to abolish entirely in the state, imprisonment for debt, as has been done in other states.

John Quincy Adams is now just 70 years old, and yet appears to possess all the vigor of his youth. He was born in the year 1767.

We would direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement of Mr. Fairchild, which will be found in the next column. He has purchased the building heretofore known as the "Plainfield Seminary," of the Trustees, and intends to open a School School for boys there, under the name of "Green Brook School," on Monday the 7th of next month.

The letter from Mr. Wise, which we publish this week, will probably astonish many of his readers. Of the truth of his statements there can be no doubt, and what a disgrace is this to our nation, to have drunkards for our rulers. It appears strange to us that a man known to be addicted to the use of ardent spirits, should receive a single vote in an intelligent community, however great his talents might be—for what avails intellect to the drunkard?

Thomas Jefferson, on the same subject has left the following evidence:—

The habit of *using ardent spirits*, by men in public office, has occasioned more injury to the public service, and more trouble to me than any other circumstance which has occurred in the internal concerns of the country, during my administration; and were I to commence my administration again, with the knowledge, which, from experience, I have acquired, the first question which I would ask, with regard to every candidate for public office should be, *'Is he addicted to the use of ardent spirits.'*

How much liberty of speech, and of the press we do enjoy in this country! judging from the following paragraphs:

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.—A member of the Society of Friends has been indicted in Virginia, and is to be tried for the *felony* of distributing the *Address of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting* of his Society. The penalty if convicted is confinement in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

SPECIE.—The premium and demand for Specie, both in New York, and in New Orleans have much lessened. Though the exportation has been considerable, the importation from foreign nations and from the country has kept up the Supply. This looks a little like a return to more favorable times.

SUICIDE.—We learn that a colored woman, named Margaret Webster, committed Suicide, by cutting her throat with a razor on Friday last, at Short Hills, near this place. She is supposed to have been insane, and has attempted to kill herself once or twice before.

We learn that Daniel Cook esq. a respectable farmer of Hopewell committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself. We are not aware what cause is assigned for the act. He was in good circumstances; and appeared to have an unusually happy disposition.—*State Gaz.*

A Good Excuse.—A woman came to our office a day or two since to beg a paper, "because," said she, "we like to read the *newspapers* very much, but *our neighbors do'nt take none.*"—*Ib.*

New York advancing backwards.—The N. York papers mention that the Directory of that city, just published, contains 2100 *names less* than it did last year. No wonder; Flour at $10 the barrel, and 20 cents a pound for beef, is reason enough why every man should vacate the city, who has money enough left to carry him off.—*Somerville Mes.*

One of the Rhode Island Banks has disposed of some $8000 in one and two dollar notes in N. York, since the suspension of specie payments, and it is stated that none of them had gone back.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Monday last

Candles, mould,		11	a	12
Coffee, Cuba,		8	a	10
" Java,		12	a	14
Molasses,		27	a	33
Oil, Linseed,		70	a	72
" Whale,		28	a	30
Flax, brl.	15	00	a	16 00
Beef, prime city,	8	50	a	9 00
Hams, lb.		11	a	14
Smok'd Beef,		10	a	12
Butter,		17	a	18
Cheese, Am.		7	a	10
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3	25	a	4 00
Turks Island Salt,		33	a	35
Liverpool ground,		44	a	
Do. do. sack,	1	62	a	1 75
Sugar, N. O. prime,		6	a	7
" Hava. white,		10	a	11
" Lump,		14	a	15
" Loaf,		16	a	19
Tallow, Am.		10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,		57	a	1 00
Gunpowder,		57	a	1 00
Hyson,		58	a	1 00
Young Hyson,		26	a	50
Hyson Skin,		20	a	50
Southong,		25	a	50
Bohea,		18	a	20

CORN EXCHANGE:

Flour, N. Y. brl.	9	50	a	10 25
Western,	10	75	a	11 25
Philadelphia,	9	50	a	10 00
Georgetown,	10	50	a	10 62
Rye Flour,	5	00	a	——
Indian Meal,	4	75	a	4 75
Wheat, Baltic,	1	40	a	1 75
Do. Genesee,		——	a	——
Do. N. Carolina,		——	a	——
Rye, N. 86 lb.	1	00	a	1 00
Corn, N. Seabel,	1	10	a	1 12
Do. South,	1	03	a	1 05
Barley,	1	06	a	1 ——
Oats, North.		68	a	70

The new Chronicle, lying at Boston, was struck by lightning on Saturday, and totally destroyed. She had on board 600 bushels of rye, 500 casks of lime, 500 bags of coal, and 400 boxes of herring. The lightning set fire to hay on fire, and the water which was applied to extinguish it, set the lime on fire. She was insured to the amount of $24,000.

It is said that boiling black tea for five minutes adds greatly to the flavor, and makes a saving of one third in quantity.

LABORERS.—Go westward and find employment. The State of Illinois is constructing an immense canal, which will cost over ten millions of dollars. Laborers are scarce, and wages $20 a month and found. This canal will be 90 miles long; it stands on the summit level between the waters of Chicago, and terminates at Peru, on the Illinois river. All the spare hands in the the State of N. York and New Jersey could be employed on that and other works now in progress.—The fare from Buffalo to Chicago will in common cases exceed $6.

Highly important to Commerce.—A new ship channel has recently been discovered, leading from the Hook into New-York Bay. It is east of the old channel, and not far from Long Island shore. It is about 2000 feet wide, about 18 feet deep at low water, saves some miles of the distance and when buoyed out, will present a path so accessible and safe as almost to supersede the necessity of a pilot. A tract of deep water has also been found to the north of the Black Buoy on the Bar, through which any ship may pass in safety.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst. Thomas Boswell, to Mary Johnston, both of Rahway.

On the 15th inst. Peter Birmingham, of Morristown, to Amelia Losy, of New Vernon.

In Trenton, same day, Wm. Cornell to Mary E. Hendry, of Nottingham.

DIED.

Near Somerville, on the 18th inst. of a lingering illness, Dr. Garret W. Tunison, in the 86th year of his age.

At Stony Brook, on the 15th inst. Caroline, wife of Henry Paxson, of Trenton, and daughter of David Clarke, of Stony Brook.

On the 22d inst. in Rahway, Job Burdsall, aged 85.

GREEN BROOK SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the "Plainfield Seminary," situated on the banks of Green Brook, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, in Plainfield, N. J. intends to open a Select School for boys on the 1st Monday in August next. To the interests of this School, he purposes to devote his undivided attention. All the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education will be carefully taught by experienced and competent teachers. Nothing shall be wanting to render the school both profitable and agreeable to good boys. The discipline of the school will invariably be strict and impartial, but never harsh. All possible efforts will be made to promote industry and order among the pupils by assisting in their common sense love of character.

The Bible will be made the standard of morals. Its historical facts and Divine precepts will be carefully studied by the pupils, and opened by the teachers, without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any religious sect.

Terms.

Tuition in Greek, Latin and English,	$7 per qr
In Mathematics,	5
In Spanish,	5

No pupil will be received for a term less than one quarter, and the tuition bills of all non-residents must be paid in advance.

Board may be obtained in respectable families, near the school, on reasonable terms.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

P. S. A very few boys can be accommodated in the family of the principal immediately, after the first Monday in November next, an additional number may be received, and formed into a "Family-School," of which due notice will be given. E. F.

PLAINFIELD, July 27, 1837. 27 tf

Editors of the Rahway Republican and Herald; and Elizabethtown Journal are requested to give the above three insertions.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, on the 19th inst. a three year old brindled STEER.—Whoever will return the same, or give information where he may be found, to the Subscriber, will receive the above reward. GEORGE WELLS.

Plainfield, July 27. 27

Notice,

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Subscribers, Executors of the Testament and last Will of the late Richard Drake deceased, late of Warren township, Somerset county, intend to exhibit their Accounts of the Estate of said deceased, to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said County, in the term of October next ensuing, for their final settlement and allowance.

RANDOLPH DUNHAM, } *Executors.*
JONAH P. RANDOLPH, }

July 27th 1837. 27 2m.

NOTICES.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till farther notice, our only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for all quantities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Carpenters Boring done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by one personally.

LEWIS F. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 7 tf

Travellers Guide.

☞ Watson, Plainfield and Rahway Stage leaves Plainfield at 6 A. M. daily. Returning leaves Rahway at 12 M. in time for the Cars to Elizabethtown and Jersey City, and New York Steam Boats. Also on the arrival of the cars from New York at half past 5 P. M. and arrives in Plainfield at 6 o'clock. P. M.

The Swift Sure Line leaves Plainfield at noon, for Elizabethtown, in time for the 3 o'clock steamboat for New York, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Returning, leaves Pier No. 1, Washington street, New York, at 10 A. M. for Elizabethtown, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and passes through Plainfield between 3 and 4 P. M.

The steamer Trenton leaves Newark at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. for New York. Leaves New York foot of Barclay street, at 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. for Newark.

The Jersey City and Hoboken ferry boats run till 12 o'clock, night.

$10 Dollars Lost.

THE Subscriber, in coming from New Market to this place, by the upper road, on Saturday last, lost Ten Dollars Note, on the Belleville Bank, of this State. Any person finding it, by leaving it at Mr. Alter's Wheel and Chair Store, will be satisfactorily rewarded, and receive the thanks of the owner, in every sense of the word.

JAMES D. HARRIS.

Plainfield, July 20, 1837. 26 3t

Carpet Weaving.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of Plainfield, that he has commenced business in Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, next door to Dr. Craig's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the latest manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 20, 1837. 26 tf

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with this article on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name of Wm. E. Marsh & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Wm. E. Marsh is authorized to collect all debts due the firm.

WM. E. MARSH.
WM. DUNN.

May 30th, 1837. 25 tf

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are respected to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. 25

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store, a large Assortment of Small Penn'y Books, Toy Books, Bathing Water, School and Pocket Testaments, Webster's Spelling Books, Toy Books, English Readers, Franklin's Life, Goldsmith's Greece, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

July 13, 1837. 25 tf

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received

THOMAS ——

Plainfield, June 22d, 1837. 22 3m

LIST OF Letters remaining in the Plainfield Post Office, June 30th, 1837.

Robert Anderson,
James C. Ayres, 2.
Wilson Acres,
Richard Thos. Brown,
C. Boice,
M. A. Brown, 2,
Bisbont & Briant,
Daniel Brown,
Peter W. Blair,
Elias R. Cureil,
H. A. & U. Cory,
Jonathan Cory, 2,
David Codington,
Abner Coon,
J. W. Craig, 2,
Daniel Drake,
Shuttleworth Deare,
Randolph Dunham,
Thomas Dobbs,
Ellis Dunn & Co.
Elizabeth Daniels,
Jacob J. Drake,
Lewis Dunn,
Catharine Emmans,
David Freeman,
Thomas Fegan,
Ralph Ferguson, 2,
Webster & Griffin, 2,
John Gregory,
Caleb Garret, 2,
A. H. Harris, 2
James Harris, 2,
Nath aniel Hays,
John L. Heath,
Charles W. Jackson,
Edwin Johnson,
John Fayton,
Enos Lake,
James Leonard, 3,
Abrm. Laing,
David M. Limberger,
John Lindsley,
Jephin Munday,
Asa McCabe,
John Manning,
Wm. E. Manning,
Jacob Manning, jr.
Clark Mosier,
Giles McCoy,
Elsey Miller,
Wm. Moore,
Joseph Mills,
Terrence Maguire,
Elizabeth Parker,
James Pennington,
Elisha Runyon,
David Rogers,
Simeon Randolph,
Robert J. Randolph,
Nathan Rackman,
Martin Runyon,
John Randolph,
F. L. Sherpsteen,
Joshua Seaman,
Daniel Shotwell,
John Smalley,
George Thomas, 2,
Elizabeth R. Titus,
John Taylor,
John Tucker,
Jacob Thorn, 2,
James Thorn, 2,
James Thorn, 3,
George Thorn, 5,
Wm. Tomson,
Thorn & Martin,
Manning Vermule,
Andrew B. Vandren,
Alexander Vail,
J. M. Vermule,
Voorhies Vanfleet, 2,
James S. Vail,
Richard Vermule,
Sarah Vermule,
John C. Vanliew,
Edmund Webster,
Eden B. Webster,
Hery Wood,
Joseph Wilson.

J. MANNING, P. M.

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready tailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

S. & B. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 19 4t

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Book and Plate Hinges—also all the various sizes used by buildings. Builders can have them by calling at the New-York. A liberal discount made to Mechanics.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

For Sale.

ONE HALF of that valuable Property, situated in the village of Plainfield, known as the Plainfield Academy, with the Lot attached, containing about one acre. The building is two stories high, and has been occupied as a Boarding School for a number of years. The Classical Department is now under the charge of Mr. George A. Hunsinger, and the English and Mathematical Department under the charge of Mr. David Stout. The English and Mathematical Department will be opened on the first Monday in August next, under the charge of Mr. Stout, assisted by Miss Sarah Wilson, who has had considerable experience in teaching, and is well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The above property has the advantage of the most pleasant and healthy situation in the village, and the qualifications of the instructors, and the number of pupils, will be made known on application to the subscriber.

☞ Years of Tuition made known on application.

Aug. 5, 1837. 31 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscribers, clerks of Main and Peace street, have on hand and offer for sale on reasonable terms, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware, Hatters' Dye Stuffs, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Lumber, Logwood, Copperas, Varnish, Verdigris, Shovels, Tongs, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

S. & A. ADDISON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 4

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

FOR SALE.—An account against the New-Jersey Mutual Navigation and Transportation Company, of $7.20, due for Advertising in this Plainfield Record. Will be sold cheap for Cash.

ISAAC COLE.

N. B. The above bill has been presented, at least a dozen times, and by their agent, Mr. Crossell, acknowledged to be correct.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Bonnet Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be included in the dower right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Thomas Manning, Esq., residing on the premises, or the subscriber, at the same place.

TRUSTEES MANNING.
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jay. 19, 1837. 1 tf

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 15

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c. for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich Street,

Corner of Barclay Street,

of NEW-YORK.

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Coaches, Barouches, and Missses.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash, or a short credit.

THOMAS BILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 15 6m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz:—Dress shades, Silks, Cambrics, Ginghams, Calicoes, Flannels, together with a good stock of Linens and Cotton Goods.

Having an eye to business, and to please,
They hope for a share of public favor.

PAINTS AND OILS, Red, White & WORTENING Glass and Putty, Locking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine,

Gallon Pails, Hoes, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them they pay strict attention to the sale of their articles and their customers both as to quality and prices.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in exchange.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite the store of Craig & Shotwell) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Dish Strainers, Candlesticks, Lanterns, Tea Canisters, Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash or barter.

N. B. The Leaders taking out of the Spouts of Buildings will be warranted for three years if no money can be got elsewhere.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in exchange for work, or will be purchased for cash.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 25, 1837. 5 tf

Job Printing,

Of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, executed with neatness and dispatch, at the

PLAINFIELD UNION OFFICE.

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS, Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the Plainfield Union. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerable. CASH on Delivery.

June 15. 21

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

FOR sale at the Store opposite the Court House, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets.

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber has just received from New-York, a Gentlemans assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Spanish, Cuba and Honduras Mahogany, in logs, planks, scantlings; Lunch seats; Newell posts; Cedar Shelf; Spanish Cedar; Cherry; Walnut and Chesty Table Legs; Mahogany and Rosewood veneers; Rosewood and Mahogany Flasks, all of which he will sell low for cash, and is determined to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and for sale as usual, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear of knots; Sash and Panel Stuff; Pickets; Shingles; Lath; Boards; Whitewood Boards; Plank; planed Seasoned Boards; Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Planks; Clear Boards; Shingles; Painting; with Cedar Posts; Cedar Rails; Whitewood Boards; Plank, of various thicknesses.

Those in want of various kinds, would find it to their advantage to call at the New Mahogany Store, next door to Mr. Abraham Hooper's.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837.

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute work in the best manner, on reasonable terms. Bedsteads, Dining Tables, Stand Tables, Work Tables, and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 6, 1837.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude to their friends and the public for the liberal support, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 6, 1837. 1 tf

WILLETT'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, situated on the Scotch Plains road, about two miles from Plainfield, is now ready to saw customers logs at short notice.

☞ Sawing to be done by the thousand. Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c. &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA BEAMAN.

WARREN Township, December 30, 1836. 1tf

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a Millwright to put up a Bolting Mill, is now prepared to grind all kinds of grain on short notice, and will warrant the work to be done in a workmanlike manner. Those who wish to have their grain ground, and have bushels of it ground for toll, will please call at the Mill, which is situated in the Scotch Plains road, about two miles from Plainfield, where they will find a quantity of bolting cloths suitable for every variety of grain. Cash or Country Produce taken in payment for work. Grain ground on Monday to be done by Saturday, and that on Saturday by Monday.

WM. WAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 17, 1837.

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWAIN'S would respectfully announce to his friends and customers, that he has taken the above Mill, and has had the same thoroughly repaired, and is now prepared to do all kinds of Merchant Work, in the best manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who favor him with their custom may depend on having their grain ground in the best manner, and on the shortest notice. Those who favor him with their custom may depend on having their grain ground in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837.

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a wonderful effect upon the constitution to the surface of the skin, and speedily facilitates an expectoration when every other of a corrosive or highly irritating property, (as is often the case with persons in a low state of health) when taken as a medicine, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce increased pain and weakness, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce increased pain and weakness, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Within the multitudinous concourse of the day, I have proceeded to be an universal panacea—a perfect remedy, are not to be relied upon to arrest a cold, or cough, the consumption of Consumption, which, like a powerful and relentless enemy, is constantly destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal penetrability, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from ill-ness, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has not formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not somewhat reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. CHILDREN a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, must be totally avoided, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, nine every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, nine every other morning for a week; then resume the third day, nine every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of the medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 13, 1834.

MR. JOHN FISCHER—Dear Sir—I experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for the last two years, suffered a great deal of oppression, and at times discharged blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the glands, which eventually settled on my throat and neck. I applied to a physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and that a few hours, or at most days, would terminate in the grave. I then, by the advice of friends, commenced your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days was perceived a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles, and am restored to health, by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which no other human means could effect. I therefore, upon mature reflection, feel it my duty to give this testimonial in favor of

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, AUGUST 3 1837. NUMBER 28.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office entrance from the rear: MILTON E. CUSHING Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGMENT.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed for the use of Locomotives from Bergenhill to East Brunswick, and until further notice the following rates will be charged:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 37 1-2 cents; to Rahway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 3 o'clock, P. M.	At 11 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
At 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M.	At 5 o'clock, P. M.

On Sundays, the 11 1-2 A. M. and 1 P. M. trips are omitted.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., 1-4 before 2 P. M. and 6 1-4 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8 1-2 A. M., 1 P. M. and 5 1-2 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.
(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 9 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 7, 8 1-2, 10, and 11 1-2 A. M., and 1, 2 1-2, 4, 5 1-2, and 7 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*
(Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at 9 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 10 and 12 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the Office at the Depot, as the Conductors of the cars otherwise they will be charged *extra prices*; viz.—37 1-2 cts. to Newark, and something more than the above to all other places.

The office in New York is at the foot of Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the *Boat starts punctually*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st. and at Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The saw tracks in the city of Newark have been undertaken, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

May 15th, 1837. 20

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand on the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Mesons and Turners Tools, Shoe Findings, Liquors by the cask, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing a number of months or more, are very respectfully requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1tf J. R. DUNN.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The first with standard Ink flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying speedily, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great or Durability, and is quite to resist the agents used to obliterate the common Inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be surpassed by Sea or*.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

M ay 25. 19tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (those of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry and Johnson's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

3 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all description, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New Yorker.

The Wanderer.

This earth is fading from thine eye,
Its last faint joy hath glimmered by;
Yet still thy feet on by-paths roam—
Return, oh wanderer to thy home!

Why dost thou linger?—is there rest,
Upon the tossing billow's breast?
Oh, there is darkness in thy doom,
Thou weary wanderer, haste the home!

There is a voice—lift up thine eye,
Ere the swift breeze hath borne it by;
There are fair shores that have no gloom,
No sorrow—shall they be thy home?

Thou sunset, late so darkly proud—
That haughty spirit has been bowed;
Kneel in this light, so soft, so clear—
Thou lone, tired wanderer, welcome here!

Away! a voice is in calling thee
From the earth's scenes—ay, thou art free!
Bright, clayless beings bid thee come,
Meek wanderer to thy spirit home!

From the London Morning Post.

She is Thine.

She is thine, the word is spoken,
Hand to hand and heart to heart,
Though all other ties be broken,
Time these bonds shall never part;
Thou hast taken her in gladness
From the altar's holy shrine,
Oh remember in her sadness
She is thine, and only thine.

In so fair a temple never
Aught of ill can hope to come,
God will drive, and saving never
Make so pure a shrine its home;
Each the other's love possessing,
Say that care should shroud that brow,
She will be to thee a blessing,
And a shield to her be thou.

The Blacksmith Representatives.—Ichabod Emmons, a blacksmith by trade, for some years represented the town of Hinsdale in the Legislature of Massachusetts. He was a man of a good deal of wit and humor, and made no little sport for the other members of the house. The Pawtucket Chronicle relates the following:

Emmons was a tall, raw-boned fellow, somewhat awkward in his dress and personal appearance. On one of those occasions a spruce, well dressed Boston member rallied the old man on his appearance, and asked why he did not come to the honorable house better dressed. 'Do you suppose,' said the old man 'that I am going to wear my best clothes here in Boston?' The effect was irresistible.

"My dear Murphy,' said an Irishman to his friend, "why did you betray the secret I told you?" "Is it betraying you call it? Sure, when I wasn't able to keep it myself, didn't I do well to tell somebody that could?"

Somnambulistic Vision.—One day when the celebrated somnambulist Mr.—was being experimented upon, at a hotel in Connecticut, in presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, the servant, a rosy country girl, by the request of the exhibitor, brought in a blanket, and tarrying seemed to look on some of the experiments with much interest, but when she saw the somnambulist read the newspaper through several folds of the blanket, without the least difficulty, she blushed very red and edged herself very quietly out of the room, exclaiming in a pet to the great amusement of the spectators that *if them ere somnambly fellers could see through things arter that fashion, she did'nt know what good a body's clothes did 'em.*

A witty Auctioneer.—An auctioneer said of a gentleman who had bought a table, but never came to take it away, that he was one of the most *un-come-for-table* person he ever Knew in the whole course of his life.

A Good Recommendation.—"Paddy do you know how to drive?" said a travaller to the "Plantion" of a jaunting car. 'Sure I do,' was the answer, "wasn't it I who upset your honor in a ditch two years ago!"

A Remedy.—Among the remedies proposed for the hard times, is one that meets our cordial approbation, namely, that every decent young man should marry a good girl.

A pair of remarkables.—"It's a verry remarkable circumstance, sir,' said Sam, 'that poverty and oysters are always together.'

'I dont understand you, Sam,' said Mr. Pickwick.

'What I mean sir,' said Sam, 'is that the poor a place is, the greater call there seems to be for oysters. Look here, sir: here's an oyster stand to every half dozen houses—the streets are lined with 'em. Blessed if I don't think that von a man's verry poor he tushes out of his lodging and eats oysters in regular desperation.'

'To be sure he does,' said Mr. Weller senior, 'and it is just the same way with pickled salmon.'

'These are two very remarkable facts, which never occurred to me before,' said Mr. Pickwick, 'the very first place we stop at, I'll make a note of 'em.'

'Here, Sambo,' said a gentleman, on alighting from the car in Boston, 'do you know where the Tremont house is?'

'Gosh-a-mighty!' I wish I had as many dollars as I know where it is—cheo!'

THE KING SNAKE.

There is a species of speckled snake, commonly called, in the southern states, the king snake, because he is the most formidable enemy of the rattle snake. It seems to be the chief object of the existence to seek, pursue and destroy the latter whose retreat, and presence are discovered by the emission of a peculiar smell, resembling that of the cucumber vine. The king snake is almost all other reptiles, is the most gentle and harmless of creatures, you may strike him, he shows no resentment, he hisses not, he turns not, nor does he exhibit any terror or sluggishness. Drawn by the smell of cucumber, he frequently enters gardens, but his appearance excites no dismay in any human being that knows he is the king snake; on the contrary, woman and children will approach him, turn him about with a stick, and playfully annoy him with impunity; he is only a relentless enemy of the rattle snake, whose great strength and venom is nothing against the activity and mode of attack of the king snake, who is always victor in every combat. Yet the rattlesnake is a favorite reptile. There is a peculiarity appalling in the sound of his rattles, being unlike the noise of any other creatures and when you hear it the first time, the true instinct of nature impresses your quailing heart that danger and death are near. Never shall I forget one horrid event of my life: I was fishing in a southern lake one summer day, when an unusual disposition to sleep all over me, compelled me to cease my fishing, and to the bank of the lake, and sought a beautiful shade for my joyful repose. I laid myself on the grass between two trees scarcely six feet apart from each other, my head resting on one and my feet on the other. I slept; when I woke I turned to one side, and perceived at some distance from me two brilliant orbs, and instantly a tremulous, mingled sensation of an indefinable nature came upon my faculties. Something of an intelligible dictate of impulse proceeded me to greet my foe, for such was the case such an absorbing, wishful delight in gazing into eyes that intently and unflinchingly gazed into mine, that even the tremulous pulsation of fear fixed my frame, and I remained so fascinated that I could see nothing but the most beautiful colors. In short, I was totally lost, so completely bewildered with commingled emotion, that I could not withdraw my gaze or even move. Suddenly the melting eyeballs glared with sparks of fire; there was a movement—I woke from a reverie, a state, I saw a huge rattle snake, its gaze was disturbed, and when I heard the hateful rattle sound, the full danger of my situation aroused me, and through all my whole frame I felt the *electricity* of terror and fear as it shook me with the power of chilling frenzies. I made for a tree and by the greatest exertion of which I was capable, got into the branches, out of the reach of the enemy. I looked around, my hair stood on end, my heart I felt was the color of fear, and I felt the cold sweat of death upon my neck; and the shiver of horror went through every joint and member of my frame. Such a feeling of agony my eyeballs were filled with scorching fire; first red, next yellow with green. Oh, there are moments of existence which involve the sensation of years, and when the whole detail of a thousand feelings, scarcely occupy the brief space of a hasty thought. Nature could endure no more, and I lost all consciousness, when I had the painful tingling sensation of returning life through my veins and when in full consciousness I rose from the earth, and saw near me my enemy quilly and quietly a living king snake, and further off, the lifeless length of a tremendous rattle snake. I sat upon a log and reflected, and now I am satisfied that the king snake had crept over my neck to my rescue, there being a large log on one side, and the lake on the other so that its nearest road to the enemy was over my body. —But although my life was providentially preserved, yet the effect of that scene was the exhaustion of a great portion of my capability and the introduction of grey hairs and premature debility in all my powers of mind and body.

Anecdotes at the South.

A REMARKABLE STORY.—FROM A POLICE OF HUMANITY.—*Humanitas, a new work, by the author of Tremaine and De Vere, in the New Monthly Magazine for April.*

The story to which we now advert, hits the double value of being told, we presume on Mr. Ward's personal knowledge, and of illustrating the extraordinary chances on which human life is sometimes suffered to depend. The circumstances occurred to the well known Sir Evan Nepean when in the Home Department. The popular version of the story had been, that he was warned by a vision to save the life of three or four men condemned to die, but reprieved; and who, but for the vision would have perished, through the negligence of the Secretary in not forwarding the reprieve. On Sir Evan's being consequently asked, his answer was—"The narrative romances a little; but it alludes to what was the most extraordinary event that ever happened to me." The simple facts, as told by himself, are these:

One night, whilst in office as under Secretary, he felt the most unaccountable wakefulness that could well be imagined; he was in perfect health had dined early, and had nothing whatever in his mind to keep him awake. Still he found all his attempts to sleep impossible until from 11 till 2 in the morning he had never closed an eye. At length weary of his struggle, and as the twilight was breaking, it was in the summer, he determined to try what we call be the effect of a walk in the park. There he saw nothing but sleepy sentinels. But, in his walk, happening to pass the Home Office, several times, he thought of letting himself in with his key, though without any particular object. The look of notice of that day before still lay on the table, and through sheer listlessness he opened it. The first thing that he saw appalled him:—"*A reprieve to be sent to York for the coiners ordered for execution.*" The execution had been appointed for the next day. It struck him that he had received no return to his order to send the reprieve. He searched the minutes; he could not find it there. In alarm he went to the house of the chief clerk, who lived in Downing Street, knocked him up, (it was then early three,) and asked him if he knew any thing of the reprieve being sent. In great alarm the chief clerk "could not remember." "You are scarcely awake," said Sir Evan, "recollect yourself; it *must* have been sent."

The chief clerk said he now recollected he had sent it to the Clerk of the Crown, whose business it was to forward it to York.

"Good," said Sir Evan. "But have you his receipt that it is gone?"

"Then come with me to his house, we must find him, it is so early." It was now four: and the Clerk of the Crown lived in Chancery Lane. There was no hackney coach to be seen, and they almost ran. They were just in time. The Clerk of the Crown had a country house, and meaning stopping that night to go to his villa. Astonished, he read the note Under Secretary at such an hour he was still more astonished at its purport.

"Heavens," cried he, "the reprieve is locked up in my desk!" It was brought. Sir Evan sent to the Post Office for the truest and fleetest express. The reprieve reached York next morning, just at the moment the unhappy men were ascending the cart!

"Was not Sir Evan Nepean, we fully agree in regarding that little narrative as one of the most extraordinary that we have ever heard. We shall go further than he acknowledged, and say, that to us it bears striking evidences of what we should conceive a superior interposition.

If the first link of the chain might pass for a common occurrence,—as undoubtedly fits of wakefulness will happen without any discoverable ground in the state of either body or mind—the second could not be so easily disposed of. In the common course of things than a man thus waking, to take it into his head to get up and take it into his head to get up and take a walk in the Park at two o'clock in the *morning*!" yet he had like others contented himself with taking a walk round his chamber, or enjoying the cool air at the window, but one of the succeeding events could have occurred, and the men must have been sacrificed. But, if, when he took his walk, he had been seized with getting rid of his head, the chain would have been broken; and what? we more out of the natural course of events than that, at two in the morning, the idea should come into the head of a man to get to his office, and sit down at the room of his department, for no purpose of business or pleasure, but only knowing what to do with himself? Such ideas (when he was between those solitary rooms,) could not have entered his head on the table, (and this we presume to have been among the chances, as we can scarcely suppose that books of this official importance are generally left to their fate among the servants and messengers of the office;) or if the entry, instead of being on the first page that opened to his eye, had been on any other, even the second, he might never have taken that step. Certainly, if he had not met the chief clerk and been five minutes later at the clerk of the crown's house, and instead of finding him at the moment of getting into his carriage, had been impelled to incur the delay of bringing him back from the country, all the unlucky coiners would have died; for even as it was, there was not a moment to spare; they were stopped on the very verge of execution.

THE MISSISSIPPI.—It has been the fashion with travellers to talk of the scenery of the Mississippi, as wanting grandeur and beauty. Most certainly there is neither. But there is not on earth scenery more striking. The dreary and occasional solitudes, oppressive even by the feet of the Indian; the absence of all living objects, save the huge alligators which float past, apparently asleep, on the drift wood; and on occasional vulture, at intervals, preying upon the carcass of some dead animal; the trees with a long and hideous drapery of pendant moss fluttering in the wind; and the giant river rolling onward the vast volume of its dark and turbid waters through the wilderness, form the features of one of the most dismal and impressive landscapes on which the eye of man ever rested.

If any man think proper to believe that such objects are not of themselves sufficient, I beg only to say that I differ with him in point of taste. Rocks and mountains are fine things, undoubtedly, but they could add nothing to the sublimity of the Mississippi. Pelion might be piled on Ossa, Atlas on Andes, and still, to the heart and perception of the spectator, the Mississippi would be alone. It can brook no rival and it finds none. No river in the world drains so large a portion of the earth's surface. In the traveller of 6000 miles, no less than two thirds of the diameter of the globe. The imagination asks, whence come its waters, and whither tend they? They come from the distant regions of a vast continent, where the foot of civilized man has never yet been planted. Through what varieties of climate have they passed? On what scenes of lonely and sublime magnificence have they gazed? Then it travels to the south, and laughs in proud joy on the cane brake, the cotton field, the sugar plantation and the mound of shells, it will be time enough to consider how far the scenery of the Mississippi would be improved by the presence of rocks and mountains.

The prevailing character of the Mississippi is that of solemn gloom. I have trodden the passes of Alp and Apennine yet felt not how awful a thing is nature, till I was borne on its waters, through regions of desolate and mighty grandeur, day after day and nights after nights, we continued drifting right downwards to the South; our vessel, like some huge demon of the wilderness, bearing fire in her bosom, and canopying the eternal forest with the smoke of her nostrils. How looked the hoary river god I know not, nor what thought the alligators, when awakened from their slumber by the voice of a steamphine. But the effect on my spirit it was such as I never experienced before or since. Conversation became odious, and I passed my time in a sort of dreamy contemplation. At night I ascended the highest deck, and laid for hours gazing listlessly on the sky, the forest, the waters, mind silence only broken by the steaming of the engine. All this was very fine, yet, till I reached New Orleans, I could scarcely smile at the best joke in the world; and as for raising a laugh—it would have been quite as easy to quadrate the circle.—*Hamilton's men and manners in America.*

Particular Providence.—For my own part I fully enter into the sentiment of an ancient writer, that it would not be worth while to live in a world that was not governed by a providence. Nothing is so tranquilizing and consolatory, amid the shifting fluctuations, and uncertainties of an inconstant world as the firm belief that my family and myself are wholly dependant on the sleepless and unremitting care of my reconciled God and father; that he views not with indifference which cannot affect me either with good or with ill, that every drop in the ocean of misery is in His hand and at His disposal; and that He is making all things work together for our good. His eye is upon every hour of my existence—His spirit immately present to every thought of my heart. His hand impresses a direction upon every footstep of my going. Every breath I inhale is drawn in by an energy which He only can enter into company, amidst all my forgetfulness of Him, He never forgets me. In the silent watch of the night when my eyes-lids have close d and my spirits have sunk into unconsciousness, the observant eye Him who never slumbers is upon me, I cannot fly from His presence. 43 where I will He attends me and cares for me. And the same Being who is now at work in the remotest dominion of Nature and Providence, is always at my right hand to exert over me every moment of my being the power to uphold me in the exercise of all my feelings and of my faculties.—*Original Memorial.*

HARD TIMES.

A few words to our friends who, in common with us, suffer under the pressure of the times.

Let Economy be adopted in all and your expenditures be curtailed to the lowest possible amount—in anticipation of better times comes.

Men. Wear your old clothes (*as we do*) instead of incurring debts for new ones. And as for eating, do with as little, and as plain food as will *sustain life in its vigor.* This will do more than fifty masks to bring down the price of all kinds of eatables.

Women. Be sure to pay your Parsons's bills, *during this first*, that he may be able to procure more paper, and get a small bit to eat now and then just "to sustain nature" while he works hard to furnish you with his usual variety of information in relation to the numerous topics of interest to yourself and the community.—*Ohio Atlas.*

A SENSIBLE PROOF.—A teacher in a certain Sabbath School, gave out the following question to her class: "What proof can you assign that the Bible was written by good men?"—when a little girl four years old, rose up and replied, "Bad men would n't have written so much against themselves."

Sensible Query.—When one of the English naval commanders was at Canton, the officers of his frigate gave a ball. Whilst they were dancing, a Chinese who had quickly looked on during the operation, coolly said to one of the company,—"Why don't you let your servants do this for you?"

There is something trying in the thought of leaving father and mother, brother and sister, wife and children in the "city of destruction," and setting out alone for heaven. While we are on this earth we are bound by earthly ties, such as cannot be broken without pain. But how much more painful the thought of that poor drunkard —the son, the brother, and the husband of the respectable and pious, who leaves all these friends to go to destruction. On his gloomy way no kind voice cheers him, and as he bids adieu to the last endearments of earth, no cheering prospect opens before him. The gratification of a sordid appetite must be a miserable compensation for the sadness of such a course, and the horror of its end. Do not sell yourself for nought.

Perhaps no portion of our country is so well prepared for those times of failures and distress as that part occupied by prudent farmers, who sustain themselves by their own earnings. By this we do not mean, however, to confine ourselves entirely to essentially rich—the extravagances of many whose income could not meet their expenses—the folly and misery of a lower class, (finely dressed) the epicure and dissipated gambler—by the wickedness manifest in high places and in low places through our country, we are admonished that "sin is reproach," but righteousness exalteth a nation.

Why will a cannon or musket ball, shot quite horizontally, touch the ground or a level place just as soon as another ball dropped at the same instant directly from the cannon's mouth?

Because the forward motion does not at all interfere with the action of gravity. This fact most strikingly sensible the great proof of a fashionable ball.

Young Men's Rebelion.
No. II.

There is no moral object so beautiful as a conscientious young man. I watch him as I do a star in the heavens: clouds may be before him but we know his light is behind them and will beam again: the blaze of others popularity may outshine him—though unknown, he illuminates his own true sphere. He resists temptation, not without a struggle, for that is not virtue, but he does resist and conquer; he hears the arguments of the profligate, and it stings him, for this is the trial of virtue; but he heals the wound with his pure touch. He heeds not the watchword of fashion if it leans to sin: the atheist who says not only in his heart, but also with his lips, 'there is no God!' controls him not; he sees the hand of a creating God, and rejoices in it.

Woman is sheltered by fond arms and loved counsel; old age is protected by experience, and manhood by its strength; but the young man *stands amid the temptations of the world like a* self balanced tower: happy he who seeks and gains the prop of morality.

Onward, then, conscious youth raise thy standard, and nerve thyself for goodness! If God has given thee intellectual power, awaken it in that cause, never let it be said of thee, he helps to swell the tide of sin, by pouring his influence into it unmanned: if thou art feeble in moral strength, throw not that drop into a polluted current.—Awake, arise, young man, assume the beautiful garb of virtue! It is fearfully easy to sin; it is difficult to be pure and bold. Put on thy strength, then, let thy chivalry be aroused against terror! let the truth be the lady of thy love —defend her.

Effects of Encouragement and Discouragement —I recollect distinctly that, when I was thirteen years of age, I had a great desire to acquire an education. I wanted to enjoy the happiness which appeared to be the lot of those who were learned; but I was poor, and peculiarly situated. I had no friend to whom I could apply for aid, with any prospect of success. Those to whom I stated my wish, having no direct interest in my success, gave me no encouragement; but rather dissuaded me from the attempt. I thought I had no pecuniary aid—no interest in my success, or confidence in my ability, to advise me to pursue a certain course, which would ensure success; and the result was, that I spent much valued time to not only no advantage, but to a real disadvantage—in idleness; whereas, if I had a friend to say to me, would you excel in any thing? look at Franklin, and Sherman, and Webster, who have, by pursuing such and such a course, become wise, useful and respected by all who know them—and to have convinced me to persevere, was to succeed—I believe that I might have been a far more useful member of society, than I can now possibly become.

I am the more induced to this belief from a circumstance which occurred in the neighbourhood about the same time.

One of my associates and companions, the son of a very poor, but well educated intelligent mother, the father was dead, was attending school while I was learning my trade. He often told me that he hoped and believed that he should become a man and know as much, and should be as much respected, as the minister who preached to us on Sunday, or the doctor of the village. I did not believe it possible, and asked him what made him think so; he said his mother told him that he could by industrious, and prudent habits, and devote all his time to labor or to study; "and she knows," said he, "and I will try." Notwithstanding his poverty, and my unbelief, that fatherless boy is now one of the most respectable men of the age—and he owes it mainly to the good advice and encouragement of a good mother.

With these views, then, young men, it is that I now devote a share of my time to the publication of a work, which will be to you, I hope, the friends which I, at your age, so much needed; and which shall give you advice, which well followed, will make you more intelligent, and more useful and more happy.—*D. K. Minor.*

Riches.—"I wish I was rich"—"If I was only rich," are expressions often made use of by young men who are being to poverty and hard labour. The great and all engrossing subject appears to be the accumulation of wealth, that they may—what I do good? Oh, no; but that they may—out shine their neighbours.

I recollect an instance in point, when I was a boy, an apprentice, there were two brothers, who were remarked for their industry and economy. They made money,—that is, they earned money, and bid fair to become, to use a common expression of that place, forehanded. By some means they were induced to buy a quarter of a lottery ticket, which came up a prize of $10,000, and gave the two brothers, R. and C. W——d, about $2100, which made them, as I thought, very rich; and they must of course be very happy.

The brothers purchased a farm, and being possessed of so much money, could not avoid wearing better clothes than they had been accustomed to, and they drove better horses than the other young men of the neighbourhood, and were better equiped for the military; and although they were still industrious, and raised good crops, yet their expenditures had increased wonderfully, and in less than five years they were obliged to sell their farm and good horses to pay their debts and had then, with habits very different from what they possessed before they became suddenly *rich*, to begin life anew. So it is with many a man, who comes in possession of wealth in any other way than *industry* and *frugality*. If ye would have wealth, and the comforts it affords, when properly applied, *earn* it with your own hands.—*Ib.*

Trouble among the Pottawatamies.—The Booneville (Missouri) Herald of June 24, says there is little doubt that the treaty with these Indians, now located on the Platte river, will have to be enforced *vi et armis*. The tribe was quarrelling and cutting each other's throats in drunken frolics from whiskey, smuggled among them by peddling whites. The life of Mr. Davis, Indian agent has been assailed. The Indians swear, like the Seminoles of Florida they will die on the graves of their fathers.

Truth seeks reasons—malice only causes.

The Petersburg Intelligencer states that one of the engines employed in the transportation of the Regular and Express Mails, ran off the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road, about 18 miles from Petersburg, and killed the engineer, Mr. Samuels and the fireman.

Rise in the Missouri River.—There has been a great rise in the waters of the Missouri River, unusual for the season, and much damage is supposed to have been done by the flood, especially in what is called the Missouri bottom. All the point between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, has been overflowed, and all direct communication between St. Louis and St. Charles has been cut off, for four or five days previous to the 11th July. Large quantities of corn and wood has been swept away; many cattle drowned, and most of the cattle in the bottom destroyed. All the lower apartments of the stores in the lower parts of the town of Alton, it is stated have been laid under water.

The rise appears to have been chiefly confined to the Missouri river; and as great and rapid was the swell from that river, that the waters of the Mississippi and Illinois stated to have been dammed back for several miles from the mouth.

Remarkable Politeness—Mr. A, an auctioneer in the commercial metropolis, was noted for his satisfying politeness. He failed in business under circumstances inducing suspicion that he had not dealt with perfect integrity. Happening after his insolvency to meet a creditor, A addressed him as usual. The creditor, enraged that his debtor should even speak to him, said "A, you owe me five thousand dollars, I will cancel the debt if you will promise never to speak to me again." "My dear sir," said A. with a grace that Chesterfield could not have surpassed, "I would not forego that pleasure for twice the sum."—*Cleaveland Herald.*

Remedy for the Florida War.—We advise the Government to make peace with the Indians upon such conditions as it can. It cannot pay them tribute, for it has no money to pay with, but, if they will accept a cession of territory, what says the Government to giving them New Hampshire?—*Prentice.*

Croton Water Works.—This great work to supply the city of New York with water, from Croton river, about 40 miles from the city, was commenced a week or two since. About one hundred hands were employed, and more are wanted.

The U. S. Bank agent, at the last date from New Orleans, had already cleared 23,000 bales of cotton for England, and had at the same time seven ships loading for the same destination. By this operation, it is remarked, that the Bank will not only be able to receive its bonds when falling due in Europe, but by taking advantage of the prospective rise of cotton, it will make a profit all round.

A Little Rowing.—We are happy to learn that business is beginning to revive a little in Newark; a considerable number of Southern dealers have been on here, within a few weeks, who have brought some money and made arrangements for the manufactory and delivery of goods, several loads of which are already on their way. The orders are small in comparison with those of last year; and the length of credit, where credit is given, very much reduced. A few workmen who have been two or 3 months idle, have again found employment; but there are many others, with families in town still idle; and there will therefore be no likelihood of the services of any who have left the city being needed before next spring, when we are in hopes a more extensive business will commence on a permanent foundation.—*Newark Eagle.*

A Perilous Adventure.—On the 9th inst., a young man, while attempting to clamber up the precipice adjoining the Canojoharie Falls, lost his footholid, and seizing at the instant a dry brush which broke in his hand caused him to fall directly upon the margin of the cascade. Fortunately he struck upon his feet, and finding the momentum so great that he could not avoid going down the falls, he made a powerful leap (to clear the projected rocks) and succeeded in gaining the basin, which is 45 feet below, and more than ten feet from the line of perpendicular at the summit. What is more singular, the basin is only eight feet in diameter, and enclosed with pointed rocks, and precipices, having not more than three feet depth of rapid water to cover the uneven bottom, and notwithstanding the man escaped with very little injury.

There are seven states which are yet to hold election before the meeting of Congress in September: namely, North Carolina, on the 10th of August, Kentucky on the 7th 8th 9th, Tennessee on the 3d, Alabama and Indiana on the 7th, Michigan on the 21st and 22d, and Rhode Island on the 29th. Three state, not yet definitely heard from, has recently held their election, namely, Arkansas on the 10th July, Mississippi on the 17th and 18th, and Maryland on the 29th.

A boat was capsized on Sunday afternoon, near Bedloe's Island, and a young woman, named Ann Brady, 17 years old, was drowned. Five other persons were in the boat, but were picked up by Capt. Seymour, of the steamboat Swan.—*Jour. of Com.*

Specie Payments.—The Louisiana State Bank commenced the partial payment of specie for her notes a few days ago, and will, we understand, in a short time resume specie payment of all her engagements as formerly. At present this institution pays all her notes of five, ten, and fifty dollars; fifty per cent on notes of $100, and 20 per cent. on those of 500 and 1000. This bank, which is known to be perfectly solvent, and to be fully deserving of public confidence, never ceased to pay her notes of 5 and 10 dollars.

Spinning street yarn.—"It is abominable," said a lawyer at Philadelphia, "that my client, a woman, should have been so much abused by the opposite counsel as she literally was. She has been thrown by every street in the city." "I deny it," replyed Mr. Brown, "she has not been *chaste* in any street in the city."—*New Era.*

A most disgraceful Scene.—We learn that the German Reformed Church in Forsyth street, was yesterday desecrated by a scene of violence and disorder, reflecting the deepest disgrace on all parties concerned in it. The following are the leading particulars as they have been communicated to us:

At about 11 o'clock, two clergymen, followed by their respective friends, simultaneously entered the church and made for the pulpit. On reaching the sacred desk, the passage was mutually disputed *vi et armis*, and sticks and clubs were put freely in requisition; being supplied by breaking up the rails around the altar! Possession of the pulpit was gained alternately by both parties, and the contest gradually deepened. Whilst it was in this frightful stage of victory and defeat, the alarm bell was rung and the firemen rushed to the spot, determined we believe to throw cold water upon the fiery valor of the reverend belligerents. In the meantime, however, a strong party from the Police Office, parted the combatants, cleared the church and closed it; very much to the dissatisfaction of both parties. The clergymen are said to have fought like very Bluchers; having clerical garments torn to rags, and one of them retired with a remarkably bloody nose received *ad ostium ecclesiæ*. On the whole, it is the grossest outrage that has ever occured in this country, and it is mortifying to record a transaction so deeply disgraceful to the party, and especially to the minister of religion engaged in it.—*Gazette.*

Steamboat Disaster.—By the steamer John Jay we learn that the steamboat Nick Biddle, while ascending the river on the 25th instant, was snagged in 60 feet water and sank almost immediately. Officers and crew saved; ten deck passengers known to have been drowned, and it is to be feared some others. The boat met with the accident about fifty miles above Vicksburg. It is supposed her cargo will be a total loss.

Capt. Wyatt has been elected to the Senate of Illinois, from Morgan county, by a vote of 1316 against 507 for S. S. Brooks, the Anti-bank candidate. The Van Buren majority in that county last November was 188.

From the Journal of Commerce.

July 27.—U. S. Bank Stock advanced from 113 to 119, within one week, and other stocks in proportion. The receipts and shipments of specie continue on a large scale. The packets of the 24th have taken three or four hundred thousand dollars without diminishing the stock in market. The emigrants bring a great deal of gold. The receipts of coin from the West Indies are large, from South America, Mexico, and all parts of our own country. There has been some little demand for Dry Goods. An acquaintance, who has lately been travelling through Ohio and Western New York confirms all that has been said of the fine crops. Potatoes above all things else promise abundantly. He knew of one contract by an Ohio farmer to deliver 1000 barrels of flour at Cleaveland before Dec. 1st., at $4,50, which is equal to about 5,50 in New-York.

A vessel which arrived at Norfolk in 16 days from Tampa Bay, reports that all was quiet among the Indians, who were attending to their farms very seriously.

St. Louis, July 17.—From the Yellow Stone.—The Steamboat St. Peters, Capt. Pratte, arrived on Friday evening, from a voyage up the Missouri as far as the mouth of the Yellow Stone.—This boat belongs to the American Fur Company, and was despatched early in the spring with the supplies for the Company's traders in the mountains, and to receive the proceeds of the past year's business. She brought down two thousand packs of robes, and passed 12 or 15 batteaux ladea in like manner for the same company. They may be expected to arrive in a day or two.

The St. Peters had been out about 90 days, and in that time ascended the Missouri *twenty two hundred miles*, stopping for the most part in eat her own wood, and being frequently detained by getting upon sand bars. She is the largest boat which has ever ascended to the Yellow Stone, and was viewed with astonishment by the natives of the country, who in various places fired salutes of small arms as she passed. The passengers being no news. The Indians in that region are generally at peace with each other, and with the traders and trappers.—*Republican.*

Labor Saving Plough.—Mr. Cline a farmer of Bucks county, Pa. has patented a new plough, which it is said will save fifty per cent of the present expense of ploughing. According to his principle, ploughs may be constructed with from 2 to 5 shares—every share just doubling the efficiency of a plough with only one. The horse and a boy is all the power necessary to be employed, and it performs every sort of work for which the old instrument is used.—*Newark Sen.*

The Grand Jury of Lavalle county, Illinois, have presented as a nuisance, the law of that state legalizing the sale of ardent spirits.

Steamboat Explosion.—The steamboat Union blew up at Hull England, about the 8th ult. causing the destruction of the boat and the loss of many lives. The persons on board of the Gazelle, which was passing at the time, say that immediately after the explosion, the sky was covered with fragments of the ill-fated vessel and from 70 to 80 persons were blown into the air. There were about 60 persons, including many ladies, in the cabin at the time of the accident, and this part of the vessel was soon to fill with water immediately after the explosion, which carried away the remainder, and before assistance could be rendered sank, with all its unfortunate inmates. A lad only out of the number escaped, by crawling out of the window and swimming on shore. An inquest was held on the case, and a verdict of manslaughter was brought in against Joseph Gamble, the engineer of the boat.—*Jour. of Com.*

A melancholy affair took place in the city of Paris, on the 15th June—38 persons were killed by being trampled on in the press retiring from the fetes on the champ de Mars.

Caution in small matters, is at all times commendable, and will naturally lead to caution in affairs of greater import.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1837.

Politics and the Currency.—These two subjects seem to be too intimately connected at the present time to admit of a divorce. Many quite important movements with relation to them have lately taken place, with which we deem it our duty to make our readers acquainted.

To begin at the commencement, we must go back to the former part of June, about which time Mr. Tallmadge, one of the New York Senators, addressed a letter to the public, through the columns of the Albany Argus, in which we find the following:

Preserve and regulate, but not destroy, is my motto. Enlarge your specie basis; introduce, as far as practicable, a gold currency, by the prohibition of small notes; provide means for coining at the mint, take all proper measures to prevent excessive issues of bank paper, and the unnecessary increase of bank incorporations; repeal your restraining laws, so as to permit the free employment and investment of foreign capital. Whatever danger there may be, is to be found in the abuse of the system, and not its existence. Guard against these abuses and correct them when discovered. An entire abandonment of the credit system, and a return to a sole and exclusive metallic currency, if it were practicable, would produce desolation and destruction from one extremity of the Union to the other. Such notions ought not, cannot, must not prevail.

The Evening Post, and some other of the Loco Foco, or Ultra Democratic papers were most violent against this letter. The Times, and a good number of the Van Buren papers supported it. The leading members of the Tammany party, also have written a letter to Mr. Tallmadge, approving his sentiments, signed by about seven hundred of the leading administration men of New York.

The Washington Globe copies the letter of the seven hundred, and makes the following remarks thereon:

The chimerical scheme of an exclusive metallic currency has never been entertained by the friends of the past or present administration, nor has there been the slightest attempt to interfere with the credit system. The sentiments of Senator Tallmadge on this point properly receive the approval of his political brethren. An exclusive metallic currency has never been advocated either by President Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Benton, or any other friend of the administration high in authority, or in the confidence of the democracy.

Mr. Rives of Virginia, was among the first to propose the measure on which the last and present administration intiate, viz: specie circulation for the products of our wealth—bank issues and exchanges for the mercantile carriers, and exchange of our commodities.

Our political opponents have misrepresented us on this point, and it was probably deemed prudent to make this public expression, with a view to silence their slanders.

These are some of the important movements—another is, Mr. Sanford of New York has become an assistant editor of the Globe, and a new Government paper is immediately to be established at Washington, from the prospectus of which, we take the following:

A necessity exists for a new organ at the seat of government, established upon sound principles, and to represent faithfully, not to dictate, the real policy of the administration and the true sentiments, measures, and interest of the great body of its supporters. The necessity also appears of the adoption of more conservative principles, than the conduct of those seems to indicate who seek to remedy abuses by destroying the institutions to which they are connected. This enterprise has not been undertaken without the approbation, advertisement, and pledged support of many of the leading and soundest minds of the democratic republican party, in the extreme North and in the extreme South and in the East, and in the West.

In view of these facts, the Whig press throughout the country say that the Government party have made a complete somerset—that they have given up their principles in relation to monetary affairs. The Democratic papers, on the other hand, say they have always held the same sentiments, and have not in the least changed their opinions. Which is right we shall not attempt to decide; but it is certain the Loco Focos get but little sympathy from either party. And we hope the two parties will come still nearer in opinion on financial and monetary concerns, by the first of next month, that we may have their united wisdom in Congress, in devising the best measures for relief, in the place of party warfare.

Mr. Webster—*again*.—Mr. Green, of the Rahway Herald, a few weeks since, speaking of this statesman, said that it was both ungrateful and foolish for the Anti-Democratic Party to desert Mr. Clay, and nominate Mr. Webster as their candidate for the Presidency. Ungrateful, because Mr. Clay has long been a leading member of that party, and foolish because Mr. Webster would not receive a single vote south of the Potomac. We read his remarks at the time, and such were his sentiments as near as we can recollect.

Very true, lively hopes cannot be entertained that Mr. Webster will receive a great number of electoral votes from the slave-holding states,—for they have always been very jealous of northern men, and in these times more than ever.—Of the twelve Presidential terms through which our nation has passed, but two of them have been filled by men from the north, and the present incumbent, though a Northern man, is as much in favor of their institutions, as if he were himself a slave holder, judging from his inaugural address.

Still, we hold to our former opinion, that Mr. Webster is, for talents, honesty, political integrity and sagacity, moral character, financial knowledge, and popularity, the very first man of that party, and we hope he will receive the votes of a Whig National Convention in due time. Supposing that he does not receive a great deal of Southern patronage, must we in every political question, cringe to their favor, and not choose the man we deem best, because there is the shadow of a fear that he will not be acceptable to a certain section of our country.

Independence.—We have not seen any thing more in accordance with our own notions of independence, this many a day, than the following characteristic incident in the life of Franklin, which we take from one of the New York papers. Let the carelessness, of what the *profits* of a newspaper may be, which marks this anecdote, be in the possession of all editors, and they will be independent in more senses than one,—independent in mind and independent in circumstances.

One day previous to the revolution, while walking in the streets of Philadelphia, Franklin was thus abruptly brought to by a jolly son of Neptune—

'Thy shipmate, is your name Ben Franklin?'

'Yes.' 'Are you the man what inverted the saw dust pudding?' 'Yes.' 'Then sir, my wife don't learn old P——, our owner, how to make it, for he'll feed the crew on nothing else.'

The story of the saw dust pudding, otherwise, wheat bran pudding, was originated as follows:—

Franklin conducted an independent paper at Philadelphia, which had given offence to a certain class that wanted to rule every body in their own way, after the manner of our Wall street coterie; and the leaders of this party (some fifteen or twenty) informed him that he would be frowned down unless he submitted to their curbs. He proposed to explain, and fixed the time at his own house, where the gentlemen were invited to dine. On the day appointed, he requested Mrs. F. to employ two pence in the purchase of a peck of wheat bran, and to make two puddings of it, one for each end of the table, as he was to have fifteen or twenty friends to dine with him. When the company met, the two puddings were served on the table without any other dishes; and, having been seated, each person was helped to his also. Their curiosity led them to try it; they examined each other's countenances, and were soon satisfied with their fare.

'Friends, will you be helped to more?' inquired the host.

'No, no,' exclaimed they all, as with one voice 'we have all had enough. But what means all this?'

'Why, it means to tell you,' replied the philosopher, 'that these two puddings cost two pence and fifteen friends say they have had enough. Know, then, that as long as Benjamin Franklin can satisfy fifteen friends with two pence, he never will sacrifice the independence of his paper.'

Maryland Election.—Full returns of the Maryland election have been received. In the 4th district, Howard and McKim, Van Buren men, are elected by a majority of 226. The members from Maryland are now 4 of each party. At the election before there were 5 Whigs, and 3 Van Buren men.

Election News from Maine.

There is no longer a doubt of the return of J. C. Noyes, Whig, to Congress from Hancock and Washington district. This district was for Van Buren the last election. The delegation from Maine is now complete, and stands 2 Whigs, and 6 Van Buren men. The Whigs lost a member in Lincoln district, and have gained one, as above.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Convention of business men from all parties, and all parts of the country, called by the American Institute, to discuss the causes of the present difficulties, to which we referred, two or three weeks since, was to have commenced at Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning last, the 1st instant.

Meetings were held in Rahway and Woodbridge, on Saturday last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend it. We hope in our next, to be able to give some account of their doings.

Mr. John De Groff, the account of the destruction of whose store by an explosion, we published last week, has since died of the injuries received.

The long contested case of the will of the late John Randolph, of Roanoke, by which his slaves were liberated, has at length been decided in favor of the freedom of the slaves.

Fire at Albany.—On Friday night, the 21st ult. a fire occurred on the corner of South Market and Division streets, which destroyed 8 or 10 buildings, more than half wooden. Insurance on all, between 3 and $4,000.

Counterfeit one dollar bills of the Eagle Bank, of Providence, R. I. are abroad. The paper and execution are bad.

On the 1st inst. the Somerset Whig issued the last number of its third volume, and may now be considered as having fairly commenced its career without danger of failure. It is a good paper, and we wish them, to use the expression of its editor, a long life of usefulness and honor.

Late and Important from Europe.

By the Louis Phillippe from Havre, London dates to the 18th, and Paris dates to the 17th of June were received in New York last week. The news of the suspension of specie payments, was received there on the 12th, and did not create much excitement, as it had been partially anticipated. The news from this country was on the whole favorably received.

By the St. James, London dates to the 20th, were received. On the morning of that day, William IV. King of England, died, in the 72d year of his age, after a short reign of seven years. The Princess Victoria, a little over 18 years of age, succeeds to the throne.

By the Roscoe, London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th are received. On the 20th, Victoria, the daughter of the Duke of Kent, was proclaimed Queen of England, and the next day received the oaths of allegiance of the two houses of Parliament. On the 22nd, the Court went in mourning, and the general mourning was to commence on the 24.

In regard to the times, the news from Europe is much better than was anticipated. The Journal of Commerce says:

The considerable amounts of coin which had begun to arrive, had confirmed their opinions, and on the whole they appear to have placed a pretty fair estimate on the resources and character of the Americans. Only one more house, whose affairs interested this country, had failed and this disaster is counterbalanced by the certainty that two houses, one in England and the other in France, whose standing is of more importance to this country perhaps than that of any other two houses in Europe, had made arrangements which placed their stability beyond the reach of danger. England is not prostrated, nor likely to be. True, her manufacturers are depressed, yet they do not buy twenty or thirty or forty thousand bales of cotton a week and keep it on hand. They spin it and weave it; and while they do this a large business must be going on, though it may be less than the business of last year. The English merchants are evidently confident in the resources of their country and ours; and look, as we do, for a speedy return to prosperity. We are happy to believe that these expectations will not be disappointed. The abundance with which Providence is clothing us, will pay all our foreign debts, and leave a surplus for the supply of current wants. On the whole, the present attitude of commercial prospects, both in England and America, is much more favorable than sanguine men anticipated, a month ago.

CONGRESSIONAL GROCERY.—The following remarks are extracted from a speech of Mr. Hallet, editor of the Boston Advocate, delivered at a temperance celebration, in Boston, on the 4th of July last. They add much to the evidence already before the public, that our members of Congress are much addicted to the abominable vice of drunkenness.'

The citizens of this Congressional district, have honored you, and with great pleasure and sincerity, I add themselves, in selecting you as their Representative to Congress. You will go there a cold water man, and you will carry with you a recollection of the efforts which are made here to give to temperance the impress of fashion from high sources. When you approach the great Hotel of the people, the Capitol, and enters its doors, the first thing that meets your eye on each side of the marble steps leading to the Rotunda, will be "Letour's Refectory." That is another species of the "vertias in vino." You would think it an eating place. It is so nominally, but really a groggery, under the patronage of Congress. If you should have a night's session, and lose a quorum and the Sergeant at arms be sent for absent members, watch him, and the first place he will go to, is 'Letour's Refectory.' So they have a temperance Society made up of members of Congress who talk finely, but so long as they keep a grog shop in their Capitol, I can't see what right they have to say a word against other retailers. Whether after speaking at one of their temperance meetings, they go to Letour's and "treat resolution," I am unable to say, but it is certain that they must consider alcohol indispensable to legislature, or they would stop dealing it out in the Capitol. No, sir, let no member of Congress expect any confidence to be put in his temperance professions as a member of Congress until he has first done all he can to free the Capitol of this discredit. There is no getting our Hote's free of this evil, while the great Hotel of the people, at Washington, is used for a retail grog shop. Sir, trace the moral and physical influence of Letour's Refectory, in the basement of the Capitol. Go to the Congressional burying ground. Will you find there no stone erected to a man once distinguished in the halls of Congress for genius and talents, upon which, if cold water truth were to write his epitaph, would be found recorded, "he was a constant visitor of Letour's, and died of delirium tremens."

Reform in the Post Office of Great Britain.—We have been favoured, says the *Evening Post*, with the following extract of a recent letter from an English gentleman to his friend in this country: There is a curious pamphlet lately published by a Mr. Hill, proposing an entire new plan for the arrangement of the Post Offices. One uniform rate of postage for all places throughout the kingdom near or distant, of one penny each letter; and this penny to be paid in advance by buying a stamp envelope, in which paper not exceeding a certain weight may be enclosed. The government have declared their approbat on of the plan—and proposed to adopt it immediately, though not at first on its full extent. It seems to be clearly made out that even by the low rate of postage the revenue would gain rather than loose. What an important change will this be! How greatly conducive to the diffusion of useful information and the extension of friendly intercourse. I am quite delighted with the prospect thus opening before us of a vast increase of human improvements and happiness by means of easy and cheap epistolary communications. Mr. Hill assumes that the saving of the necessity of accounts in the Post Office department will cause a great reduction in the expenses of the establishment—and that the reduction of the postage to so low a rate will produce a great increase of the number of letters.

Postcript.

By the Wednesday afternoon's Mail.

By the Express Mail, New Orleans dates to to the 23d of July. It was reported there that the Yellow Fever is prevailing in Havanna. The same mail brings the first news of the Mississippi election. Thus far it seems favorable to the Whigs. In Adams county the Whig majority is 369, while at the last election, it was only 244 —Whig gain in this county 155, since November last. No other returns received.

Four fires took place at New Haven, between Saturday and Monday last. But little damage done.

Nothing further of importance.

I laugh at every one, said an old cynic who laughs at me. Do you so? replied a philosopher, then let me tell you, you live the merriest life of any man in Athens.

Our friends of the old world often charge us with extravagance. We think the following from a French Journal is stretching the joke a little too far:—

Extraordinary Plant.—There is a plant inhabits the vast prairies of North America the ends of the leaves being armed with teeth, which have the power of closing on being irritated by any substance, as, for instance, a fly; indeed these seem to be the natural food of the plant. A French philosopher engaged in the investigation of its properties, put many of these in a situation where they could not get any insect, and they gradually faded. Healso fed some with beef scrapings and these plants throve well.

Ruth D. McCoy, of Delaware, Ohio, has recovered $1000 of Means Wasson, for a breach of promise.

Unprecedented Generosity.—On Tuesday last Mr. W. G. Pier-on, of this town, found a pocket book, containing notes to the amount of a thousand dollars. After giving publicity to the fact, and having taken the trouble to insert it in one of the newspapers, the owner called upon him, and having proved the property his, made the finder a present of the astonishing sum of *thirty-three cents.—Roxbury Argus.*

Mr. Sewall Parker, a young married man from New York, was unfortunately killed at Hoboken by the accidental discharge of a rifle.

The condition of the seamstresses in the city of New York, is represented as deplorable. Those of them are out of employment—are willing to labor in any respectable way—and are nearly in a state of starvation. A strong appeal to the public benevolence is made in their behalf.

Mr. Job Stevenson, for many years a member of the Kentucky Legislature from Scott county, hung himself a few days ago and was found dead.

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone.—The venerable Col. Thomas Bull, of Chester county died on the 13th July, at the advanced age of 94 years. Col. Bull was a revolutionary patriot, and one of the framers of the present constitution of Pennsylvania, of whom only two are now surviving.

Answer to Enigma, No. VI.—Poetry.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Parting Song," by E. C. S., was received on Friday evening, after our first side was made up, and we were therefore reluctantly compelled to defer its publication till the next week.

Clementina is informed, the last communication containing a correction, was received six days after date, which the writer will understand, as a sufficient excuse for its not having been attended to.

Communications intended for the first page, should be sent in to our office on Thursday.

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult. Samuel Wainwright to Maria Humphreys, both of Rahway.

At London, on the 22d of June, Edwin Forrest, American Tragedian, to Catharine, daughter of John Sinclair, Esq. of the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane, and Covent Garden.

DIED.

In Greenbrook, near this place, on Monday last, Mr. John Randolph, a respectable member of the Society of friends, aged about 70.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. L. A. Smith, in Newark, on the 25th of July, Mrs. Frances, wife of the Rev. Edward D. Griffin; late President of Williams College.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, next door to Dr. Craig's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 2m 30

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

NOTICES.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till farther notice, our only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorised to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837. 1m

GREEN BROOK SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the "Plainfield Seminary," situated on the banks of Green Brook, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, in Plainfield, N. J. intends to open a Select School for boys on the 1st Monday in August next. To the interests of this School, he purposes to devote his undivided attention. All the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education will be carefully taught by experienced and competent teachers. Nothing shall be wanting to render the school both perfect and agreeable to good boys. The discipline of the school will invariably be strict and impartial, but never harsh. All possible efforts will be made to promote industry and order among the pupils by appealing to their common sense and love of character.

The bible will be made the standard of morals. Its historical facts and Divine precepts will be carefully studied by the school, and presented by the teachers, without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any religious sect.

Terms.

Tuition in Greek, Latin and English,	$7 per qr.
In French,	5
In Spanish,	5

No pupil will be received for a term less than one quarter, and the tuition bills of all non-residents must be paid in advance.

Board may be obtained in respectable families, near the school, on reasonable terms.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

P. S. A very few boys can be accommodated in the family of the principal immediately. After the first Monday in November next, an additional number may be received, and formed into a "Family-School," of which due notice will be given. E. F.

PLAINFIELD, July 27, 1837.

Editors of the Rahway Republican and Herald; and Elizabethtown Journal are requested to give the above three insertions.

Notice,

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Subscriber, Executors of the Testament and last Will of the widow Elizabeth Drake deceased, late of Warren township, Somerset county, intend to exhibit their Accounts of the Estate of said deceased, to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said County, in the term of October next ensuing, for their final settlement and allowance.

RANDOLPH DUNHAM,
JONAH F. RANDOLPH, } *Executors.*

July 27th 1837. 3T 2m

$10 Dollars Lost.

THE Subscriber, in coming from New Market to this place, by the upper road, on Sabbath last, lost a Ten Dollar Note, on the Belleville Bank, of this State. Any person finding it, by leaving it at Mr. Alberti's Watch and Clock Store, will be satisfactorily rewarded, and receive the thanks of the owner, to whom it is quite a matter of consideration. JAMES D. HARRIS.

Plainfield, July 20, 1837. 2w 2t

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, on the 13th inst. a three year old brindle STEER. Whoever will return the same, or give information, where he may be found, to the Subscriber, will receive the above reward. GEORGE WELLS.

Plainfield, July 27. 2T

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name of Wm. E. Marsh & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and Wm. E. Marsh is authorized to collect all debts due the firm.

WM. E. MARSH.
WM. DUNN.

May 30th, 1837. 3S if

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. 2S

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store, a large Assortment of Steel Pens, Wafers, sand, Amber Bathing Water, School and Pocket Testaments, Webster's Spelling Books, Tea Books, English Reading, Franklin's Life, Goldsmith's Greece, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

July 13, 1837. 2S if

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plaidfield, June 22d, 1837. 2S 3m

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready baited and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 15 4t

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plain Hinges, of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

For Sale.

ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION to the "Plainfield Union," which is small, and will be sold cheap for cash, or good note.

ISAAC COLE.

P. S. Five dollars, which is due on said subscription, if received, I will add, thus Mr. Drake is a widow, and if owed, will, no doubt, plead his insanity!!

Plainfield, June 15th, 1837. 3t if

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Practical pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Bannister.

The French and Spanish, of Oscare Maurice.

The English and Mathematics, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnet.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need encomium, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive care of the distribution of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the instructors.

☞ Terms of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peases streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Log wood, Copperas, Verdigris, Vitriol, Shellac, Dyes, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

FOR SALE.—An account against the New-Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company, of $7.50, due for Advertising in the Plainfield Herald. It will be sold cheap for Cash.

ISAAC COLE.

N. B. The above bill has been presented, at least a dozen times, and by their agent, Mr. Crowell, acknowledged to be correct.

Valuable Farm For Sale,

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one in North of the Second Meeting House or Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Truston Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place. TRUSTUM MANNING.

ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 12, 1837. 1 tf

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge, for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street,
6tf NEW-YORK.

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are compriled the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

The sales of Groceries,

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Ropes and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their stock of goods, well knowing that on examining them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 20, 1836. 1tf

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public that he still carries on his business at the old stand, (opposite Truston Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Callenders, Funnels, Dust Pans, Lesser Hoods, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Roofers made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Wares that are not before a reasonable time will be exposed sale.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 2

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Blanks—SUMMONSES,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
To let houses.

Books—Porter's Travels,
among Indians,
Parley's French Dictionary, 8vo.
Scott's Lessons, 2 vols. 12mo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Porter's Navigation, large 8vo.
Dwight's Theology, 4 vols. 8vo.
Brookhaven Sermons, 1 vol. in 8vo.
Cook in the Lot, a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet.
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Scott's Dying thoughts.
Beauties of Locke.
Beauties of Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Dodd on Death.
Dodd's Beauties.
Life of Burrough.
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do
Webster's Spelling Books.
Murray's small grammar.
A large lot of Toy books
Three Little Children, an interesting tale.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties
Steel Pens, 1 to 12.
Engravings,
India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.
Wafers, at Wholesale.
Kaleidescopes.—Spy Glasses.
Gold pencil.
Quills.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Albums and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.
SEAR'S PILLS.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,**
LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save consider ably! Try it. June 15th. 21

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 6, 1837. 7

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Lumber, viz.

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; French Veneers; whole and cut Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as 1 inch Plank; Joist Timber; other 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do; 1 wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Planks; planed Spruce do; 3 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thickness.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 6, 1837. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Laths, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1tf

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the roads and sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 6 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 12 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices.

Persons from a distance can come with certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

☞ G. Ground Plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than ground Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Plainfield, and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this mill; that it is soon to be put in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

He intends to give satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH or the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. tf

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although temporarily increased, (containing no ingredients whatever of a corrosive or other stimulating property,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day, it is not pretended to be an universal panacea; prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which is now the most fatal disease that afflicts the human race; and from its extensive use in this section of country, I feel fully warranted in recommending it to the public as the most valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous very much afflicted with a cough, and debility of the lungs, and stomach, which I found to resist every other relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures effected by the use of the same. Being fearful that I should terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting nearly a perfect relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

The New-York Mirror!

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood executed by the most popular engravers in the country, of the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the genteel reader, including tales and novels from the most humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—original poetry—the latest intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that may be presented for the critical inspection of the publics—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the latest drama and other new publications—and in short to render it worthy the patronage of the most refined and intelligent. The work is to be printed in the English, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, arts, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed in excellence any of its literary predecessors, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages—and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish, and selections from popular journals of Europe, will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and contemplated for the forthcoming one, (first number of which will be published on the 2d of June,) next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors. The list of its writers, and the contributions among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular productions of the day, will fully confirm this pledge.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, including views of the Hudson—and to grace the new volumes among which, from a chef d'œuvre of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged poet of the country—and of the gentlemanly and talented author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, Virginia, as described by Smith, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth and fifth engravings will be worthy of the pencil of Inman and the design by Wier. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country—and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings.—The perfection to which this art has been brought by the pencil of Alexander Jones, will raise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the pianoforte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from the most produced here and in Great Britian, popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of the most delightful music, which, if purchased in any other way, except at a cost exceeding that of the Mirror, would be a considerable subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-lettres, and no expense will be spared to render it the most valuable publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of editors, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, are unequivocally asserted that there is no work which presents a more valuable equivalent for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American community.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper of the finest texture, and unsparedly type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume as squisitely engraved vignette title-page, and table of contents, preserved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New-York. Communications for the paper must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year.

1

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious House in Boundbrook, formerly occupied by the surviving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in the most satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their custom. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From the former experience of the proprietor, he flatters himself that he will merit a share of public patronage, and the well known character and celebrity of the Somerville House has been, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish every reasonable sleighing chance to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

The Easton, and the Somerville and New-Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at his house.

Hay Scale.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where large and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK, January 21 1837. 2 tf

The New-Yorker.

ON Saturday, the 18th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker. In this volume it is contemplated to make numerously new and great, beautiful improvements, expressly for this journal.

The typographical execution of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine in the high degree of excellence which it has attained, substantial intrinsic value with the attractive selection of the mind with the improvement of the heart. The number of devoted to literary and miscellaneous matter will be increased in proportion to the increase in its more restricted sense, to the warmest intelligence of the day. Under the first department, (comprising literature, science, and the arts,) will be found Original Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new publications, Extracts from the most popular and deserved current literature, Original Sketches, Critical and Biographical, Historical, Desultory and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of intelligence will receive especial attention. The best sources of information will be used by the New-Yorker. Foreign and domestic proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Legislature, and reports usually of the State Legislatures, with a full yet fair notice of the other important Legislative measures of other States; also an impartial account of all important political movements and doings throughout the Union. Conventions, Nominations, Elections, &c. &c. Besides these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but courteous comments upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance, and upon the course or conduct of public men, so far as it will involve the News of the Day, foreign and domestic proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Legislature, and reports usually of the State Legislatures, with a full yet fair notice of the other important Legislative measures of other States; also an impartial account of all important political movements and doings throughout the Union. Conventions, Nominations, Elections, &c. &c. Besides these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but courteous comments upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance, and upon the course or conduct of public men, so far as it will involve the principles

Plainfield Union
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1837. NUMBER 20.

The Plainfield Union

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: MILTON F. CORWIN Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances to payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Donham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fine quality at 30 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superfine Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of White Corn of superior quality, at 12 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in pay.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Sand Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen; the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendancy to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great- er Durability than the best inks now made use of*, and we *Recommend the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books at Sea and on Land, &c. &c. &c.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunn's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line in short order.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters. Newell posts; Cabin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Cypress; well seasoned do; Cherry Table Legs, mahogany do; French headed posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Scantling; Joist; Timber; 1 inch Plank; 1½ do; 2 do; 1½ wide do; three Boards, 5-8 do; do Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Railing; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

POETRY.

For the Plainfield Union.

Parting Song.

To a very Dear Friend.

Sister, sister, fare-thee-well!
Though my heart with sorrow swell—
Though thou leav'st me long and drear,
Child of grief, and many a tear;
Still this heart shall not rebel—
Sister, sister, fare-thee-well!

We together have beguiled
Many an hour when fortune smiled—
We together too, have bowed
'Neath the weight of sorrow's cloud;
Words our history-ne'er can tell—
Sister, sister, fare-thee-well!

Oft in holy prayer we're knelt,
And its soothing influence felt—
Oft discoursed on heavenly themes,
While religion's cheering beams
O'er our drooping spirits fell—
Sister, sister, fare-thee-well!

Not forever do we part,
Nor need distance chill the heart:
Yet, in yearn we may meet
At the well-known "mercy-seat!"—
Still be bound by friendship's spell—
Sister, sister, fare-thee-well!

E. C. S.

Cedar-Brook, August, 1837.

Young Men's Reading.

NO. III.

The following article shows conclusively the evils resulting to thousands of young men from beginning at the wrong end, or to speak more correctly, with the "chuckie," instead of the "drap parritch and milk" the morning."

BEGINNING AT THE WRONG END.—It is justly observed by a modern writer, in alluding to the general ignorance of mankind respecting the wonders of creation, and the manifold objects of instruction and delight with which the Almighty has surrounded him, that the "*neglect of small things* is the rock on which the great majority of the human race has split;" and the aphorism is equally applicable to the domestic worldly condition of very many individuals. Our readers must all, in the course of their lives, have known one or more persons, upon whose exertions for advancement in life an irremediable ban of mortification appears to have been laid, who with every advantage in their favour—natural ability, sober and industrious habits, advantageous situation, good connections, in short, *every* quality and opportunity by which people are generally supposed to raise themselves in the world—seem, nevertheless doomed to a life of unrelieved poverty, hardship, and discomfort. Of these people, it is charitably said by their friends and connexions, that "the world goes against them." They are represented as the victims of an unhappy destiny, against which it is in vain for them to thrive; as being, in short, specially excluded by providence from all the chance of worldly prosperity and success enjoyed by their fellow-creatures. Leaving out of view the somewhat heterodox nature of its doctrine as well as the pernicious and disheartening influence which the propounding of it must have on the minds of youth just preparing for the struggle of life, we will venture to say that nothing, generally speaking, can be more utterly hollow and fallacious than the conclusion here come to. That there are many really unfortunate people in the world, we are far from being to dispute; nay, if the evil did not outbalance the good feature of life, it would not be what the Almighty designed it—one of trial, disappointment, and suffering. But when men are driven back, or prevented from getting forward in the world by a long series of misfortune these are so evident and palpable as to be seen, understood, and sympathised with, by their fellow creatures. With regard to the individuals above spoken of, on the other hand—those whom the world is said to "go against," and whose lagging behind their fellows in the career of life is traced to no particular cause—we are convinced that in nine cases out of ten their unhappy destiny is attributable solely to some flaw or imperfection in their own conduct or character. In short, we have great faith in the aphorism of the poet in these matters, that

"We make ourselves our own distress,
We are ourselves our happiness."

This fatal bar to advancement in life consists sometimes in a natural imptitude for the business of it; but much more frequently from some mismanagement in the finance department—a mis. calculation of expenditures to the "ways and means:" and, in others, in general want of attention to those little matters of economy by which (to use a homely phrase) the two ends are made to meet.

We pointed out in a late number how imperceptibly, but fatally, the giving way to a habit of laying out small sums on unnecessary matters, eats up a man's means, and we daily see instances of families, who, with very limited incomes, by dint of sheer domestic management, not only make a more respectable figure out of doors, but appear even more comfortable and contented within than others with double or treble their income. *Economy however is* words *a* thousand arguments in what concerns the practical matters of life, we will narrate an anecdote illustrative of the present subject, which was lately brought under our observation, and for the truth of which we can with safty vouch.

In a certain burgh, which is needless to mention wonned a worthy couple who, by dint of perseverring industry, had realized a handsome competency literally out of nothing. Their family consisted of one son, whose proper settlement in a respectable way of doing, as they themselves had retired from their business, was their chief, their daily earthly concern; and as they had proved, in their own persons, both the misery of poverty and the blessing of independence, they thought they could do no better, respecting the future line of business in which they had themselves succeeded so well. In process of time, accordingly, Mr. Thomas (as we shall call him) installed his youthful heir in an excellent locality of the burgh, and a genteel and valuable stock of goods was therein placed, the well connected, and still better recommended through his father's influence, on the latter account, too, his credit stood high in the trading world. In short, no young man in his way of business could possibly start in fairer prospects of success. On his own part, nothing seemed wanting to fulfill the expectations entertained by his friends. He was a sober, industrious young man; regular and correct in his private habits, assiduous in attending to his business, and as his goods were both excellent and cheap, his customers every day increased, and every one thought he was rapidly and deservedly realizing a fortune. Guess the astonishment then, of all and sundry, when, in about a year and a half after his opening shop, Mr. Thomas, or rather his sire, found it prudent to close it again; and the friends of the parties learned, that the paternal funds were minus a good many hundred pounins by the speculation! Here was a puzer for the trading quidnuncs of the place! The matter was to them perfectly incomprehensible. It seemed like that which had hitherto been supposed an impossibility in nature—an effect without a cause. Mr. Thomas had been universally reckoned a perfect pattern of what a man ought to be who wished to thrive in the world. In fact he was held up to all the young men in the neighborhood as a model whereby to fashion their own conduct. Neither was he of an adventurous turn of mind, nor had he met with any serious losses in trade to account for his "misfortune." As there was no feasible way therefore of explaining the matter, the usual verdict was, of course, passed upon the occasion—that, in spite of Mr. Thomas's efforts and industry, "*the world had gone against him.*" He was the victim of ill luck, or, to speak out plainly the meaning of their word, he was one "doomed by Providence not to thrive in the world;" and all therefore, agreed in the propriety of his parents withdrawing him, as they did from the concerns of business to their little rural abode, as they stated that "doing nothing was still better than doing ill." Shortly after the event took place, a kind hearted lady, who had been a schoolfellow of Mrs. Thomas's, and who always continued ever since to set up, and had all along admired his exemplary conduct, had occasion to call at his parent's abode, when she took the opportunity of expressing the surprise and regret of herself and friends at what had happened.

"Deed, Mem," replied the sorrowing dame, "I'm sure we're as much obleeged to yer, sell's and other weel wishers, for your concern about Tam; but you see, the world just went against him, and we thocht it better to keep what we had left than risk the right of losing a."

As the visitor did not appear altogether satisfied with this explanation, and seemed desirous to learn in what way the world had gone against him, the other continued,

"Ye see, Mem, the guid man and me began the world thegither, we were just as bare as we was could be—hardly as expence to rub against anither, and na a friend to gie us a helping hand. So, Mem, we just pulled our way a-living to our circumstances, and contented ourselves wi' sma' things in meat and milk if there was ony thing ring and a potato or ten, to our dinner, and our parritch at night again. By and by, as we began to mak a little, we had some guide broth and meat at dinner time, and at the last a wee, wee cutlet baith for the guidman and the guidwife, and the bairns at ane's leg or the ither's elbow, and oft, Mem, before ever we had the cutlets ourselves, we were just as pleased to see them comfortably enjoying about the fire, as if we had eaten them ourselves."

I now heard of young men, placed in an advantageous situation for getting forward in the world, but who, nevertheless, and without any apparent cause, for their bad success, are unable to get their head above water," but I am apt to suspect that they have "*begun at the chuckie.*"

I am often induced, when I see an apprentice boy, *who gets* $3, or $4 a week, to board and clothe himself with, attending parties and balls, with a dandy coat and gold chain, or dashing dress pantaloons, to conclude that he has commenced with the "chuckie," and cannot but believe that unless he steers his barks, he will yet come to the "*drap parritch and milk.*"

I am indeed often pained to see how large a portion of the world begin with the "chuckie."

And when I see a young man, yet an apprentice, increasing his expenses by getting married, I put him down as doomed, him and the innocent object of his imprudence to "a drap parritch and milk in the morning."

AMUSING.

Fit Dog to be Killed—

Here Jonathan pointed to a tall, gaunt, elderly man, all dressed in a long tailed greasy gray mustachoes! *Myself*—a tall, resembling a mattress personage, of the body and a thick pair of long hair whiskers, firmly tied with leathern shoestring at the chin.

"*Is he a fit friend?*" we inquired.

"Why, he's a Squire Parkins, a lawyer from Albany—but I guess, between you and me, he's no lawyer to me, for I never employ him. I rather think he's about something a little stronger than cold water this morning. But he looks out for No. 1—as the saying is—he wants his *fee as much as Doctor Amos.* I *'spose you know* of him; Ban's you?".

"I have never."

"Well, then, I'll tell you. One day I met the doctor over at Samkin's store buying groceries. It was awful cold. It was so cold that the smoke froze in the chimnies. I felt a little boozy, and my lung looked somewhat *furry*; so says I Doctor this is tarnel rawish and cold; and says he, 'yes,' and says I, 'my head feels rather disagreeable and acnish like; what do you think I'd better do?' Says he, 'friend S——, the best thing you can do is to go straight home, soak your feet, and take a sweat, cause if you don't you might have a fever.' Says I, 'Doctor, I was just thinking a sweat would do me good, and now I guess I'll try it.' So home I went, and drinked a bowl full of tanseytea, and if I did'nt sweat like a beaver it's no matter. The next morning my head was as clear as a bell, and I was all well again.

"Well, a day or two afterwards I met the Doctor, and says he, 'neighbor S——, I've got a small bill again you.' I looked at him and said I, 'Bill?'—and said he, 'yes a bill of advice, you know at Samkin's store the other day.' 'What do you think doctor had charged me? why one dollar for telling me to go home and take a sweat. 'Well Doctor,' says I, because I didn't want to be small, you know, its all right, and I'll *bear it in mind.*' *Well, a few days arter, the* doctor was passing by my door in his chaise, and somehow or other one of the wheels got a leetle loose; so says I, 'Doctor, I guess if you don't drive that wheel pin in an inch, the wheel might come off,' says he, 'I thank you,' and so he drives in the pin. 'Well,' says he in the house a week after, 'I charge you just seven and six.' 'Well, says he, 'the difference atween your bill and mine is twenty-five cents.' 'Yes,' says I, 'that is all you owe me.' 'Well,' says he, '*I'll bear it in mind.*;' But the Doctor is as tight as a candlemould, and I guess he's able to *bear it in mind.*"

Sam Slick's estimate of marriage.—They say marrying was fun—pretty fun, to be sure. When I was a single man the world wagged along *well enough. It was like an omnibus. I was a* passenger, paid my fare, and had'nt nothing more to do but to hand in a penny when a new one came on for any thing. S'posing the omnibus got upset —well, I walk off, and leave the man to pick up the pieces. But then, I take a wife, and be hanged to me. It's well for a while; but afterwards it's plaguy like owning an upset omnibus. What did I get by it? How much fun? Why, a jawing old woman and three squallers. Mighty different from courting. Instead of 'Yes my duck,' 'No my dear,' 'As you please honey,' and 'When you like, love,' like what it is in courting times, it's a rig'lar row. Sour looks and cold potatoes, children and table cloths badly off for soup always darning and mending and nothing ever darned or mended. If it was'nt that I am particularly sober, I'd be inclined to drink. My house aint my own—my money an't my own—I belong to forty people besides myself, an old woman and three children, a partnership concern, and so many has got their fingers in the till that I must bust up—I'll break, and sign over the stock in trade to you.

Going the whole hog for the vegetablists.—At a Temperance meeting at Lancashire, (England,) a Mr. Greenbank recently made the following judicious narrative: "It is customary in America," said he "to wear buckskin boots and shoes in the summer, and very nice cool things they are, like other people, I were thought to me try t'rara to England, being a poor man, I could not afford to throw them away, but I wore them occasionally in summer. One day I was passing the head inn in the town of Darlington, with my buckskin boots on, when a dandy London traveller, who was standing in the gateway, called out to the porter, 'Holloa, holla! tell me who that man is with the yellow boots!' 'Oh!' said the porter, 'that is Greenbank, the tee-totaller;' he's such a tee-totaal chap, that he won't have his boots blacked, because there's beer in the blacking!"

An Irish physician, who had resided for many years in Jamaica, on his return home being asked by a lady "if the people did not die there?" replied, "faith, madam, if you will inform me of the place where the people don't die, I'll go and end my days there."

Choice of a Wife.—A young man received to wed, asked the philosopher Aristippus, what kind of a woman he should choose for a wife. "Indeed I cannot advise you," said the cynic. "If she is beautiful she will deceive you—if she is illfavored, she will displease you—if she is poor, she will sell you—and if she is rich she will domineer over you. Indeed, my young friend, you must be your own counsellor in this matter."

Words make up ten enormous volume deeds do con-

Moral and Religious.

To a young infidel who was ridiculing Christianity because of the misconduct of its professors, the late Dr. Mason said: "Did you ever know an uproar to be made because an infidel went astray from the path of morality?" The infidel admitted that he had not. "Then don't you see, (was the Doctor) that by expecting the professors of Christianity to be holy, you admit it to be a holy religion and thus pay it the highest compliment in your power?" The scoffer was silent.

THE REV. ROWLAND HILL.—The following anecdote respecting this eminent divine was related *to us the other day by a gentleman from London*, who was present at the time

Observing that cobblers were notoriously backward in attending church, Mr. Hill on one occasion gave a notice to his congregation that he would show them the quickest way to make a shoe. As was expected when Sunday came all the pews and aisles of the church were crowded with shoemakers, from every part of London who had come—many for the first time in their lives—to learn a thing of so much importance to the craft. Having attained his end by addressing a most heart-stirring sermon, Mr. Hill taking a boot by the top and leaning over the top of the pulpit, cut the leg from the foot, and holding the shoe up to the congregation, pronounced the benediction.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—The best of all prayers is undoubtedly that which is commonly styled the Lord's Prayer. It was composed not by man—not by the church—but by the incarnate word himself; nothing consequently, could be more excellent. It is adapted to every capacity, it is simple, it is sublime, it is short, it is inexhaustible. In it we pray to the father of all mankind —we address him with the familiar affection of children; we acknowledge him to be in heaven, the Lord of all things, we sanctify his name; we glorify and submit to his holy will; ask for the necessaries of soul and body; implore the forgiveness of sin; pardon all who have injured us; and beg to be delivered from the worst of evils, the loss of the grace of God.

NECESSITY OF PRAYER.—It is a great and indispensible obligation for all men to pray. The virtuous must invoke the means of holiness, and ardour, by prayer, the grace of perseverance. The sinner must implore by prayer, the pardon of his offended Maker. The young must send up their prayer that they may escape the seductions of the world, and remain unsullied in the midst of crime, and *firm* in the midst of temptation. The old must sigh to Heaven for pardon for the sins committed in the days of youth, that their path to the grave may be smoothed, and their death may be peaceful and happy.

THE INSTABILITY OF LIFE.—That life is uncertain, and death unavoidable, is a maxim which though all admit to be true, all seem willing to forget. It is a maxim which has been so often reiterated, that none can be ignorant of it; and if any were disposed to disregard it the perpetual occurrence of its fulfilment might be sufficient for its establishment as an eternal truth. Granting, then, that it is true is it not matter of such consequence as to demand our most serious attention? Can any one bestow on it even the slightest consideration, without feeling its importance, without perceiving that, regarding it merely as related to a complete removal from this world, and all its concerns, independently of the reward or punishment which is to follow, it is a point of the utmost importance? Can any one reflect, as on a matter of no concern, on the being separated from all those whom he loves, and by whom he is loved? Can he disregard the tears which will be shed, and the sighs which will burst from the bosoms of those whom filial or fraternal affection have bound to him? Can he think unmoved, that he will no more augment their joy or soothe their grief? that whatever danger may threaten, he can no longer lend his assistance to avert it? and that whatever may unite to make them happy will be rendered productive to a reflection that he is not a sharer in them? He who can think on these reflections, is more or less than man. Yet these are the consequences of that event, the occurrence of which to every one is certain, and the period at which it shall take place is unknown. Can it be denied, then, that this is a matter demanding our most serious attention? But the departure from the world, however affection or friendship may endear it to us, must ever be considered, by the religious, as a cause of joy, since it removes them from regions of darkness and sin, to realms of light and of purity. Surely, then, he who wishes to make even his death contribute to the happiness of those whom he loved while living, will so conduct himself in this life, as to leave no serious doubtings on their minds, with respect to his welfare in the life eternal. He will act so, that at the end he may look back with tranquility, and forward with rapture; without regret for the past, or fear for the future. But the dispositions of mind necessary for the attainment of a life, productive of this desirable conclusion, cannot be acquired except by a frequent and serious consideration, and a firm conviction of the truth of the above maxim; since, without such conviction, the highest motive to virtue would be wanting. It is then, not only the duty but the interest of every one to reflect in a manner suitable to the importance of the subject, on the uncertainty of our present life, and on the consequent necessity of being prepared for the change which we know must take place, at some period, how near or how remote we are, by an all-wise Providence, kept ignorant. Nor can the wisdom which dictates this conclusion be impeached. Were the time at which our reflections should commence known to us, its remoteness, if distant, would tend indu-

lent security; or its suddenness, if near, occasion terrors, which would prevent preparation for it.

Extracts from Foreign Journals.

FROM PARIS.—Fearful disasters occurred in the Champ de Mars at Paris, at the military fete and sham fight given there in honor of the nuptials of the Duke of Orleans. This calamity will recall forcibly the fatal occurrence at the wedding of Marie Antoinette, by the giving way of the scaffolding in the place Louis Quinze.

Some 300,000 spectators were assembled in the Champ de Mars to witness this military spectacle. The Champ de Mars is a vast enclosure, surrounded by a ditch, the entrance to which is only through large iron gateways. The centre is a low open plane, rising from which the ground has a gradual and gentle slope, until it attains the level of the surrounding streets. The open space is without trees, the slope and elevation are shaded with very fine ones. On the slope and elevation, and among the trees were collected 300,000 persons while the troop manœuvered below, and went through a sham fight. During this, some of the rockets and fiber fire works, taking a wrong direction, wounded some of the spectators, and in one part of the field seven men fell from a tree and were killed on the spot.—It was not however, till the breaking up of the spectacle about 10 1-2 o'clock that the main catastrophe ensued. The crowd anxious to disperse, rushed to the gates. At first the exit was easy and regular, but soon as the mass from behind pressed impatiently on, the jam was terrific—alarm seized upon the crowd—men, women, and children, uttering fearful cries, were trampled under foot—and for more than a quarter of an hour, especially at the gate of the Military School, this horible scene was continued, and the crowd finally got out only by passing over the bodies of the dead and wounded.

Twenty-four persons, 12 men and 12 women, were killed on the spot, two women were carried home expired almost instantly, and there were more then 160 wounded! of whom forty were seriously. It is feared that in addition to this list others of the lowest rank of the enclosure and in passing out at the bridge of Jena, may have been precipitated into the Seine, as there has been many inquiries for persons missing, who are neither among the wounded nor the dead.

The worst part, as to character, remains yet to be told. We translate literally:

"In the midst of this scene of desolation there were men who seemed to take a furious delight in augmenting the tumult; they snatched their jewels and ornaments from the women, tore off their cloths and perpetrated the grossest insults upon them. Women were seen laying on the earth bleeding and senseless upon whom these wretches were still wreaking their enormities."

Censure is cast upon the police for not having so disposed their forces as to prevent the possibility of such a press upon the gates, and especially for having omitted the usual expedient on such occasions of throwing flying bridges over the ditch surrounding the enclosure, as to multiply the outlets.

When next morning, these occurrences were made known to the royal family, the King immediately countermanded the great fete at the Hotel de Ville, which the city of Paris was to give that evening, and notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of the Municipality that he would consent to the fete going on, lest rumors more unfavorable than the truth should be propagated in the provinces, the King was inexorable, and the Duke of Orleans himself went to the Hotel de Ville, to assure the municipality that the royal family could not, in the presence of such a calamity, even seem to partake of public rejoicing, the fete was accordingly postponed until the 19 June.

Prophesies.—For the especial gratification of the lovers of the marvellous we copy the following from a work printed nearly a century since—in the French language, and written by Joseph Molt. It is a book of prophecies, which were made in 1696—under the head of "General predictions for the present year 1837," the astrologer says: "the summer will be windy, with much rain. There will be a bundant vintages, but the wines will be of inferior quality." He continues; "at the beginning of spring corn will be dear, and be in demand until harvest, when the price will fall; for the new grain will be of good quality, although it will be difficult to gather it, in consequence of frequent rains." *Particular Predictions.*—"A great prince will be born." There will be a change of ministry at a great court; and in a large city there will be popular emotions."—*N. Y. Eve.*

England and Hanover Divorced.—By the death of William IV. the Hanoverian possessions are separated from the British crown—the Duke of Cumberland (the oldest survivor of the sons of George III.) becoming, by this event, King of Hanover, by the effect of a law, which prevails in that Government, though not in the British, and which excludes female heritage of dominion. This separation will be no loss to Britain, the Government of Hanover having always been to that nation a burden, which the British people, of all classes and all parties, will be glad to have got rid of.

Political Government.—It is somewhat singular that at this moment a young lady is at the head of each of the three governments of Great Britain, Spain and Portugal.

Emigrants.—The Liverpool Mail states, that the number of emigrants to New York is 10,000 per month. The expense of passage is £5 each, making £600,000 annually,—about two-thirds of which goes to American ship owners, which are preferred for speed.

Somebody asked the Baron Rothschild to take opinion. "No," said the Baron, "I never eat wenshans; I don't think it is so coot ash mutton." "Oh," said the Baron's friend, "I wonder at your saying so; if venison is not better than mutton, why does venison cost so much more?"

"Vy?" replied the Baron, "I vil tell you vy, ve dish varld-de people always preferah vat is *deer* to vat is *sheep*."

The Cincinnati Whig of July 24 says Green corn had been in that market for the last twelve days, and that it had become so plentiful as to sell at a shilling a dozen.

Elizabethtown.—Wharfing.—The enterprising inhabitants of this town, are determined not to be outdone by their neighbors at Newark. A meeting was held at Sanderson's Hotel, by citizens friendly to the organization of a Whaling Company; and sufficient subscribed for at least one Whaler.

Operations have been commenced on the Housatonic Rail Road, which is to run from Bridgeport, Conn. to Stockbridge, Mass. where it will connect with the Western Rail Road, running from Albany to Boston.

William Earl of Danbury, Ct. committed suicide on the 22nd ult. Aged 69.

Another Warning.—We learn by a letter from Bowdoin, that on Sunday, the 17th July, the bodies of two sons of a Mr. Towne, were found in a mill pond in that place—their ages were 10 and 12 years. We infer from the letter of our correspondent that the boys went in to bathe.—*Portland Argus.*

Another New State.—It is pretty well ascertained that Florida, notwithstanding the detriment done her by the ruthless war waged within her border, is about to take steps to become a full member of our confederacy. Her population is understood to be sufficient to entitle her to that privilege; and although a convention has not yet been called, there is not a doubt but that early provision will be made for that purpose.

A Dutchman, the other day, bid an extraordinary price for an alarm clock, and gave as a reason that he "dot ash he loved to rise early, he had nothing to do put bull de string, an' he could awake himself."

SPECIE.—The ship Wetmore, which arrived from St. Thomas, brought $60,000, in specie.

The schooners Ring Leader and Levin Jones, arrived at New Orleans from Tampico, on June 20th, with $187,000 in specie.

By intelligence from Tampico, *received at N. Orleans*, we learn that the immense *conducta*, so long spoken of amounting to two millions of dollars, or something between two and three hundred mule loads of silver, was expected to arrive there (Tampico) on the 14th July. It is said a large proportion of this immense amount is destined for New Orleans.

Large quantities of specie are constantly arriving in New Orleans from the South American cities. It sell in one day from 4½ per cent. premium to 9 1-2. In this city we believe it can be had for a premium of 6 per cent.—*Examiner.*

The demand for bills of Exchange on London is diminishing; the large amount of cotton goods purchased has in some effect, besides the debt is constantly diminishing, with no orders giving out for goods.—*Ib.*

We have been assured on the best authority, that in a single township of Otsy, in Berks county, remote from the seat of justice, and the murmen of active business, there is $200,000 in gold and silver. This is by no means a solitary instance of the abundance of specie now in the country.—*Key Stone.*

The influx of specie, foreign and domestic, has been lately very large, and notwithstanding exports, our city has on the whole, been gaining, as appears from the decreasing rates of premium. From Canada alone it is supposed our receipts have been about half a million.—*N. Y. Times.*

The following elegant extract is taken from an Oration delivered at Rahway, on the 4th of July last, by C. H. Edgar, Esq.:

We pass to the close of this memorable era. The deep toned bell of the sanctuary had tolled the solemn hour of midnight, and the streets of Philadelphia were silent. The inhabitants were enjoying the hours of quiet, while the battle had been raging at Yorktown. Nothing could be heard but the measured tread of the watchman as he paced his round. What breaks the silence of that hour? 'Tis the voice! and Cornwallis has surrendered!" Up rose a thousand windows, and the anxious inquiry might be heard from as many, "What, a that watchman?" "Twelve o'clock and Cornwallis has surrendered!" This joyful news was shouted through the city; it echoed through the land. "Tis done: the long agony is over; Cornwallis has surrendered, and America is free. Light breaks in upon darkness, midnight bursts into noon. America may date her unsuspected nationality from the surrender, not the defeat of the power that disputed it. She is the Defender of herself. This has ever been, this should ever be her character: as it so emphatically is of the nation, so let it be individually of the people.

We take the following from the Examiner, a New-York daily paper, supposing that it would be interesting to our readers, as affording a view of a large class in our country.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO?—There is much speculation in the newspapers of the day, about what Congress does or does not intend to do. I think there is *light* enough to read their work. Congress will quest; the more voluble of its members will make long speeches; useless excitement will be produced over the whole country; some adjustment of the treasury affairs will at length be adopted; and finally, both houses will dispense. This will be the upshot of the whole affair. There may be a feeble, cowardly proposition made for a new national bank, by some old "republican,"—not by a whig, thank heaven, we are promised *so much*—but it will end in smoke. Of this, however, we feel well assured that if any thing be done by Congress touching the condition of our mercantile affairs; if any measure shall be adopted with a view of *relieving the country*, as the cant goes, it will certainly do more harm than good. We are now gradually and safely, we may add rapidly passing through the consequences of former excessive speculations by the sure and only healthful operation of the *vis mediatrix naturæ*, as physicians would call it, of the body politic;—No pills or nostrums can or have they other effect than to interfere with and retard recovery. All that can be usefully accomplished by Congress at the coming session is to oblige the banks to pay up the public monies as the last cent of their notes is and to stay the operation of the suspension ruinous law. Those done, the members will much oblige the public generally, by closing for a little while their great temple of Janus.

Death of Squire the brigand.—The New Orleans Picayune of July 19th, says, that "Squire, the outlaw, or rather outlawed scoundrel, was yesterday killed by a Spaniard in the swamps near the Bayou road. It will be remembered by all the citizens, that Squire was the negro who has so long prowled about the marshes in the rear of the city, a terror to the community, and for whose head a reward of $250 was offered some years ago." This fellow has been the scourge of that city for many years, eluding the officers of justice, and defying parties of the inhabitants with a skill and ability scarcely worthy a better cause. Many years since he had his right arm shot off; he is said, notwithstanding this deprivation, to have been an excellent marksman, with just the use of his left arm. Inured by hard ship and exposure to the climate, he has subsisted in the woods, and carried on, until this time, his deeds of robbery and murder with the most perfect impunity—the marshes surrounding the city being almost impenetrable to our citizens.

This desperado has for long time ruled as the "Brigand of the Swamp." A supposition has always found believers, that there was an encampment of outlaw negroes near the city, and that Squire was their leader. He has done much mischief in the way of decoying slaves to his camp and in committing depredations upon the premises of those who live on the outskirts of the city. His distruction is hailed by old and young as a benefit to society.

A Spaniard has at length rid the world of this outlaw, by knocking down and beating his brains out with a kind of crow bar, which he held in his hand for the purpose of fastening his fish boat. Squire had stole upon him unawares, and endeavored to shoot him, but his gun missed fire, and the Spaniard felled him to the earth and killed him with the bar in his hand. The conqueror came into the city and reported what he had done, when a guard was sent out and the body of Squire was hauled into the city, and exhibited on the public square. The reward of $250 was paid to the Spaniard by the Mayor.

The Hon. Henry R. Storrs, for several years a distinguished member of Congress for New-York died suddenly at New Haven, a few days since, of an affection of the heart, in the 52d year of his age. Mr. S. resided in the city of New-York—was amongst the very ablest of the able bar of that city—and also held a high literary rank.

When a young chap steals a kiss from a Alabama girl, she says, "I reckon it is my time now," and gives him a box on the ear that he don't forget in a week.—*Irwinton Herald.*

When a clever fellow steals a kiss from a Louisiana girl she smiles, blushes deeply, and says—nothing. We think our girls have more taste and sense than those of down east and Alabama. When a man is smart enough to steal the divine luxury from them, they are perfectly satisfied. —*Picayune.*

When a female is here saluted with a buss, she puts on her bonnet and shawl and answereth thus "I am astonished at thy assurance, Jedediah; for this indignity, I will sew the up."—*Lynn Record.*

The ladies in this village receive a salute with Christian meekness. They follow the scripture rule—when smitten on the *one* cheek they turn the *other also.*—*Bungtown Chronicle.*

As for the New Yorkers they go on the regular *spoil of victory* principle. A man must fight for a kiss as if for *bare life*—head drops, sleeves, &c. not taken into account. But if he takes the citadel, he can then enjoy the spoils to his heart's content: because the girls never give up until all their strength is gone.—*Com. Adv.*

The Bangor Whig tells a good story of a man who was taken with the Western fever. He stopped at a town consisting of some five hundred inhabitants, which had been settled about five years. On looking about the town he counted sixteen hundred graves. He returned home, and has not had the western fever since.

The brig Rising States, owned by a company of colored men in this town, commanded by Captain Cuff, sailed from this port about a week ago. She is owned, fitted out, commanded, and manned by men of color,—and the very idea of it no doubt was an example worth following. Generally, for two or three days previous to going to sea, our vessels are anchored *off* in the stream, and the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting the men on board—some are intoxicated, some are hid away —and others are brought down from the jail by the sheriff and carried on board the ship. Masters and owners are certainly troubled in this way. But such was not the case with the Rising States. The hour for sailing arrived, and every man went punctually and soberly on board of the brig as she lay at the wharf. The pilot stepped on to the deck—the canvas was spread—and the old weather-beaten pilot says that he never heard so little noise—or saw so temperate and obedient crew on board of any vessel that he ever carried out to sea.—*New Bedford Gaz.*

Ester D. Vroom, Esq. we learn from the Somerset Messenger, has returned from his visit to the Choctaw Indians, without the hope for benefit to his health.

Mr. George B. Davis was thrown from a chaise in Boston on Monday week, and died in consequence of the injuries he then received about Tuesday noon. A few hours after his death, his family received a letter from England, announcing a remittance of £4000 sterling, which Mr. D. had been expecting for three years.

Murder.—John Satterlee of Phillipstown, Putnam county, deliberately shot his wife on Saturday, the 29th ult, and then reloaded and shot again to make all sure. He then drew the body to a swamp where he secreted it, and went about among his neighbors enquiring for his wife—stating that she had gone away, and he knew not where she was. He is under arrest for the murder.

The news from England, says the N. Y. Times, has infused new spirit into every bosom, and the universal cry of our business men is "onward." Every thing in the money market looks favorable and our products are again advancing in price abroad. The new harvest will soon come in, and its abundance enable the country not only to pay off the debt it owes, but to have a large surplus. Let no person despair, there is no cause for it.

The Rev. Mr. Maffit of the Methodist church, is attracting crowded audiences, at Lexington, Kentucky.

Several sharks have been seen within a few days in the East River. One was harpooned off Fulton Ferry, nine feet long, and weighing 700 pounds. It had three rows of tremendous teeth in each jaw, and a mouth of sufficient capacity to take in half the body of a good sized boy at a single snap.

Contraction of the Currency.—The Journal of Commerce says that within the last 6 or 9 months the paper currency has been reduced Fifty millions, and the metallic currency, Twenty-five millions. For although nearly an equal sum has been extracted from the banks, it has not gone into circulation. It has gone into the secret places of mammon. It is hoarded.

No wonder, continues the Journal, that the subtraction of $75,000,000 from the circulating medium, should make money scarce. The whole remaining circulation throughout the country, including both paper and specie, does not probably exceed $100,000,000.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We have two many idlers among us. The non-producing class is too numerous. The hive is two full of drones. All set but few work. Our young men are growing up Lawyers, Physicians, Divines, Gentlemen, or "Loafers!" These classes, the two last excepted, are all useful, when limited in number. But the learned professions are gorged. Thousands have been withdrawn from the pursuit of Agriculture, where they might support themselves, and at the same time furnish the means of support for others to make briefless Lawyers, poor physicians, and worse clergymen.

This misapplication of time—this misconception of appropriate employment—this abandonment of the highest calling—this desertion of the soil, is what produces scarcity and want. The earth is the depository of all wealth. Those who apply themselves diligently to its cultivation, will find abundant and exhaustless treasures.

From the Union Friend of May.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER passed through the city, on Tuesday of last week, and addressed the citizens at Steuben Square in a speech of about an hour's length upon the currency, the national bank, the present distresses, &c. &c. The whigs, we presume, assented to all the positions he assumed, while the Van Burenites probably saw nothing in it but rank heresy. The locofoco or equal rights party, we should think, would retain about one half of his crowd; and the other half in a way. They could not but have been gratified with the striking picture drawn by Mr. Webster of the evils of excessive paper money issued by the state chartered banks, though they would hardly agree in the proposed remedy of creating one big fish to eat up all the little ones, notwithstanding the regulation of the currency might properly devolve on the general government in some form. It was thought by some who have him since made a better argument for a national bank as a check to the paper money system now existing, than he did for the paper money now existing itself. His chief objection to a metallic currency appeard to be the depression of prices and the pecuniary distresses incidental to the process of getting into the system. Yet he virtually admitted that a case might occur in which it would be wise and patriotic to make the sacrifice. Rather than submit to such a treasury banking establishment as he thought might be proposed by a portion of his political opponents, and which would increase the power of the national executive, Mr. Webster, if we rightly understood him was willing to let the currency remain deranged and submit to the pecuniary distress, rather than give up the liberties of the nation. Some people apprehend the same danger and reason in the same way in respect to *any* national bank. But party politics are not our vocation, and we give no opinion ourselves on these mooted points. We may be permitted to say, however, and it is precisely in our province to say it, that the speech of Mr. Webster, in our judgment *did not begin* to go into the chief and primary cause of the present distress. The spirit of speculation—the rage for amassing wealth—the neglect of cultivating the extravagance of expenditure—the distillation of bread stuffs into liquid poison—the imprudent extension of credits to that half of the republic who live upon a system of plunder. These are the topics that require a discussion from the penetrating mind of Daniel Webster, in answering the call of the Mayor for *information* and *advice*, in respect to the cause and remedies of our present pecuniary distress. But this is not a task for a politician who wishes for the suffrages of the people. Our statesmen, of all parties, know their vocation better than to remove the vices that are ripening the nation for destruction. But why blame the statesmen? What are they but the elevated weathervanes of the people? The thermometers that rise and fall in obedience to the atmosphere that surrounds them? What more should be expected of them!

It is averred that Bennett of the New York Herald, gets pay for his abuse of the New Jersey Pilots. Very likely—in Havana, assassins have been hired for a crown, to commit murder—pray, why should not Bennett *kill* character for two and sixpence?—*Rahway Herald.*

Charles Davis, Esq. of Scioto, Ohio, was gored on the 15th ult. by one of his English bulls, so as to cause his death.

A Profitable return.—The Genessee Register states that Capt. Phelps of Leicester, for a single load of wheat drawn by our pair of horses, which was marketed in Mount Morris last week, received $129 42! Our farmers must feel the pressure!—*Somer. Mess.*

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1837.

As will be seen by a reference to the advertisement, *The New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company* have materially altered their times of starting the cars, and have also reduced the fare.

It is stated that the Yellow Fever has appeared in New Orleans, though one of the extracts contradicts it.

THE TIMES.—There seems to be every indication of a return to somewhat more favorable times, and confidence among business men is not so scarce an article as it was some weeks since. Our foreign debt, incurred by the large importations of the past year, which many suppose was a great cause of our embarrassments, is rapidly diminishing. Since the suspension of specie payments by our banks, about six millions of dollars, in gold and silver, has been shipped to England, of which near a million was shipped by the packet of the 1st inst.—besides, large amounts of cotton, tobacco, and other staple commodities have been sent, all of which tend to diminish the debt. Specie is also coming into the country about as fast as it goes away, so that the premium, eight per cent. does not advance.

But few returns are yet received from the Mississippi election. Columbus, which at the Presidential election gave a majority of 9 for Van Buren, has now given a Whig majority of 7. In one town heard from, the Whigs have gained 100 votes. At the Presidential election, Mr. Van Buren's majority in the whole state, was only 291. As we said last week, we can still say, thus far it looks favorable for the Whigs.

THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST, on the last of July, changed both its proprietors and editor.—It will henceforth be conducted by Presbyterians, it having heretofore been of the Congregational order. Further than this, there will be no change in the principles of the paper, or the manner of enforcing them. Rev. N. E. Johnson, pastor of the Third Free Church in New York, is the editor, in the place of Mr. Leavitt, and the proprietorship is transferred from S. W. Benedict & Co. to Coolidge & Lambert. We hope and expect that the Evangelist will still continue to be, what it has ever been, one of the very best religious papers in our land. Were we not pretty sure of Mr. Leavitt's again soon entering the editorial office, we should extremely regret to part with him.

We mentioned in our last, under the Postscript head, that four fires had taken place in New Haven, within two days. They were the work of incendiaries, and were all extinguished before doing much damage. They have, however, at last succeeded in causing the most destructive fire that has occurred there for seventeen years. It commenced about 8 o'clock, on Wednesday evening of last week, near the corner of Orange and Chapel streets. In that vicinity, but mostly in Orange street, between twenty and thirty buildings were destroyed, many of which were of brick.

The goods were mostly saved, but in a damaged state.

There were also two or three incendiary fires on Saturday and Sunday night last, in consequence of which the watch has been temporarily increased. The Mayor has offered a reward of $100 for the detection of the incendiaries.

With pleasure, we give place to the following remarks, approbatory of our village, and one of its inhabitants, which we take from the *Newark Daily Advertiser*. We make no comment, otherwise than that the remarks of that paper are much more to be relied on, than those of the majority of newspapers.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. *Ezra Fairchild*, long and advantageously known as the principal of a popular and valuable boarding school at Madham, has removed into this county, having purchased the Plainfield Seminary, where he intends to open a Select School for boys. Mr. F. has earned a high reputation as a teacher of youth, and we can confidently commend his new enterprise to the attention of parents and guardians who may wish to place their children from home in a school where they will be throughly instructed and well trained under a judicious paternal government. Plainfield is among the most pleasant villages in the State.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—We learn by the Newark Daily, of Thursday last, that two men were killed in that city on the day before, by a rail road car going off the track. The accident happened on the return of a pleasure excursion to Milville, on the Morris and Essex Rail Road, which is just completed for that distance, and occurred just before the cars stopped in Newark. Mr. Robert N. Ward, of the firm of J. Ward & Co., Patent Leather Manufacturers, was killed instantly. He was only 27 years old, and has left a wife and three children.

The other was Mr. Ezra Crane, a respectable farmer of Orange, who lived about an hour after the accident. There were several other injured persons in the cars, who escaped unhurt—the death

of those two having been consigned by their jumping off the car, which ran over them.

With much regret we copy the following from the Woodbury Constitution of Wednesday of last week. The person implicated was the editor and proprietor of the Village Herald, a very respectable democratic paper, published in Woodbury, which, since his elopement is offered for sale, to a man professing democratic principles. He was "understood" to be a Postmaster, a Post Master, and Clerk of the County, and that he should thus, in an hour of temptation, throw away all these great advantages, and equal himself with criminals, is perfectly unaccountable. Verily, there is no profit in wickedness.

On Monday last our town was thrown into great excitement in consequence of the discovery of the circulation of counterfeit bills on the Philadelphia Loan company, and the Spring Garden Corporation, which, upon inquiry, were proved to have been printed by Mr. Isaacs Sailer, of this town, and in connexion with the signatures with the hand writing of Mr. Sailer, bore so strong a resemblance that it was pronounced to be by one and the same individual. Mr. Sailer, had left town early in the morning for May's Landing, whither he had gone to attend the opening of the Court in the new county of Atlantic. On the report coming to the knowledge of his friends, he was immediately sent for in order to clear himself of the charge. He arrived here early Tuesday morning, and produced a letter in proof of his innocence, purporting to be from one J. Cameron, of Philadelphia, authorizing him to print certain bills. This, however was unsatisfactory. Those put in circulation were of the denomination of $2, on the Spring Garden Corporation, and $3 on the Philadelphia Loan Company, though not resembling those issued by the corporations in appearance. Mr. Sailer acknowledged the printing, but denied having signed any of them. The filling up of the bills, however, so closely resembled his handwriting, together with the circumstance of his having been discovered printing them on Sunday, and the fact that he paid them out on Monday morning following, were proofs strongly corroborative of his guilt in this particular also. But still it was not deemed sufficiently positive and complete by those in possession of the facts to induce them to arrest him. His position and standing in society seemed to give assurance that there was a mistake in the matter, and the circumstance in itself was so astounding that none thought proper to take cognizance of the crime.

No measures were taken through the day for his apprehension, and on Wednesday morning, in company with a little son, he left the place on a visit to Salem, which time he has not since been publicly seen in the town.

So unaccountable an instance of fatuity has never before come to our knowledge. Mr. Sailer was in unembarrassed circumstances, and had but lately been appointed to the lucrative office of Clerk of the County: he held the office of Postmaster, and was editor and proprietor of the Village Herald of this town. All gave him a character and standing in society commanding and influential; and though yet young, he appeared to repose on the lap of fortune. Now all is lost. By this departure from the strict line of duty pointed out by correct principle, he has brought ruin and disgrace upon himself, and a most amiable and loving wife and family of children are made to feel the misery which is only attendant on a course of crime.

Our old acquaintance, Dr. A. C. Dayton, has been lecturing the past week at Rahway, on Phrenology, on which subject he enlightened the citizens of this place, a few weeks since, as will be recollected. He deserves success, which we hope he will receive wherever he may chance to lecture. Of his lectures in Rahway, the Herald thus speaks:

PHRENOLOGY.—The science, which is fast gaining ground in various parts of our enlightened country, we regret to say, has not received that countenance here, which it is especially entitled to. Dr. A. C. Dayton, a phrenologist of talent and ability, has been lecturing among us the past week, and gives the concluding lecture of his course this evening. Those who have attended his lectures, agree in opinion, that no lecturer, no matter on what subject, has given more satisfaction, than this phrenologist; and we repeat our regret, that his entertaining and instructive lectures have not been more generally attended. Those who have not, will find themselves of the opportunity of visiting Athenian Academy, during the course, should not fail of going this evening.

The Convention of Business men met in Philadelphia last week, agreeably to appointment, composed of a very respectable number from several states, and of all parties—some radicals, some conservatives, and some middle men. Wm. Halsey, of Newark was chosen moderator, and D. McKim, of Philadelphia was chosen secretary. It was first resolved that the Convention disclaim all party views and purposes. At the last news, they were debating on the following resolution:

Resolved, That a well regulated, and a well guarded system of Bank credits, is a peculiar characteristic of a free people, and essential to their prosperity.

This resolution will bring before the convention, the whole banking system, and it is said to have been discussed thus far with much talent.

The Isle of Wight, on the southern coast of England, raises grain enough in one year, to support the inhabitants seven years. What a reproach is this to our whole nation!

Maria Monk has at length confessed that the whole of her tales of the Montreal Nunnaries is false, but it seems that some of the publishers of her book believed it to be true.

On account of our absence for a part of the past week, and ill-health for another part, we hope we shall be excused for the many typographical errors in this number, and for the small amount of editorial matter.

The Trinity Church steeple in New York, was struck with lightning on Thursday last, for the third time this season. But little damage done.

George W. Lewis of New Haven, aged 23 years, was drowned in attempting to swim across Mill River, near New Haven.

The following, by Col. Jessup, was given at a late entertainment at Flatbush, N. Y.

The Times.—They require more sowing, more hoeing, more mowing, less importing, more exporting, less presumption, more gumption, less consumption, more redemption, and less suspension of specie payments.

Crops in Mississippi.—The Vicksburgh Sentinel of July 11 says: "So far as we have heard, the memory of the oldest inhabitants cannot recal a season when the crops of cotton and corn in the southwest promised so abundant a harvest as the present.

Great Robbery.—The dwelling house of A. W. Sterling, merchant of York, Pa. was robbed of fifteen thousand dollars in bank notes, on the 26th ult. He offers a reward of $500. He would not trust a good bank within a few rods of him and he lost his money.

According to the New England Farmer upwards of 70,000,000 pounds maple sugar are made in the United States annually.

There is now growing in the vicinity of Canterbury, North Carolina, a field of corn, averaging eight feet three inches in height.

A tailor, at Newtown, Upper Falls, has got a sign ornamented with a full-blow *cabbage*. His brother snips are greatly offended at it; and threaten to give him "his quietus with a bare bodkin."

The Cumberland Court-house election resulted in the selection of Bridgeton as the place for its location. The vote stood: Bridgeton 1284, Millville 1059, Fairfield 214. Majority for Bridgeton 225.

On Wednesday last 26,000 bushels of foreign wheat, and 40,000 bushels of rye were received at New York.

"Were you wounded in the wars?" asked a man of a little drummer. "O yes, badly," replied he. "In what part were you shot?" "Oh, sir, I was shot in the drum."

Small Pox among the Emigrants.—Among the *passengers of Brig Rosebank, recently arrived* at Perth Amboy, the petersham, died on the seventh pox a few days after their arrival; and the case of that disease remained on board.

At a lady celebration of the 4th, at Cambridge, Mass. Sarah P. Metcalf gave,

"Parties in the United States—The best of all are *wedding* parties."

The Columbus, Ohio, Political Register adds—"We *should* be wanting in justice if we neglect to state, that the last toast was presented by Miss Sarah P. Metcalf. The hint is one which ought not to be neglected; and if some of the Cambridge beaux don't *ring this belle*, they deserve to grope in darkness for ever," without any ray from parental beauty."—*N. Y. Star.*

The stream of European emigration continues unabated. Upwards of 7000 passengers have been landed at the New York quarantine, within the last ten days. Several hundred have arrived at Amboy within the same time.

L. I. Lawrens, formerly of South Carolina, was shot in a duel in Texas on the 25th June, by Mr. Chauncey Goodrich, of the army, whom he had challenged for charging him (Laurens) with stealing a sum of money. They fought with rifles at 65 yards.

MARRIED.

In Trenton, on the 1st inst. Mr. Andrew Stackhouse, to Miss Anna Fitzgerald, both of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

DIED.

On Saturday, July 29th, at Leesville, Charles Henry Kingsland, son of Robert Lee, Esq. aged 12 years.

Public Auction.

THE Subscriber having sold his Farm, will offer at Public Auction, on the Premises, known as properties formerly owned by Ludlow Squier, near the residence of Daniel Cady, at Long Hill,

On Wednesday, 16th instant,

The following Property, to wit:

Cows, Sheep and Hogs.
Hay, Corn and Buckwheat, on the ground. 1 Two-Horse Waggon
2 Sets One Horse Harness,
Ploughs, Harrows, Sled,
and other Farming
Utensils,

Together with a variety of Dairy Articles, suitable for an Extensive Dairy.

DAVID DUNN, Jun.

Long Hill, Morris co. Aug. 10, 1837. 2t

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel, containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, August 10. 2t

Dwelling To Let.

A DWELLING in East Third, and Lot, situated on Front Street, between Second and Third Streets, in the borough of Anglesea. Apply to

CLAIRE WEBSTER.

August 12, 1837. 2t*

NOTICES.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is still further notice, our only agent, out of the Village, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

M. F. CORNING.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

GREEN BROOK SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the "Plainfield Seminary," situated on the banks of Green Brook, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, in Plainfield, N. J. intends to open a Select School for boys on the 1st Monday in August next. To the interests of this School, he proposes to devote his undivided attention. All the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education will be carefully taught by experienced and competent teachers. Nothing shall be wanting to render the school both profitable and agreeable to good boys. The discipline of the school will invariably be strict and impartial, but never harsh. All possible efforts will be made to promote voluntary obedience, by inducing the pupils by appealing to their common sense and love of character.

The Bible will be made the standard of morals. Its historical facts and Divine precepts will be carefully studied by the school, and presented by the teacher, without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any religious sect.

Terms.

Tuition in Greek, Latin and English,	$7 per qr.
In French,	5
In Spanish,	5

No pupil will be received for a term less than one quarter, and the tuition bills of all non-residents must be paid in advance.

Board may be obtained in respectable families, near the school, on reasonable terms.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

P. S. A very few boys can be accommodated in the family of the principal immediately. After the first Monday in November next, an additional number may be received, and formed into a "Family-School," of which due notice will be given. E. F.

Plainfield, July 27, 1837. 2t

Editors of the Rahway Republican and Herald; and Elizabethtown Journal are requested to give the above three insertions.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, next door to Dr. Craig's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpeting constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 3m

Notice.

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Subscribers, Executors of the Testament and last Will of the widow Elizabeth Drake deceased, late of Warren township, Somerset county, intend to exhibit their Accounts of the Estate of said deceased, to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said County, in the term of October next ensuing, for their final settlement and allowance.

RANDOLPH DUNHAM, }
JONAH F. RANDOLPH, } Executors.

July 27th, 1837. 2m

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 3m 6w

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1y

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, at his Store, a large Assortment of Steel Pens, Wafers, Sand, Sealing Bathing Wafers, School and Pocket Testaments, Webster's Spelling Books, Toy Books, English Readers, Franklin's Life, Goldsmith's Greece, Gilt, Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

July 13, 1837. 3t

Wool Carding.

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 22d, 1837. 2m 3m

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready hailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 3m 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 3m 6w

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a large supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 1f 6t

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 3t 6w

For Sale.

THE Yearly Subscription to the Plainfield Union, (Vol. 1) will be sold for 50 cents, if taken soon, and will be sold cheap for cash, or upon a low rate.

ISAAC COLE.

N. B.—Farmers wishing to purchase may be supplied. I will sell a few Cows, Horses, a waggon, and if need will go about with the Printing!

Plainfield, June 15th, 1837. 2t

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in full operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for College, or for the common business of life. Young men for College will receive instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, &c.

The Classical department is under the care of Mr. George E. Hamilton.

The French and Spanish languages are taught by Mr. Bonnel.

The English and Mercantile, by Mr. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications she has given satisfaction to the public, will have charge of the female department.

The Principal has the superintendence and direction of the whole of the School, and will be responsible for the progress of the pupils.

Terms of Tuition made known on application.

Aug. 6, 1837.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing on Monday, July 31st, 1837.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

REDUCED FARE!!

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed for the use of Locomotives from Bergen Hill to East Brunswick, and until further notice the following rates will be charged:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 2s cents; to Rahway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents. Newark to Elizabethtown 12 1-2 cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Every day, Sundays excepted.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick
At 9 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M.
At 2 o'clock, P. M.	At 12 o'clock, P. M.
At 6 o'clock, P. M.	At 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark as follows: From the Depot at 9, A. M., 12 M. and 2 P. M. 1-4 before 3 P. M. and 1-4 before 7 o'clock P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark to the Depot at 9, A. M., 12 M. and 5 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 9, and 11, A. M., and 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

Leave Newark at 5 1-2, 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and at 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—Fare 50 cents.

(Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at 6 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the Offices before taking their seats in the Cars otherwise they will be charged extra prices; viz.—37 1-2 cts. to Newark, and one-third more than the above to all other places.

The office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the Boat constantly plies, at short intervals, to and from Newark; the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st.; and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried from the Depot, to and from the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

Omnibus Coaches are always in attendance to carry passengers across the bridge, on which the distance is Trains to East Brunswick. Fare 6 cents.

Ashton, 1837. 3m

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewelery of every description. Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 of

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich Street,
Corner of Barclay Street,
Of NEW-YORK.

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is especially solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. 3t

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have commenced (at my former stand) the retail sale of woollen goods of Southern and Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work to be done, and at the lowest prices.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or to punctual customers.

THOMAS HILL.

Plainfield, April 12, 1837. 3m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz. superfine cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods. Also, for sale,

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their establishment and well known stand, and assure them that attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and prices.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Truman Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Candle Moulds, &c. &c. which he will sell for ready pay, or for clean rags hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order of any size, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Also, Stove pipes will be got also when.

☞ All Work that comes out before a purchaser is found will be repaired gratis.

JOHN D. VANDERBILT.

Plainfield, February 25, 1837. 1y

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES, CONSTABLES' SALES, WARRANTS, SUBPENAS, &c. &c.

Books.—Porter's Travels.
Byron Books.
Books of French Dictionary, &c.
Webster's Spelling Books.
Porter's Travels, in Greece.
Dow Smith's Narrative, large 8vo.
Cowper's Poems, 8 vols.
Cowper's Poems, 1 vol.
Couch in the Last, a very interesting Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Couch.
Parley's Tales and Poems of Philosophy, 2 vols.
Beauty's Spelling Books.
Beauty's Spanish grammar.
Almanacs of the present year.
Three Last Children, an interesting tale.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.
Steel Pens, 6 kinds.
Pen Holders, 3 kinds.
India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.
Wafers, at Wholesale.
Kaleidescopes.—Spy Glasses.
Gold paper.
Quills.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Albums and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and coloured.
SEAR'S PILLS.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS, Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and with the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A liberal patronage is requested, by

M. F. CORNING.

June 15th, 1837.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. Any one this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will very convenably. Try it. June 15th. 1f

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes Due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Upper Flouring Mill.

MYLES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has opened and taken the entire control of the mill; that it is ready to do work in its best order (the dam being repaired,) and the wheat in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who favor him with their custom shall have a grinding article or an equivalent in cash or merchantable flour.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 18, 1837. tf

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing Madisonville and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

☞ Mantel, Painting Stocks, Sweet Potatoes, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfield, Jan. 6, 1837. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Front streets, have on hand for sale on the most reasonable terms, a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Shakers' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verditer, Prussian Blue, Indigo, Bindings, and Bands.

E. T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 30, 1837. 6 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 2tf

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile south of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

The farm contains about one hundred and twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, junior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Truman Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Miss Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUMAN MANNING,
LUCY A. KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 16, 1837. 1 tf

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. &c. made of copper from patterns of any pattern wanting.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 17, 1837. 1f

Looking Glasses.

THE subscriber has now a large assortment of Looking Glasses, which they will sell cheap for cash or approved credit.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 3t 6w

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC FOR COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no Ingredient, whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating properties,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the nauseous preparations of the day it is not prescribed as a universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children in a proportionate quantity. The use of LARDEAU SPIRITS, of every description, must be totally avoided, inasmuch they would counteract the designed effects of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The effects of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 12, 1824.

Mr. JOHN FISCH,—Think it but justice and benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been considerably troubled with consumption, and at times discharge of blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the glands, which eventually reduced me to a state of debility, that by myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended your Specific, with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles of your medicines, and expect by the use of it and the blessing of God, to be restored to a degree of health which no other human means could effect. Therefore, most cordially recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to the afflicted, and will cheerfully answer the inquiries yourself that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy in diseases of the nature within the present knowledge of mankind. My object in thus publishing the benefit I have derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, as well as to refrain from the application and use of other remedies, under an uncertainty, by which means I may be deprived of your benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specific a general trial throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

JOHN SCHOONMAKER.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1825.

Mr. J. FISCH.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, whether it believe will be benefited by the use of it, or derive from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAM'S WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1825.

Mr. J. FISCH—Sir,—I was requested since I commenced taking your Specific, to let you know the result. I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences; and am further indebted to you to speak favorably of it, from the beneficial effects from the circumstance of my having, at the time, an orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of a confirmed consumption, which it took after I had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known as it may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully yours &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

New-York, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Mersfield, of this city.

New-York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good which, in my opinion, is manifested by the benefit of the conviction of this, and a sense of gratitude due for the same, have received from its use, induces the writer to solicit a consideration, especially at this time, when so many annually fall victims to consumption."

"The writer is aware that public confidence has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise so much and so little, that it would require more than any thing in the shape of "never-failing Balsams," and "infallible Panaceas;" but his own experience of its efficacy fully authorizes him to recommend it in most of the worst forms of pulmonary complaint, and more especially to those afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, hemorrhage, and strong symptoms of consumption, which it appeared impossible to relieve. About six months since he first commenced taking the *Vegetable Specific*, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less troublesome, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued and he has good reason for expecting that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 25, 1823.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pulmonary disease which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by the use of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Fisch of this city. My disease was attended with a violent cough, and accompanied with a profuse expectoration, and a constant pain in my breast, and was pronounced by my physicians to be a confirmed consumption. I was induced to make use of the above Specific, and after taking a few bottles, I found myself entirely relieved from the above complaints, and am now in the enjoyment of good health. I have also given it to my children, when afflicted with the hooping cough, and have found it to be a safe and speedy remedy. I have also given it to my children, when afflicted with the hooping cough, and have found it to be a safe and speedy remedy.

WM. B. VANDUSAR.

Mrs. [illegible] certifies that she was afflicted with a violent cough, which reduced her to a state of debility that she was unable to walk across the room, and was confined to her bed for the space of three months, during which time she was attended by two physicians, who gave her up as incurable. She was induced to make use of the above Specific, and after taking a few bottles, found herself entirely relieved from the above complaint, and is now in the enjoyment of good health. She has also given it to her children, when afflicted with the hooping cough, and has found it to be a safe and speedy remedy. She has also given it to her children, when afflicted with the hooping cough, and has found it to be a safe and speedy remedy.

MARY VANDUSAR.

New-York, April 2, 1824.

Mrs. [illegible] certifies that she was afflicted with a violent cough, which reduced her to a state of debility that she was unable to walk across the room, and was confined to her bed for the space of three months, during which time she was attended by two physicians, who gave her up as incurable. She was induced to make use of the above Specific, and after taking a few bottles, found herself entirely relieved from the above complaint, and is now in the enjoyment of good health. She has also given it to her children, when afflicted with the hooping cough, and has found it to be a safe and speedy remedy. She has also given it to her children, when afflicted with the hooping cough, and has found it to be a safe and speedy remedy.

JOHN SHERON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 3m ly

The New-York Mirror!

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; embellished with numerous and costly engravings; and containing, every second year, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, of the most interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and copious intelligence from the best sources, foreign and American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—occasional notices of foreign countries, by correspondents employed expressly and exclusively for the purpose—reprints of the most valuable communications in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—literature and beautiful specimens of art, republished from the London Literary Gazette, Belle and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and in the variety of the contents, embracing every subject that can present a reasonable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, manufactures, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will enjoy its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $2000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume. Besides which, choice translations from the gay and classic literature of the continent, and exclusive from popular journals abroad will serve to give a variety and render it one of the most pleasant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts in the country.

Its Literary Character.—Whether we may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and contracted for will be materially improved. The work which will be published on the second of July next, warrants us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, and will maintain the elevated position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the day, foreign or domestic.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of the most interesting subjects, and the most popular productions of the day, which will be published in the course of the next volume, among which, from a shelf of works of interest, will be a splendid engraving and portrait of Washington Irving, Esq. the author of the Sketch Book, and other productions of the pen of this gentleman, from the pens of F. E. Paulding, painted by Chapman, especially for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in the best manner. The fourth volume will also contain a splendid portrait in mezzotint, design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art, and which will give a high

Plainfield Press
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, AUGUST 17 1837. NUMBER 50.

The Plainfield Press

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office and entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cessine Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.50 payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, or the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

1tf

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as offer to the good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality, at 12 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 6 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance, who may wish to purchase any of the above specified, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 25 to 50 cents per bushel less than stated Book price.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to Chatham Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Tinmens' Tools, Shoe Findings, Engraved by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends he will sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1tf J. R. DUNN.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying sequickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great durability*, and for which reason *it is made an object to preserve the manuscripts of records, rendering it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books* as it is found to be impervious by Sea air.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is now ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has also intends keeping) Fencing Boards, Plank, &c. constantly on hand, and Garden Poles, &c. &c. furnished to order at short notice.

☞ Frame Timber of all kinds, and any dimensions required, will be sawed to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

Watchung Township, December 28, 1836. 1tf

POETRY.

From the Elizabethtown Journal.

The Prairie Horse.

The beautiful wild horse, sun day a prince of the prairie—the next a pack horse.

Irving's Tour.

The prairie outspread, like the sea in its pride,
So lonely and lengthen'd, so wild and so wide;
Where the proud Pawnee, in his richest array,
Rejoices to meet his fierce foe in the fray.

There prince of the Prairie, the wild horse is seen,
Unfetter'd to roam o'er the beautiful green;
To revel in sweets, or to love in the streams,
Or to bask in the brightness of summer day beams.

Thy foe like not fetter'd thee, beautiful one!
There fear with thy fellows, or playfully run,
Or in the meadows (God made) thy pastures to be,
When He did create thee, wild Prairie Horse free.

Thy home is the field where the wild flowers grow,
The Buffalo ranges, and hurricanes blow,
The deer in the wildness of nature doth roam,
The prairie dog finds it his burrow a home.

Speed! speed! o'er the Prairie, proud prince of the plain;
And toss up thy head, with an air of disdain;
The hunter approaches the lasso to fling,
And down to the yoke thy proud neck he will bring.

Haste! Haste! or in freedom thou never again,
Shalt range o'er thy fertile and beautiful plain—
Thy foe may be foiled, and the wild horse remain,
The pride of the prairie, and freedom retain.

G. A. R.

AMUSING.

Not so Bad.—The Cleaveland, Ohio, Gazette has the following paragraph: "*City Lots.*—A settler from Michigan city came into port last night, was hailed as she came up to the city with, 'what have you got?' 'City lots,' was the reply. 'What?' 'Twenty tons of city sand.'

The Concord Statesman has the following:—One day last week a Johnathan, who had lately arrived from Upper Coos, happened to be passing the State House just as the House adjourned, and not being used to such sights, he accosted one of the Representatives with, "I say Mister, what is that are great stone building yonder?" "Why, sir," replied the Representative, "that is Noah's Ark: what did you think it was?" "Why, I had a kind of a notion of that sort, for I saw all manner of living animals coming out of it."

A Valuable Wife.—A blacksmith, named Osborn, yesterday offered himself as bail, in the Court of Sessions, for a prisoner whose trial was put off till the next term. 'Are you clearly worth $500 above all your debts?' inquired the Recorder. 'Why, sir, I hold *my wife* to be worth $500 at least without counting my other property.' 'The Court is satisfied, replied the Recorder; 'take his bail.'—Sun.

Fickle Hearted.—The following anecdote was related by a lady to her daughter on her complaining of the heartless vanity and fickleness of mankind: "The empress of Germany asked a French officer if the Princess Royal of France was as the world reported her, the most beautiful woman in Europe. 'I thought so yesterday,' replied the polite Frenchman. The officer at the time of his speech, was in the presence of the empress for the first time."

An expensive job.—A gentleman passing a country church while under repair, observed to one of the workmen that he thought it would be an expensive job.

'Why yes,' replied he "but in my opinion we shall accomplish what our minister has endeavored to do for the last thirty years in vain."

'What is that?' said the gentleman.

'Why, bring all the parish to repentance.'

March of mind.—Miss Martineau, in her book about this country, relates an anecdote of a Sunday School scholar, who, being asked who killed Abel? replied "General Jackson." A teacher of one of our district schools lately asked a pupil, "which is the king of beasts?" to which he replied "Andrew Jackson!" Now if the General's political opponents are to be believed, the child was not far out of the way. If General Jackson himself were to be asked, which was the greatest monster of ancient or modern days, he would doubtless reply, the United States Bank.—*Bratislebro Phantiz.*

A lady, who had boasted highly to a dinner party of the good manners of her little darling, addressed him with,

'Charley, will you have some more beans?'

'No,' was the ill-mannered reply.

'No!' exclaimed the astonished mother, 'No what?'

'No beans, ma,' said the child.

'Have you ever seen the perpetual motion?' said a loquacious old lady to her husband one day.

'Yes, my dear,' replied the gallant husband.

'Where, dears,' inquired she.

'Between your jaws, my love.'

'Jim, you've been drinking.'

'No, I hain't. I've been looking at another man drinking, and it was too much for me.

The 8th Ward Temperance Society, in New-York, claims to be the largest in the world. It has 2000 members.

NEEDY SLOWS THE MAN WITH THE HOOK.

"I'm done," said Needy, "I'm done if I cant go no farther. Talking about chance that is, and now I'm at Archer, I'm dead out; sold cornedoor cousin of the east, and my wife's good, and my pockets are empty; and I hain't got no pal, least, not a summat so as I can stick trug forgin a head, and sailing ere, and if any gemman you to lend me a five dollar note or a fifty dollar or something of that nature, for a time, you could hoist; right up to the wind's eye; but it's agin me—right-dighty gemmen are scarce as nibles now a-days, and when you catches 'em they fills up their hides with straw, and sticks 'em up in the museums. If I'd been born a hundred years ago, this here would'nt happened now, and if any person have I'd give it him scrapulous for cheating me out of my turn. I ought to have been in the world as soon as he was. Yes, and I can't see no reason by good rights, why I should'nt have been here as soon as my grand daddys. In them days, a fellow could get along as slick as you please plenty of money, and nothin to get. I wonder if I could'nt see dad for a swindle, and make him pay for not I lost in not being here in time? But if I was to, the whole world would be suing their daddies, and by'm by we'd be sued, 'cause things get wuss and wuss, and our children will be as mad, if not madder than we are at being left nigger last. Well well, I s'pose we could'nt all start fair and come together, some folks must come wust, one after the other. But I'll stick to it, I come too late."

Needy sunk into a moody repose, and wished he had been born in the time of the patriarchs; but whether his nose burnt the tree box, and the smoke awakened the watchman, or whether that functionary got up because he thought Needy's nasal light was the day-light, and that Needy's nose was the rising sun, is not stated. For our purpose it is sufficient to know that the Charley did awake, and walk toward the beacon, perhaps fearing it to be a case of spontaneous, or the explosion of a new volcano.

"Well, I swow," said the dignitary, "what the deuce are you after?"

"I was after my nose; but I aint after nothin now only things in this world is'nt as right as they might be."

"No I see that you are smartly out of kelter yourself. Get up, and go home, it is late."

"I know it—it's too late—too late to go home, it's always too late with me. I did'nt get into the world till it was too late, and that's the reason why I never was in time in my life, not even for breakfast. For my part I don't believe there is such a thing as too early. I never see'd it any how but vooce, and then I was too early in getting out of the steamboat. I tumbled into the river, and like to've been drowned."

"Why you're unlucky; but if you sprawl about the streets, you can't help being up early in the morning."

Yes I have to sleep all day, and so I gets behind hand again. I'm a misfortunate man, and if I had a big pocket convenient, I'd crow for a week."

"But how do you live—how do you get any thing to eat?"

Vy I don't live a great deal. I've got sich a pulmonary I can't eat. My system is crowed up principally with drinkin, what's the doctor's prescription—I'm on regimen."

"I've a notion you're one of the thirty day wagrooms—your regiment is the airy guards, the ragged trowsersooners, or you don't wear your uniform every day."

"Now don't—don't insult my trowsers—though their circumstances is'nt good, they come of a genteel family, and has seen better days—poor, but proud—and patching would only mortify 'em. They are like their owner too late."

"Fiddlesticks end! are you wagrom, or are you not? What's your business?"

"I an't got none now. I learnt the wood-sawing perfeshun: but ven I vos free it vas to late for coal vos coming in, and I afterwards wanted to be a stage driver, but vos too late agin. They found out railroads, and locomotives, and I vas dished. I vas a going to make a speck in the marrying line, but by the time I'd raised a good coat to ask the voman, the voman had got tired of rating and raised another feller for a husband, and now I might wait myself then till she vos a widow again, I'm waiting, and that's vot I do most of the time! only the man dies so slow, he don't look as if he was dying at all—some are so lazy about it, and never minds how tired you get vating for 'em to defunct. I vos after a situation yesterday—I vanted to be a dog catcher vich I take it, is werry genteel kind of business, if so, be up fathers and mothers—but I vas too late. Von of the under-strappers, a feller vot's got no genius at all, only good hands vos procured. He vos only a common ketcher at first, but now he's knocker, and finishes off the misfortunate dogs vot has'nt got no owners, after they're ketched."

"So you don't do nothing for a living!"

"Nothin, thank'ee, but little jobs, wood spliting and sich things. I'm waiting for the widow, and I ask you perliteley to come to the wedding."

This was a little too much for the functionary, he blithly informed Neddy Needy that he must go to the watch-house intimating that his next stop would be to the mayor, and his next to the prison as a vagrant.

"Oh my eyes!" ejaculated Neddy, "I'll lose the widow! She'll be shut of two husban, and have another before I get out, for I know they'll keep me till it's too late."

Whether they will or not near his prospect by detention, remains to be seen.—*Philadelphia paperz.*

John. I can marry any girl I please.

Tom. Yes, because you can't please any girl!

Moral and Religious.

Music.—I am now called to speak of one of the good influences of music, particularly of that strength which it may and ought to give to religious sentiment, and to all pure and generous emotions. Regarded merely as a refined pleasure, it has a favorable bearing on public morals. Lost taste and skill in this beautiful art by spread among us, and every family will have a new resource; some will gain a new attraction; social intercourse will be improved, heart cheerful; and an innocent public amusement will be furnished to the community. Public amusements, bringing multitudes together to kindle with one emotion, to share the same innocent joy, have a humanizing influence, and among these bones of society, perhaps none produces so unmixed good as music. What a fullness of enjoyment has our Creator placed within our reach, by surrounding us with animal atmosphere, which may be shaped into sweet sounds. And yet this good is almost lost upon us, through want of culture of the organ by which this provision is to be enjoyed.—*Channing.*

Power of Kindness.—The following remarks are taken from a work recently published in Hartford, entitled, "King Solomon's Advice to the Young," by Rev. Horace Hooker, present editor of the Connecticut Observer.

"Is man alone, of all the works of the Creator, left unprotected? Has no provision been made for his defence? Nature has given him a full suit of armor against his foes—an armor easy to be worn and ever ready at hand. It is the panoply of kindness. This is a sure protection against rage, and violence, and revenge. It not only defends him who wears it, but subdues his adversaries. Physical force may be resisted; cunning may be met with cunning; but there is no withstanding the power of kindness. He who keeps his armor bright by use need not fear the threats or the fury, or the malice of others. He would not be safe were he enclosed in walls of brass. The will of an enemy cannot be torn away by the tempests of violence, but it can be melted by the bright beams of kindness. If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink, for in so doing, thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head."

Family Prayer.—Family religion is of unspeakable importance. Its effect will greatly depend on the ancestry of the head of the family, and on his mode of conducting the worship of his household. If his children and servants do not see his piety accompanied in his temper and manners, they will be disgusted with religion. Tediousness will weary them. Fine language will shoot above them. Formality of connexion or composition they will not comprehend. Gloominess or austerity of devotion will make them dread religion as a hard service. Let them be met with smiles. Let them be met as for the most delightful service in which they can be engaged. Let them find it short, savory, simple, plain, tender, heavenly. Worship thus conducted, may be used as an engine of vast power in a family. It diffuses a sympathy through the household. It calls off the mind from the deadening effects of worldly affairs. It arrests every member, with a morning and evening sermon, in the midst of all the cares and hurries of life. It says: "there is a God!" "There is a spiritual world!"—"There is a life to come!" It fixes the idea of responsibility in the mind. It furnishes a tender and judicious father or master with an opportunity of gently glancing at faults where a direct admonition might be inexpedient. It enables him to relieve the weight with which subordination, or service often sits on the minds of inferiors. —*New York Mirror.*

Sabbath.

You can't have both.

One-seventh part of our time is required for rest and religious purposes. And, as in the natural, so it is in the moral world.

You can't have Sabbath mails, and civil and religious liberties, any more than you can have "a red hot snowball."

You can't run boats, and stages, and cars, and omnibusses, on the Sabbath, and have a virtuous and moral community.

You can't have a wise, efficient administration and a happy people, no matter how good your constitution is, at the same time Sabbath breaking rulers.

You can't have even an *intelligent*, industious and happy nation, and a national sanction to break any one of the injunctions of this code—especially the most important and indispensable one, the fourth.

You can't have the Christian religion, nor *civil liberty*, and seven days in a week for labor and amusement.

You can't have the religious and benevolent objects of the day, and this system of Sabbath desecration. Or, *both*, or any of these things, cannot long exist together. If you would retain the religion of the Bible, Sabbath breaking must cease; for no religion ever has been, or can be propagated and sustained, without its festivals, its seasons of devotion. These are self-evident truths, if the premises first laid down be correct. For effect must and will follow cause. If the Sabbath be profaned, people will not long assemble to hear religious and moral instruction; and they, necessarily, become ignorant and vicious. So the result in this country must soon be *no Sabbath*, in its legitimate hold of the public conscience and *no christian religion*; or, *no secular labor* on that day. Both cannot go long together. We are rapidly approaching the crisis. And which shall we have? Choose quickly, that you may have some choice left. Only say the word appointed to take what will destroy us.—*Hermon Kingsbury.*

Young Man's Reading.

No. IV.

Men have tried all sorts of expedients, for the purpose of years, to obtain wealth and happiness. Some all of it from mines, others from the sea, that there is to be found the source of all good. Others in the soil of every description, but the most successful is that gives so much health, contentment and independence—an habitual industry, seconded and directed by a cultivated mind—be it in the learned or laboring professions. The conscientious man, we are not only providing for ourself and family, but naturally depending upon us; but that we are doing a good to society, and thereby fulfilling one of the highest moral obligations, is a rich source of enjoyment, for which the wealthiest and choicest of men never remain indifferent.

We say, therefore, that we must schools of several kinds, and especially for mechanics, for the working class of society, that these classes are entitled to them, and that their establishment would conduce alike to the prosperity of our country, and to the perpetuity of our political and religious freedom.

How to acquire Knowledge.—Young men, would you be intelligent? Carry a book about you *always*. Not a novel—but a work of utility—a work in which you may read of realities not fiction. Would you be wise? Open and read that book whenever you have a moment of leisure. I recollect to have read an anecdote of a *shoemaker* even after he worked as a journeyman; he always kept a book open before him, so that he might not lose a moment, but be prepared himself for future usefulness; and the result was that he became not only one of the most eminent but one of the most useful men of this day. Why my young friends, may you not, by pursuing a similar course, also become eminent and useful to your country, and your fellow men? Adopt the course, and give it a *fair* trial, and if you do not succeed to the extent of your ambition, I will guarantee that you will not be the worse mechanic, or citizen, for the experiment.

Necessary Hints to those that would be rich.—*written by Benj. Franklin*, 1738.

The way to make money is all the advantage there is in having money.

For six pounds a year you may have the use of one hundred pounds, provided you are a man of known prudence and honesty.

He that spends a groat a day idly, spends idly above six pounds a year, which is the price for the use of one hundred pounds.

He that wastes idly a groat's worth of his time per day, one day with another, wastes the privilege of living when one hundred pounds each day.

He that idly loses five shillings worth of time, loses five shillings; and might as prudently throw five shillings into the sea.

He that loses five shillings, not only loses that sum, but all the advantages that might be made by turning it in doubling; which, by the time that a young man becomes old, will amount to a considerable sum of money.

Again; he that sells upon credit, asks a price for what he sells equivalent to the principal and interest of his money for the time he is to be kept out of it; therefore he that buys upon credit, pays interest for what he buys; and he that pays ready money, might let that money out to use; so he that possesses any thing he has bought, pays interest for the use of it.

Yet, in buying goods, it is best to pay ready money, because he that sells upon credit, expects to lose five per cent, by bad debts; therefore he charges, on all he sells upon credit, an advance that shall make up that deficiency.

Those who pay for what they buy upon credit, pay their share of this advance.

He that pays ready money, escapes, or may escape, that charge.

A penny saved is two-pence clear;
A pin a day's a groat a year.

Success in Life.—Few persons conversant with the world have failed to remark that in the race of life, men of moderate means and attainments frequently outstrip competitors endowed equally by the smile of fortune and the gifts of genius. It is told of Chancellor Thurlow, on being consulted by a parent as to the best means his son could adopt to secure success at the bar, that he thus addressed him: "Let your son spend his own fortune, marry, and spend his wife's, and then go to the bar, there will be little fear of his failure." Whence this recommendation? The man of certain independant means, Thurlow's observation had taught him, does not lay his shoulder to the wheel as he who is urged on by poverty, and hence, as the simple result, he is distanced. The illustration of this truth may be observed every day, particularly in the learned professions.

It should be ever borne in mind, that success in life is not regarded by the wise man as an end, but as a *means* of happiness. The greatest and most continued favors of fortune cannot in themselves make an individual happy: nor can the deprivation of them render altogether miserable the possessor of a clear conscience and well disciplined mind. The sum of human enjoyment is, we, course, be derivable from one source; many circumstances must contribute to it.

The vanity of young men, in having fine clothes and new fashions, and valuing themselves by them, is one of the most childish pieces of folly that can be, and the occasion of great poverty, nakedness and undoing of young men. Avoid vanity and too much expensiveness in your apparel be comely, plain, decent, cleanly, not costly; it is the sign of a weak mind to be fond of every new fashion, or to follow it because it is in use; be the slowest, without singularity, to change.

Lord Halifax.

From the Journal of Commerce.

THE CROPS.—As a guide to commercial operations in certain departments, and as an object deeply interesting to all our citizens, we have thought it worth while to collect from the various sources within our reach, such testimony as we suppose may be relied on, in regard to the crops of the present year particularly the grain-crops. We were not aware, until we brought this testimony together, how universal throughout the land, with slight local exceptions, was the promise of ABUNDANCE. In no former year, probably since the birth of a nation, have the labors of the husbandman been so generally and so richly rewarded. It is difficult to appreciate, sufficiently, the *blessing of so bountiful a harvest*, at such a time. We allude not merely nor chiefly, to the great effect it will have in relieving our pecuniary embarrassments, but to the inevitable and prevalent distress,—the personal privation and suffering, which it will prevent. Had this been the last, been a year of short crops, there is no telling how much worse would have ensued. Prices must come down to the level of ABUNDANCE. Flour ought not, after the new crop is fairly in the market, to be above $5 a barrel; and we doubt if it will be. Potatoes ought not to be above 2s 6d a bushel. Other things in proportion. It must however be borne in mind that the West India and South America markets, which we customary supply with provisions, are unusually bare, and that the brisk demand for our produce abroad, *will preserve it from so sudden a fall* as would otherwise take place. Of bread stuff we calculate there will be exported in the next twelve months, not much if any less than $10,000,000 in value. If less than this, it will not be because we are unable to spare it, and yet retain a sufficient for home consumption.

We hope, after the new wheat crop comes in, the citizens of New York, this great flour-market will be relieved from the necessity of swallowing any more sour bread, musty bread, bilge water bread, and other varities of bread which of late have become so abundant. We doubt if there is another city or village in the United States which is so imposed upon with bad bread as New-York we wonder it does not produce disease; perhaps it does. Certainly it is any thing but agreeable to the palate.

Relation of Distress.—It is with more than ordinary feeling that we record the facts stated below, as they fell from the lips of a friend who has been on a visit to Jersey, and who returned yesterday. Let those who have been instrumental in deluding and seducing the unwary victims hither, if they have any conscience, (which is a point in our judgment not at all to be mooted, for the public sentiment is already recorded against them,) *press to their bosoms this relation* and if the verdict is not correct, it may tend at least to reconsider what has too long remained dormant.

Our friend's errand is that there is yet lying at Amboy a ship and a brig discharging immigrants. On Monday there were landed one hundred, with their bags and baggage, and most of them were remaining there yesterday morning, exposed for two days to the broiling rays of the sun, the heavy showers, and the foggy nights which have intervened, besides the torment of the gallinipper which infest that coast.

The ship fever and the small pox were at so great a height that not a boat could be found to land these wretched passengers nor to take them to any creek in Jersey. Sixty with the late disorder, had been towed in a scow from the ship to a point in the woods about *two miles distance*, where tents had been erected by the Mayor for their temporary shelter.

In addition to this, the scarlet fever was raging among the children of that place, and the alarm excited there by the disease of the emigrants was so great that several houses had been abandoned and closed.

A man and his wife had died on board the ship, leaving three helpless babes, who were humanly taken into as many different families at Amboy; and melancholy to relate, one of the infants has since died after communicating its own disorder to the lady who had taken it to her house for shelter and nourishment. The kind lady is since numbered with the dead, and our informant attended her funeral yesterday morning.

To add to these scenes of calamity we *regret* to state that one hundred more of these objects of pity are at Quarantine, arrived yesterday from Hamburgh.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

An Exchange Operation.—A gentleman just arrived in Cincinnati, sailed from London on board one of the packets ten days ago. He paid cabin passages for nine persons to New York, remained there 24 hours, left for Boston for three weeks, traveled with his family of 9 by stage, canal and steam, to Cincinnati, when counting his money he finds himself possessed of thirteen hundred dollars more cash than when he left London, after the payment of all the expenses! Does any one ask how this was effected? Nothing is more simple. He brought his funds from London in sovereigns. These he *sold for the market premium* in New York, and received notes of the Bank of the U. States in exchange, which on converting these into our currency at the market exchanges, the result came out as above stated.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

Dreadful Stage Accident.—A gentleman who has just arrived from the west, informs us that on Tuesday morning a stage coach going West, when near the top of a hill seven miles this side of Hancock, Md., fell off a perpendicular precipice of *forty feet*. There were in the coach Mrs. Clark a widow, of Louisville, Ky., her daughter, Mr. Walter, and a colored woman and her two children, servants of Mrs. Clark. Mrs. C. was killed, and one of the colored children. Mr. Walter was supposed to be mortally wounded and the others, together with the driver, very badly injured. The stage was broke to atoms and the horses killed. Our informant saw the wreck lying at the foot of the hill. The driver had no light, which neglect was probably one cause of the accident.

An inexhaustible quarry of granite has been discovered on the Banks of Rock Creek, only about one mile from the Treasury building in Washington.

To err on the side of feeling and humanity, is never a disgrace.

The Mayor of New Haven has issued an advertisement, offering a reward of $1000 for the apprehension of the incendiary who was the cause of the fire of the 2d inst.

A Slave Ship Captured.—A Portuguese slaver, with 203 slaves from the coast of Africa was wrecked the first week in July, on the N. E. point of the Caicos, near Nassau. A detachment of the 2d West India Regiment proceeded to the spot, and captured the whole. All of the poor negroes had died during the passage.

The Bahama Argus of the 11th ult. announced the capture of the Portuguese schooner Antonio, *on the 7th ult. south side of Cuba*, by H. B. M. S. Racer, which arrived at Bermuda, with her prize on the 10th. The Antonio had 190 negroes on board. She was 50 days from Africa.

Santa Fe Treasure.—We learn from a gentleman from Howard county, that Capt. Wm. Site's company of Santa Fe traders, returned a few days since to Fayette, bringing with them between 80 and $100,000 in gold and silver, the gold in dust, and the silver in bars. Captain W. we understand, has proceeded east with between 15 and $20,000 of gold dust. The company has been rather unfortunate this season, having lost most of their mules coming in.—*St. Louis Rep.*

Riot at Lockport.—A disgraceful riot occurred at *Lockport, according to the Buffalo Journal*, on Saturday afternoon, on account of a company of circus riders. The village authorities, it seems, had forbidden the performance, and refused a license, but a number of the inhabitants were determined that the play should go on. The civil officers opposed this—and some bloody noses and torn coats resulted therefrom. The most disgraceful part of the whole affair, however, was the plastering with tar, the doors of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and the house of the president of the board of trustees, by some one or more evil minded persons.

Since Monday last we have heard of five different duels, principally fought with small swords. We learn a dozen more are on hand, which will *come off in a few days*. *How foolish, how despe*rately so, men are. Cannot a better and more rational employment be found than blowing out each other's brains?—*N. O. Picayune.*

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have made a tunnel through Black Rock, a hill of 150 feet, thus saving a circuit of 4 or 5 miles. The Engineers, (Moncure and Wirt Robinson,) contracted with James Appleby who has had 200 laborers employed in tunnelling since April, 1836. The opening—2000 feet through —was completed on the 7th July.

Capt. W. H. Taylor, of New York, who is preparing for a pearl fishing voyage, made an experiment on the 3d inst. with an India Rubber and *tin dress* with which he proposes to descend to the bottom of the sea, with entire success. He went to the bottom of the river, where he walked with entire safety for 36 minutes. He could have remained there for hours.—*Newark Daily.*

Boston Fire Department.—The Boston Common Council have unanimously passed a law, for paying the firemen of that city. The number of engines is reduced to 14, with a company of 40 men each, and each man is to receive $50 a year, each foreman, $100, and each assistant foreman, $75.

Coal in Indiana.—The Madison (In.) Banner of the 2d inst. mentions as an important fact, as it certainly is, that indications of an extensive Coal *bed, have been lately discovered*, on the Madison and Lafayette Rail road, about 16 miles from the city of Madison.

Cowardly and base Attack.—On Sunday morning, about 1 o'clock, two Spaniards, by means of a small boat, got on board the brig Cleopatra, Capt. McConnicher, lying at or near the levee. They found the captain in bed, inflicted one or more stabs on his person and effected their escape —the wounds received by the captain are not fatal. *They had been passengers in the brig from* Havanna, and had placed some money in the captain's hands for security, which he very properly refused returning without having their receipt for it. Some altercation ensued which eventually led to the cowardly midnight attack described.

Crime is progressing so fearfully in New Orleans that duelling, &c. carried to so unheard of a pitch, that the best hope for the credit of our city, that very coercive or very salutary measures be adopted. We want now a Governor Tacon as much as ever did Havanne. It is highly requisite to our character, as moral, peaceable, and orderly citizens, that a free expression of a public meeting, (convened for the purpose) should be had on these vital subjects.

Charleston, Aug. 6th.—A fire broke out on Saturday evening on the premises, situated on the New York Steam Packet Co.'s wharf, owned and occupied by Messrs. Eaton & Dotterer, Machinists and engineers, which destroyed their extensive foundary, together with all the buildings on the lot. The loss of these enterprising mechanics must be very heavy, as all their costly and valuable tools, together with a considerable quantity of work which was in a state of forwardness, *have been destroyed by the devouring element.* There was but seven thousand dollars insurance upon the property, which will not cover the one-third of their loss. We are unable to ascertain how the fire originated, or there are conflicting opinions on the subject.—*Charleston Courier.*

Shipwreck.—The bark Marblehead, of Boston Capt. Ranlett, from Matanzas for St. Petersburg, was lost on the western reef of the Little Bahama Bank, on the 3d inst. during a hurricane. *Capt. Ranlett and crew took to their boats, and* sail in with the brig Howell, at anchor on the Little Bahama Bank, with only one man and a boy on board, he then took command of her and arrived at this port this morning under jury masts. —*Charleston Courier.*

Some of our noblest ideas have been the offspring of uncultivated minds.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1837.

THE CURRENCY.—*This is mainly the subject* of conversation still, and as a faithful chronicler of the times, we must present to our readers what has occurred, and must also give our opinion. We have seen in our exchange papers a letter to Senator Benton, from a gentleman travelling in Europe, a native of this country, which from its length we must decline publishing, but which contains many things worthy of consideration. *We will therefore give a short synopsis of it*, and an extract. It is dated at Paris, June 11th, 1837. He says that in all the parts of Europe in which he has travelled, he has seen nothing as a currency but gold and silver, except in a few British towns: That the United States Bank stock is owned mostly by, and entirely under the control of foreigners, who created it for the purpose of supplying as with a paper currency, that they *might retain the specie.* They attempted and succeeded in making the notes of that Bank universally acceptable, in order that specie might never be demanded for them here, and in that case, they could lend out in Europe the very bullion which formed the capital of their bank stock in the United States. After the deposites were removed from that bank, he says a determination was formed to break the deposite banks, on which he thus writes:

I found that agents had actually been sent out to America from Great Britain, to tempt our merchants to embark upon a system of speculation, known as the *gyer draft system.* These agents *are called "drummers,"* by the knowing ones on this side of the Atlantic. When they arrive at New York, their instructions were to propose to the American merchants to have a credit of some tens or hundreds of thousands opened to their account in London. These *drummers* were to inform the American merchants, that all they had to do was to come to Europe and make purchases without security, or without bringing a cent of money with them, or any other visable means of payment. When they bought the goods, they were to draw a bill upon the English banker who sent out the *drummers.* The banker would accept the bill; the bank of England, or any of the large capitalists of Europe, would discount it. When pay day came, all they had to do was to make another bill on some other banker, who was owing them *nothing*; get the *bill discounted*, pay the former bill with the proceeds of the second, and so on in an interminable series. These bills or acceptances, to distinguish them from legitimate and business paper, were called by the British bankers, having little or no capital soon filled the commercial atmosphere with myriads of these *paper kites*, and occarred liabilites for millions, when they were actually only worth thousands, and some of them nothing. But they are not so much to blame as those large British capitalists and the Bank of England, who inflated the paper kites for them, or in other words, discounted their acceptances, in order to fleece those aristocratic capitalists of Great Britain, who had a deep purpose to accomplish, which would have been neither drummers nor paper kites, and America *would not have been tempted to enter the trap* which had been set for her. All that remained for the large capitalists of Europe to do, to force the deposite banks to suspend specie payments, was to refuse to inflate the paper kites, and send them back, not with an order for money, but for damages. If they had done this gradually our merchants and the banks would have rode out the storm. But mark the fact, sir, the bank of England and the European capitalists, including the Barings, the largest stockholders of the U. S. Bank, suddenly determined to refuse to discount American bills almost entirely, without giving America warning. Then came the troubles of America. Mark, also, the time and the occasion seized upon to reject those bills. The American crop of cotton had just come to market. Purchasers had applied to the bank of England and the capitalists of Europe for the *usual facilities* of discounts to buy it. They were refused. The entire crop was sacrificed. They even sent agents to London to dog a deputation from the cotton merchants of Liverpool, who went to implore the usual aid from the bank of England.—They knew full well that it was not enough to reject the American bills but that they must reach the great staple of America, and depress its price, by refusing the usual facilities to buy it, and thus produce a great fall in cotton, like every other event had its cause. The very same junto who refused to assist the cotton merchants of Liverpool and who suddenly ceased to discount American bills, opened a credit in favor of the U. S. Bank of £2,000,000 sterling. Half of this amount would have been sufficient to keep up the price of cotton and sustain America; but neither this large credit, nor the post notes subsequently issued by the U. S. bank was a measure contrived by Mr. Biddle, but originated on this side of the Atlantic. To bolster up the credit of the U. S. bank, and to destroy that of the state banks, is essential to the success of that scheme which is intended to give America a paper currency, and take from her, her silver and gold. The other day when it was announced in this city that the United States Bank had *suspended specie payments, I went to the Exchange*, and learned that the news had not affected the post notes or bonds of that bank in the slightest degree. It was said that the notes of the bank would still constitute a good currency in America, and the bank would only be the better able to transmit specie to Europe.

If all the world had a paper currency, we might do as well as others; but ours will be the only country in which paper constitutes currency. The European merchants and bankers make use of paper to facilitate exchanges, and for the convenience of heavy business, but for the common people, I have seen only a currency of gold and silver.

Mr. Adams, ex-president has also written a *letter on the same subject. He strongly deno*unces the measures proposed by Gen. Hamilton.—He is against an amendment of the United States constitution, to confer the power to establish a national bank, that power being in his opinion already in the hands of Congress. He thinks that a convention of broken banks are, of all others, the poorest advisers. With respect to the hard money system, he thus speaks:

The other remedy, which I believe practicable is that of Solon—a sponge upon the account of debtor and creditor—wipe out all old scores and begin again. This is the hard money system, and so far as I can judge, it is the actual system of the administration—to detach the government from all banking, and deal in nothing but the precious metals. If Mr. Van Buren is *inside of stuff to go through with this operation*, I wish him well out of it; but he will want other co-operators than the Legislatures of New York and Virginia, and other advisers than Presidents or Directors of broken banks or land-jobbers upon loans from deposite banks.

I think of this as I tho't of the dry dock gun boat restrictive anti-navy system of Mr. Jefferson. It cost the nation a terrible war to be delivered of that, but the nation was effectually cured of its hydrophobia. The war was a drastic purge, but it *effectually worked its cure. I fear that our present* bankruptcy will need a still more violent course of alterative, but the cure will come when the people are prepared to receive it. They are certainly not so now—they will most propably not be so during the remnant of my term of life.

Governor Campbell, a short time since, at a public dinner in Abington, Virginia, concluded a speech as follows:

"The great question now before the American people, is the arrangement of the currency. As might be expected on so important a subject, there are many plans, and some wild enough. It is a time of danger when the most prudent and best informed may be disposed to adopt untried projects. To all such I am opposed, and as an illustration of my present views, I will give you the following sentiment:

Hard money for our common transactions—Bank notes equivalent to specie for the commerce of the country.

Of all the opinions above expressed, *we entirely* agree only with the last. And on this both parties agree, i. e. the best of both parties, and henceforth, we shall adopt the toast of Governor Campbell as our motto. Specie for our common transactions—redeemable bank notes for mercantile operations. If we could get into it, we could say aught against it. To effect it, all notes under the denomination of $20 must be prohibited, for commercial transactions, such as we have referred to do not demand less sums. Let us look for a moment to the example of other commercial *nations.*

England, to effect the design of the toast above given, many years since banished from circulation all bank notes under the denomination of five pounds sterling, which in our currency is over twenty-two dollars. The Bank of France issues no notes under 500 franks, equal in our currency to about ninety-four dollars. In Holland, there was once a bank of Amsterdam, which, in a time something similar to the present, was obliged to suspend specie payments. From that time to this they have had no bank in Holland, and they get along very well without. We need look no further, we are aware of no other nations, to which we *should look as examples.*

Shall we then be the only nation which cannot afford specie for the common transactions of life? Shall we alone of all the nations have a common currency of paper, which may be good, or may not be, as it happens.?

In a time like this, it is inexpedient to withdraw small notes from circulation, for specie bears now a high premium—but at a proper time, we think *it should be gradually done. If any should think* differently, our columns are open to the dissemination of their views, if they see fit to communicate them to us.

OURSELVES.—It is well, at times, for a newspaper like this, in the infancy of its existence, to speak of its prospects, and to report progress to its patrons, that they may know whether there is any prospect of benefit to be *derived from their* exertions. For this, we purpose to devote a small space in this number.

We shall not devote any time to prove the great advantage a newspaper is to a place, or to every family, for that is well known and felt here already, as will be seen by the exertions made to establish one here. But, will rather say, that we have by no means been disappointed in our fa*vorable anticipations, formerly expressed, of the* public spirit of the place, and zeal of the inhabitants of this place. After an acquaintance of nearly three months, we are better prepared to speak with decision on this point, and also of the ability and willingness of the people of the town and vicinity to support a newspaper. Notwithstanding the peculiar embarrassments in which this establishment has been, and the *general scarcity of money and prostration of business, so that no one*, in any business, could expect to get more than a mere support,—we have even in this state of things, been afforded a respectable maintainance. How has this been done?—By the same means which we relied upon from the first,—the determination of the inhabitants to support a paper here. The number of subscriptions in the village considering its size is very large, double to what we have known in places of thrice its dimensions. Our advertising patronage is double to what any one would suppose it would be. Many pay dollars for advertising, without expecting much advantage therefrom in a time when there is no money, wishing to sustain a paper more than for any other reason. This is as it should be. A newspaper cannot be supported without advertising and jobbing patronage.

If in times like the present, a paper can be supported here, as is now fully proved by experience, we can with confidence expect it will be established in a return to better times. When our merchants, farmers, manufacturers and mechanics, shall, as in times that all can remember, all be doing a profitable business, we hope also to partake of the general prosperity—to receive more than is just necessary for a support—and to find the village still more generous; for they will then be better able to afford it—and we shall be enabled to *give you a better paper.*

We will take the present opportunity to say a word or two of Plainfield. It is, as says the Newark Daily, one of the pleasantest villages in the state, and situated on one of the most extensive and level plains in the Union. Its inhabitants, in general, are moral, temperate, sociable, generous and enterprising. We could specify a large number, of as disinterested and liberal men as we have *ever met with.* Though Plainfield is large enough to support a newspaper, six churches, two large Academies, three or four first-rate Hotels, &c. &c. it is not large enough to support *a single grog shop.* Though there are quite a number of Dry Good and Grocery stores in the place, not one can be found which sells any thing stronger than tea or coffee. This fact speaks more in favor of Plainfield, than any thing we *could say. It is to us a new thing*, we never before knew of an instance to bear any comparison with it.

The subject of the Annexation of Texas to the United States, occupies the attention of the newspapers pretty generally, much more so than we had hopes of,—and by all it is condemned, as it should be. It will probably be brought before *Congress next month, and be decided or rejected.* The following, by a talented correspondent of the New York American, treats the subject most ably. We like it better than any thing we have seen on the subject.

Let the public then be taught, the issue of a contest on the part of the Texans for Lone-ays, it is indeed a war to extend and perpetuate the moral pestilence of slavery in a foreign territory from which its rightful owners have long ago driven it by law. Let them learn, that for the base purpose, our Government, the Texans, and the South, are about to swindle its lawful owners out of this territory, large enough to make, it is said nine slave states as large as Kentucky, whose eighteen Senators would give such preponderance to the slave States in our national councils, as in all time hereafter, to bring the free States in chains to their feet. And what are the advantages we are to derive from the annexation? To the South political power, as I have stated *and the enhanced price, and an immense market for their slaves* to those States whose principal staple is slaves, and slave-raising the principal and noble occupation of its chivalry. And what will the North acquire in the scramble? I answer, the burden and disgrace of an interminable war with Mexico; the expence of which must be paid for by the revenue drawn from the whole of the people—and the blood of persons slaied in this glorious war—the destruction of her commerce and marine in a contest not waged against the vessels of Mexico, for she *has none*—but against the privateers and freebooters of all nations sailing under her commission and flag. Are these the motives—the mutual advantages—the make-weight—which the Whigs of the North are to barter with the South for its votes in favor of a National Bank? No! I know the office and efficient, shall we add our supplies of men and money, and influence, to support the new Cherokee and Seminole and Creek Indian villainies, which we shall find it necessary again to enact in the progress of our war with Mexico? Shall we renew our pledges, body and soul to put down at the point of the bayonets, those insurrections of their slaves, which must eventually grow out of a war of this character? Shall we, moreover, place ourselves here with heroic fortitude on the gibs and cotes of Europe at our flag, which, we shall hardly ever again have this impudence to call the flag of the free. Though all Europe should point to it and urge us in mockery to add to its stripes, the white, the shackle, and the chain, as suitable emblems of our cause in this mighty contest for principles, shall we nevertheless engage to the South that we will bear it without shame and without flinching, provided they will only give us their votes for a National Bank? No, sir; if you could thus buy them—and I do not, for the reason I have already given, think that you can—we should soon find that we have given too much for our whistle—that the "play was not worth the expense of the candle."

Let us not be told that the South want Texas, *must* have it and *will* have it, or that they will *dissolve the Union.* That they were ever serious in their *former threats*, I do not for a moment believe. But should they indeed be their sincere wish, and that without giving them Texas, they will go, and form by one will any such them separation would undoubtedly be an awful curse, purchased with the loss of character, and the sin which *must* come, if Texas be annexed. It would be as the dust in the balance, if World we know what the loss of character involved, look at the consequences to a *Napoleon*, of his abandon of Spain. The influence which the splendor of his genius, the eloquence of his proclamations and the unparalleled success of his campaigns had secured to him—all destroyed by the general indignation caused by that monstrous disregard of public faith—and which did not subside, until it was finally overwhelmed by that mighty power of the field of Waterloo. [illegible] hope for impunity [illegible]

Late from Liverpool.—A fire occurred at Liverpool on the 28th of June. It was confined to the three upper stories of a seven story warehouse, in which was stored nothing valuable.

Throughout the kingdom, the crops look promising as ever remembered. Wheat and potatoes promise a most abundant increase, and are declining in price. In the manufacturing towns, business is a *little reviving.*

We were a little in advance of the truth, last week, in announcing that Maria Monk had acknowledged her book to be false. She has not done so, but it a joke. The misstatements and falsity appear to be wholly on the other side.

The election in Mississippi has terminated in favor of the Van Buren candidates. This is certain, but the particulars and majorities have not yet come to hand.

Good News for us poor folks.—We learn from an Albany paper that contracts have been made for the delivery of potatoes in New York, at eighteen and three quarter cents a bushel, this fall. We have heard of one man on Long Isl. and who has raised 1500 bushels; and they are every where abundant.

Wheat, it is said, will be down to 6 or 8 shillings a bushel.

The Convention of Business Men at Philadelphia, adjourned last week after passing several resolutions. They attribute the present difficulties in business to the distribution law, to the vast increase of bank paper, the great excess of imports, the speculation in lands, and to the neglect of agriculture. They recommend that all duties be paid in cash, and that a bounty be given to silk growers.

The 9th resolution is as follows:

That the time has arrived when it is the important duty of Congress to exercise their constitutional power of establishing a uniform system of currency throughout the United States.

In the 12th and last resolution all classes and all parties will agree. It reads thus:

Resolved, That the substantial blessings which a bountiful Providence is now showering upon the fields of our agricultural brethren, warn us, as it were in the silent and eloquent language of inspiration, to leave the delusive mass of speculation with which all branches of trade have been mixed up, and *return to the practice of industry and* economy, and to the enjoyment of their solid reward.

Robbery Extraordinary.—The schooner Wm. A. Turner, hence to Brassos, St. Jago, has just returned, and the following is the substance of a robbery committed upon the captain, the particulars of which will hereafter be published. The captain, James Haggerdan, on his arrival at the Brassos, having business at Metamoras 35 miles beyond, went there on horseback with a servant, furnished by the American Consul, who was the consignee of the vessel.

The Captain on his return had with him fourteen hundred and fifty dollars in specie on the owner's account, and when about three leagues from the city, he was attacked by a band of twenty robbers, who tied him up and stripped both him and his servant of all the specie. But who think you, readers were the robbers? MEXICAN MERCHANTS—the Merchants of Metamoras. The owner of the vessel has received a letter from the American Consul, informing him of the arrest of several of the robbers, two of whom were promptly condemned and shot. The money has not been recovered, but these Mexican Merchants have *plenty of property, which will be seized to satisfy* the injury done to our trade.—*N. O. American.*

New Orleans, Sunday, July 30.—The Commercial Herald thus announces what were to be the proceedings of that day—that part of which *relating to the duels being substantially confirmed*:—

Amusements of the day.—Four duels at or near the Bayou Road—a deer hunt at Carrollton,—an expedition to Ramble-ville—roulette and pharo at the Rialto—ice cream and music at the Pavilion—sermons in the churches. These are the principal means of passing pleasantly a Sabbath in New Orleans, at this season. It affords a dish for almost every taste, though the appetite which can relish portions of it must be rather depraved.

Paterson, August the 9th—Murder.—The Coroner held an inquest in Park street, in this town yesterday forenoon, on the body of a child above three months old, which came to its death in the following manner. It appears that its father, Jas. Mulholland, and a man by the name of Owen Kelly, both in a beastly state of intoxication, were quarrelling in the room in which the child was, & that Kelly gave Mulholland a violent push, who fell upon the cradle in which the child was lying with such force as to cause its instant death. Virdict of the Jury "that the child came to its death by a blow inflicted upon it by suffocation. Both Mulholland and Kelly have been committed to prison.

Abolition of Oaths in England.—By ancient act of the British Parliament, the following declaration is to be substituted instead of the oaths heretofore required to be taken in accordance with the idolatrous custom of kissing the book:—I do solemnly and sincerely declare that (here the fact is declared) and I make this declaration conscientiously knowing the same to be true." All persons taking a false declaration, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and all persons authorized hertofore to administer oaths may administer and sign declarations as above specified.

Important.—Mr. Van Buren has made a demand of Great Britain through its minister, for the release of Mr. Gresly, now in Fredericktion jail.—*Bangor Whig.*

The Subscriber, desirous to give his daughter a knowledge of music, wishes to learn whether a class can be formed in Plainfield of sufficient size to secure the services of a competent teacher.—Ladies who would take lessons will confer a favor by leaving their names at the house of

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, August 16th. 30 3t*

Plainfield English School.

Notice is hereby given to their friends and patrons, that

MESSRS. DAVISON and WALLACE

Will recommence teaching the Village school on Monday, the 22d instant, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church. Parents are desired to send at the beginning of the quarter.

Plainfield, Aug. 17th, 1837 30

True Independence.—"The man who has seven acres of fertile land, may always retire within the circle of his own productions; he may laugh at the monopolist; and receive his bread from God of Heaven. No matter how much the seller asks for his niceties; no man is obliged to buy them. Let him store his fine flour if he pleases, *until it is destroyed by the rats.* I thank heaven that I have two hands and a humble stomach; I can bear course food, and woolen; I can retire from flour to Indian meal; and from Indian meal to potatoes; or some *humbler* root."—*Wilkington.*

Salt in Michigan.—We learn from the Detroit Free *Press*, that the manufacture of *salt, of a good* quality, has been commenced at a saline spring on the Maple river, about ten miles above its mouth.

Long Island Rail Road.—The receipts for the month of July were $7,257.

The state of Illinois advertises that the interest on its debt will be paid in specie.

Dreadful Accident on the Danube.—A large bark of 100 tons with 100 passengers, ran foul of a bridge near Rugensberg, which struck her amidships and split her in two parts. The timber falling on the passengers, about 40 of them were either killed or drowned in the rapid current of the river.

A Bank which has not suspended.—The Gloucester, (*Me.*) *Democrat states that five mackerel* men who have packed their saves at the wharf of Capt. William Lewis, in that town, have already caught *sixteen hundred barrels* for the quarter ending in July. During the same time last season, there were less than 700 barrels at that wharf.

Baggage.—The Law.—At this season of the year, when there is a good deal of travelling to and fro in our country, it may not be amiss to advert to the law relative to baggage. In every advertisement of steamboat and stage lines, one will find a postscript, or a nota bene, that, all baggage is at the risk of the owner, and this, many suppose is sufficient to clear the line, or its proprietors, from all responsibility in regard to baggage. This, however is not the case. The proprietors of every line of transportation, whether of goods or passengers, or both, are liable for what they take; they are paid for this responsibility and it is vain for them to think of escaping it. The courts, both of this country and England, have decided this question over and over again and always in support of the law we have declared it to be.—The transportation lines, however, are not liable for money, jewels, and other extra valuable articles, which a lost trunk may contain, unless it may be shown that they knew of the contents of the trunk, and took it with this knowledge, or received an extra sum for its transportation.

ENIGMA.—No. VII.

Eleven great men; fifteen celebrated women; twenty-three extraordinary children; thirty-two fine pictures; a new way of cooking oysters; the best way of making coffee; a great improvement in the cultivation of grapes; ten fashionable *bonnets*; *and the substance of a hundred* books; may all be expressed by a liqhid in common use and only of one syllable.—*New York Mirror.*

MARRIED.

In Newark, on the 10th, Mr. R. L. Heden, berg, of the firm of Hedenberg & Woodruff, to Miss Gertrude Ogden, daughter of Elihu Pierson, Esq. all of that city.

DIED.

In this place, on Tuesday, 15th inst. at the residence of Mr. Jacob Manning, an infant child of Randolph Manning, Esq. of Pontiac, Mich. The funeral will take place this afternoon, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock.

In Piscataway, on the 5th inst. Mrs. Elsey, wife of Drake Stelle.

DWELLING TO LET.

THE Subscriber will let the Dwelling on the second story of the building where he formerly kept store, opposite Mr. Barclew's Stage House. It is convenient for a small family, and will be let at a low rent. Possession given immediately. Application may be made to Mr. J. R. Dunn, merchant, or to

E. V. SHOTWELL.

August 17, 1837. 30 4t*

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel, containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, August 10. 29

Dwelling for Sale.

A DWELLING, to the Subscriber, on the corner of Fourth Street, by the Lot adjoining the Academy. Apply to

ELIAS WORTH.

August, 13, 1837. 29 3

NOTICES.

As the accounts of my predecessor, are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, those accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till further notice, our only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

GREEN BROOK SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the "Plainfield Seminary," situated on the banks of Green Brook, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, in Plainfield, N. J. intends to open a Select School for boys on the 1st Monday in August next. To the interests of this School, he intends to give his undivided attention. All the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education will be carefully taught by experienced and competent teachers. Nothing will be wanting to render the school both profitable and agreeable to good boys. The discipline of the school will invariably be strict and impartial, but never harsh. All possible efforts will be made to promote industry and order among the pupils by appealing to their common sense and love of cleanliness.

The bible will be made the standard of morals, its historical facts and Divine precepts will be carefully taught in the school, and prepared for the Sabbath without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any religious sect.

Terms.

Tuition in Greek, Latin and English, $7 per qr.
In French, 5
In Spanish, 5

No pupil will be received for a term less than one quarter, and the tuition bills of all non-residents must be paid in advance.

Board may be obtained in respectable families, near the school, on reasonable terms.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

P. S. A very few boys can be accommodated in the family of the principal immediately. After the first Monday in November next, an additional number will be received, and formed into a "Family-School," of which due notice will be given. E. F.

PLAINFIELD, *July 27, 1837.* 27 tf

Editors of the Railway Republican and Herald; and Elizabethtown Journal are requested to give the above three insertions.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, next door to Dr. Craig's where he is prepared to execute orders in the above business in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 32 tf*

Notice.

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Subscribers, Executors of the Testament and last Will of the late Abraham Dunn Decker, of Woodbridge township, Somerset county, intend to exhibit their accounts of the Estate of said deceased, to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said County, at the term of October next ensuing, for their final settlement and allowance.

RANDOLPH DUNHAM, } Executors.
JONAH P. RANDOLPH, }

July 27th 1837. 27 3m.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with three articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

New Goods.

JUST received. a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two children patra Coats, Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 9 tf

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store, a large *Assortment of Steel Pens, Wafers, sand, Amber* Sealing Wax, School and Pocket Testaments, Webb & Brown's Dic. Dy. Spelling Book, Franklin's Life, Goldsmith's Grammar, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

July 13, 1837. 28 tf

Wool Carding.

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 22d, 1837. 3 3m

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of home keeping, ready hailed and ringed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms at the Store of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they are Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

R. & E. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 19 6t

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently received, a lot of Hand Saw Files, Rivets—of all the various sizes used in Buildings—and keep a general assortment as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Mechanics.

Rahway, May 4. 16 tf

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of Manning & Stead, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who are authorized to settle the same.

JACOB MANNING.
THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 22d, 1837. 3 3m

The Financial Department of the Institution will be under the charge of Mr. [illegible]

The Classical Department will be under the charge of Mr. [illegible]

The Female Department will be under the charge of Miss [illegible]

The Principal has the necessary assistants for the government of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

The terms of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 4, 1837.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing on Monday, July 31st, 1837.

NEW-YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW-BRUNSWICK.

REDUCED FARE!!

THE public is hereby informed that the Railroad is completed for the use of Locomotives from Bergen Hill to East Brunswick, and until further notice the following rates will be charged:

From Paulus Hook, (Jersey City) Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents. Newark to Elizabethtown 37½ cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Every day, Sundays excepted.

Leave New York	Leave East Brunswick,
At 9 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 3-4 o'clock, A. M.
At 2 o'clock, P. M.	At 12 1-4 o'clock, P. M.
At 6 o'clock, P. M.	At 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot floor of Market-st. at a quarter before 10 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M. and 1-4 before 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 9, A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 9, and 11, A. M., and 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

Leave Newark at 5 1-2, 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and at 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND RAHWAY LINE.—Via Bergen.

(Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at Market-st. at 11 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 3 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the Offices before taking their seats in the Cars; others in they will be charged extra prices; viz.—37 1-2 cts. to Newark, and one-third more than the above to all other places.

The office in New-York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the boat starts punctually at the above hours of departure. The Office in Newark is at the Depot, foot of Market-st. and in East Brunswick at the starting place of the train.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been undertet, and passengers will be carried in and from the Depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

Omnibus Coaches are always in attendance to carry passengers across the bridge to and from the different Trains in East Brunswick.—Fare 6 cents.

Amboy, 1837. 29

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay Street,
Sep. NEW-YORK.

Once More.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book, or by Notes, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. 28

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (as my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, a friendly call is solicited, assuring them that they can be accommodated as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 12 3m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods will be found the following, viz.—Broadcloths, Satin, Cassimeretts, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Cotton and Twine,

Garden Seeds,

&c. &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their establishment and will endeavor to merit a share of public patronage, by strict attention to business, and a desire to please. They also solicit a share of their customers both as to quantity and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 26, 1836. 1 tf

A Chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trenton Banking Co.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. which he will sell for one per cent. less for cash than credit.

N. B. Tin Ladders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Furniture made at short notice as low as they can be had elsewhere.

☞ All Work that gives out before 3 months from date will be repaired gratis.

JOHN M. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 20, 1837. 7

Lime & Articles,

Cheap for Cash.

[illegible]

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS, Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of *Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c.* done in the best manner, on low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 10th, 1837.

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, by the hundred. By using this kind of shipping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it.

June 10th, 1837. 24 tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book, or by Notes or Bonds, are requested to pay the same without further delay.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 9 tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Hetfield & Cleveland, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets.

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Upper Flooring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased and taken the entire control of the mill above mentioned, (the same being repaired,) and is now in readiness to do work in the

Merchant Flouring Business,

and from his experience and satisfaction in all past business of the kind with him shall have a genuine attention as to quality, with a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, or the highest price will be paid for good wheat.

Plainfield, May 18, 1837.

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the friends and public, that he continues to carry on the Cabinet Making business, in all its various branches, at the old stand, and is determined to execute orders in the most neat and fashionable manner, and on reasonable terms.

☞ Horses' Finishing Shade, Screen Patterns, and all kinds of Wood and Fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE just received and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Crockery & Hard Ware,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 9, 1837. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Second streets, have on hand and offer for sale at liberal terms, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Crockery, Queensware, Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, Iron, Nails, Spikes, Bindings, and Sheets.

H. & A. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837.

LIQUORS,

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 13. 31tf

Valuable Farm For Sale.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Railroad Bridge over Green Brook, and about five miles from Plainfield. The Farm contains about One Hundred and Twenty Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or pasture. There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn nearly new.

The above Property was surveyed by Alexander Runyon, Esq. one of the New Jersey Board of Property Surveyors, and is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

ELIZA FISCATT.

Jan. 23, 1837.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Furniture made to order, at short notice, by

JOHN M. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 20, 1837. 7

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to promote a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient of any description of a corrosive or highly stimulating quality,) when taken in large doses by persons in a low state of system, the secretive or digestive organs are not materially weak, and consequently hopeful, will not as a powerful stimulate, and produce narrous excitement which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous cities, and villages, as well as numerous individuals over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fever, who are troubled with cough, and debility in the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a speedy remedy.

DIRECTIONS:

[illegible] object has formerly enjoyed a strong [illegible] and is not much reduced, give a table-[illegible] the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, must be *sedulously avoided;* inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 19, 1834.

MR. JOHN PIERCE, (Rowing engaged a great deal from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the afflicted may be properly appreciated. I have, for six years past, been confined to my bed with a severe cough, and spitting of blood from the lungs, and symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a prevalence humour in the glands, which eventually resulted me to the borders of the grave. My physicians, friends and friends considered me as past recovery, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended me to try your Vegetable Specific. I consulted my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken two bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to be restored to health, a blessing which no other human means could effect. I therefore, most cordially recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to the afflicted, as the most effectual remedy for relieving myself, that is to me the most certain and effectual remedy in disease of that nature within the power of human skill to administer. My physicians have acknowledged the benefits derived from using your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, as well as to refrain from the application and use of other remedies, and in new reliance on your medicine alone. Which I have found the most benevolent effects, and your valuable Specific is a general blessing throughout the country. I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

MARY WOOLLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 18, 1834.

MR. J. PIERCE—Sir—I feel it my duty to give you a narrative of the state of my wife's (Mary Woolley's) case, and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been the means of saving a consumptive from the grave, for which she requested me to publish on her decease. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1835.

MR. J. PIERCE—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the result, I do hereby certify, that the use of your medicine I was relieved in a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its medicinal efficacy, from the relief of my wife, and that of a little orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered to it, which relief I believed it, and its more progressed and consumed with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by using three bottles of Vegetable Specific, prepared by Mr. J. Pierce, of New-York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time I was relieved by a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its medicinal efficacy, from the relief of my wife, and that of a little orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered to it, which relief I believed it, and its more progressed and consumed with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by using three bottles of Vegetable Specific, prepared by Mr. J. Pierce, of New-York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time I was relieved by a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences, I procured a bottle, and experiencing relief from the use, I continued it until I had completed the use of three bottles, by the use of which the above mentioned complaint has entirely left me, and we verily do fully recommend it to the afflicted, as we consider our use of it convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1834.

Extract from a Condemnation by Mr. J. T. Harden, of this city.

New-York, May 1, 1834.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy, or health; the conviction of this, induces me to desire of you to make known the benefit I received from the use of your valuable medicine, especially in a city like this, where so many annually fall victims to consumption.

"I had been afflicted with a severe cough, which has been so often shamed by patented medicines, which promise me much, that a prejudice is naturally entertained against any thing in the shape of "never-failing Medicine." Being induced to try your Specific, by the recommendation of its agency fully authenticated to me, I procured and used this medicine. My wife, for several years, been afflicted with a severe cough, which has reduced her to a low state of health, and prostrated her strength, and in the latter part of winter, and spring, was confined to her bed, and her physicians pronounced her case incurable. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the Vegetable Specific, and has received decided benefit from it. She has now left her bed, her troublesome, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued, and he has good ground for supposing that her health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 26, 1833.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a rheumatic complaint, which I had been afflicted with for many years, after using three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, prepared by Mr. J. Pierce of this city. My symptoms were painful in the [illegible] &c. On taking a few doses of your medicine I perceived a change for the better, and after using the three bottles, I found myself entirely relieved from my complaint. I am now in the enjoyment of the blessings of health, and am willing to recommend your medicine to the afflicted.

WM. S. FOWLER.

Sold by [illegible]

New-York, April 5, 1834.

MR. J. PIERCE—Sir—I am happy to inform you of the result of my experience of the benefit I received from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I was afflicted with a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences, and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its medicinal efficacy, from the relief of my wife, and that of a little orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered to it, which relief I believed it, and its more progressed and consumed with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1834. 1t ly

The New-York Mirror!

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with steel-engravings, illustrative of the most popular and interesting scenes and events, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, for the entertainment of the refined and intellectual reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and authentic intelligence from the new publications—and the domestic and foreign intelligence of literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for the purpose—reviews of the fine arts, and of the drama, on the plan of those arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the noted drama and all other amusements—translations of the most popular works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of other intelligence, rendering the publication one of the most valuable, elegant and comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in a volume.

The Mirror New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers at the following reduced terms. Where payment is not made in advance, three dollars fifty cents will be charged at the expiration of the year. Four dollars, if not made in the year. Where the Mirror is delayed beyond the time of publication, it will be forwarded by the first opportunity. Agents will be allowed any other terms than those given above.

Local Agents will be allowed fifty per cent. commission for procuring subscribers, and 10 on collections, with which all letters on publishing must be post paid. Postmasters in New-Jersey, are requested to act as agents for the Mirror in his town, and we shall be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

G. P. MORRIS & N. P. WILLIS,
Editors and Proprietors.

G. GREELEY & CO.
Publishers.

New-York, Feb. 28 1837. 8t

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet, and will be delivered to its patrons, city and country, at Two dollars a year in advance. If not paid in advance the price will be two dollars and fifty cents. Where the Editor delays when payment is delayed until its expiration, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged. All letters on business for the office must be post paid or they will be subject to postage for one year, or in like proportion for any larger number.

The Literary New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday morning in quarto form, containing 40 to 44 columns expressly calculated for preservation. Each number will consist of sixteen pages of three columns each, of the same width as the folio sheet of the New-Yorker, and the whole will make two volumes of 416 pages each. They will consist of the same variety of literary selections, and a large portion of the matter will be original. The first number of a new volume will be issued on the first Saturday of January and on the first of each month thereafter. In this form the New-Yorker necessarily the largest and most comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in a volume.

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Washing Machines.
(MILLER & SOGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Splendid Article, which is acknowledged by all who have seen it, Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without the least injury to the finest fabric, in one minute, that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred residents in this place, who will testify to the truth of the above. We will give the Machine a fair trial, and then will not warrant it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Rights to sell in any part or parts of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the subscribers.

HILL & BOICE.

Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 yr

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that we have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to us the sum of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 5, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, especially large families; as a labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Truman Manning, Jr. in Plainfield, who has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUMAN MANNING.

Plainfield, January 3, 1837. 1 tf

☞ Persons who have purchased the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Rose,
Richard S. Wood,	Adam Rose,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dansing,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
John Cornell,	Mr. Hazelwood,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermilye,	Joseph Urmston,
Mr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. Mr. Rodgers,	Daniel De Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bullman,
Dr. Craig,	Jno. Bunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Cree,
James I. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brocaw,
Mr. Hazelwood, Esq.	John Lamoreaux,
James Dunn,	J. W. Hampton,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Mr. Vermilye,	Thomas Stead,
Isaac I. Morris,	Freeman Dole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Mr. Davis,
Mrs. Clarkson,	Jacob Vail,
Robert Vail,	Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen for the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of Painting in the most fashionable manner, and on reasonable terms.

☞ To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work to their entire satisfaction.

☞ SIGN and ORNAMENTAL Painting, and P. A. PAPER HANGING executed in the neatest manner.

SILAS KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, March 26, 1836. 1 yr

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for sale or rent, a FARM, 1 mile from the Depot at Rahway, and 1 mile from the Depot at Metuchen, on the New-Brunswick and Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad, and 1 mile from the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of Rahway, and two miles of the Academy, being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms, with a cellar under the whole. There is lately had erected thereon, having two-story-and-a-half 2 years, and the remainder of the house is 1 story high. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Corn Crib under House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, with Carriage House and Shop attached, all necessary buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door; likewise a never failing spring of water within 2 few steps from the door. There is on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 90 and 100 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The Farm is very easy of cultivation, is mostly with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for raising or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where the highest price for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836. 1m

☞ The Farm on which the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put on upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout this country, and not a instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially for females at the age of fifty, and before and after confinement. They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They are now with pleasure offered to the public sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.

The Pills, when taken according to the directions, will be found to exert and maintain a natural peristaltic motion in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter may be in the system. Also to excite the liver to secrete more its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to all the different organs of secretion, thereby producing a perfect and permanent their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

They differ from giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, which the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

CERTIFICATE.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Camomile and Ayer's, the Vienna or Dutch, Emory's Universal, Moffat's Life Pills, &c. I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefits I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify that I have recommended them to Dr. Sears as a man of science and medical skill, but I believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit.

J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1837.

[Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Bellevue Spy, of this city.

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundant bile. About two months since she commenced using Sears' A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has used for the last two years. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. She has now enjoyed better health, and more uniform feeling effects which have attended the use of Sears' Pills, than she has ever greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system.

JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, which has received for many years in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family for some months past, I take pleasure in recommending them to others. For several years past Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonary affections; and for several months has been in her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. By the use of these Pills, and occasionally using Dr. Sears' Balsam, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any she has ever taken. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefited by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine, and who have received great benefit from it. I have never known it to be used without having a good effect.

SAUEL HINMAN,

Between 16th and 17th sts. in 5th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Ann Bingham having been for a long time a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being restored. Having for several years been acquainted with Mr. Sears, I knowing him to be entitled to the utmost confidence, I applied to him for medicine for Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from it. Her health has been perfectly restored by means of it. I do highly recommend them.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N. Y.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

In the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much afflicted with other diseases, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured some of Mr. Sears' Renovating Medicine, which in a few weeks, entirely removed my cough, and during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they have always produced the desired effect. I have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 231 Rivington-street.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERT.

Plainfield, January 3, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for sale or rent, a FARM, 1 mile from the Depot at Rahway, and 1 mile from the Depot at Metuchen, on the New-Brunswick and Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of Rahway, and two miles of the Academy, being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms, with a cellar under the whole. There is lately had erected thereon, having two-story-and-a-half 2 years, and the remainder of the house is 1 story high. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Corn Crib under House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, with Carriage House and Shop attached, all necessary buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door; likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps from the door. There is on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 90 and 100 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The Farm is very easy of cultivation, is mostly with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for raising or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where the highest price for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836. 1m

☞ The Farm on which the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put on upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout this country, and not a instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially for females at the age of fifty, and before and after confinement. They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They are now with pleasure offered to the public sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any.

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THOMAS S. ALBERT.

Plainfield, January 3, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Prophy Cures.

IN the month of May, 1835, Mrs. Robinson was taken with a cough and fever. She had good medical attendance, but the cough continued to grow worse until her friends considered her case hopeless. She was confined to her bed, and was reduced to a mere skeleton. She had a very painful cough, but deeper seated. Her body and limbs were much swollen, attended with great debility and nervous depression. At this time Dr. Sears was called in, and a very powerful relieving ley pursued. In about two weeks from the time he commenced, Mrs. Robinson began to amend, and was soon able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she was entirely relieved from every symptom of disease, and has enjoyed good health since she was restored.

JAMES ROBINSON.

17th street, near 6th Avenue.

New-York, October 26th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robinson to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robinson's case. I found her very much debilitated, and labouring under a pertinacious disease of affection. I visited her a second time, and found her much relieved from the first visit. I visited her from the first to the last of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' remedies in dropsical affection is judicious, and highly commendable.

GEORGE L. ADAMS, M. D., 69 16th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him for the relief of pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of what is called angina pectoris, or "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to this have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of the first symptoms of danger, rely until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they are apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of sudden death, and disorder which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." The prevalent and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum bone, accompanied, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and arm. The pain is extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. These subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart—walking fast—where it is accompanied, or against the wind, soon a fainting fit will ensue. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys a good degree of health during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming symptoms, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 4 1-2 Ann street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Sanford & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and always have been satisfied with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and throat. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation was soon subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make such enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 1m

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octave form, and contains eight pages, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The following notices from papers of different political sentiments:

"In tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they will, are the principal features of the paper. great honesty of purpose, mark the paper in this first number.

We hope this new undertaking to establish a press truly independent, which will contend, manfully and regardless of consequences, for the cause of "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*Albany Argus.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Post.*

"In what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of publication. It is full of high-toned independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his views, though we like to read his boldness even when we differ from him. His 'plain-dealing' refers chiefly to facts and arguments—not to persons. Himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the New-York Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. In the opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without any imputation of partiality, for, Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, practical, and dispassionate writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the country, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, is the greatest of the acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, and heartily with the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain."—*Sentinel of Freedom.*

We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor in this age,) with pleasure, and without whatever Mr. Leggett undertakes, he does thoroughly, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, fearless. It is more the editor dares to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New-York Mirror.*

Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most eloquent of American, and, in my mind, one of the best writers, caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first the Plaindealer, Democratic, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read Mr. Leggett's writings will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all subjects of which he writes, may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are expressed. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.*

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that they have just purchased a large assortment of the above articles, and they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured in this place.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length, and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, finished with Patent Screws to prevent the shaking, kept constantly on hand.

MIRON C. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 12, 1837. 1y

Plainfield Union

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE. PLAINFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME 1. THURSDAY, AUGUST 24 1837. NUMBER 34.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale cheap for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

1tf

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel, 1,000 bushels of superfine Rye at 8 shillings per bushel and 500 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel. Also Yellow Corn at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats will be taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 24 to 6 cents per bushel less than canal Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 13, 1837.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Tinners' Trimmings, Looking Glass by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very earnestly requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1tf J. R. DUNN.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never souring by standing, and lastly, *its greater Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line to whom he solicits custom.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts; Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

Warren Township, December 28, 1836. 1tf

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a large and extensive assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Castle-Veneer; Figured and dead Cherry Table Legs; mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Scant Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1¼ do; 1¼ do; 1 inch do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards; White Pine Plank; planed Spruce do; 2 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Laths; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Palings; White wood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thickness.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 3

Moral and Religious.

From the London Investigator.

The Believer's Ode.

I.

O Pleasure! the aspect is bright,
And sweet is the sound of thy voice,
I saw thee, I heard thee with fatal delight,
And made thee my earliest choice.
Youth urged me with ardor along,
Health freshen'd the air with his breath,
Prosperity gladdened my ears with her song,
Mirth braided my hair with her wreath,
Joy's river flowed smooth, on its margin there stood
Young Rapture inviting—I plunged in the flood.

II.

How grateful the waves were at first,
As I wantonly laved in the stream,
When lo! a wild hurricane o'er me burst,
And I woke from my perilous dream.
What horror had gathered around!
What anguish broke in on my soul!
The train that ensnared me no longer was found,
Heaven's smile was exchanged for a scowl,
The scenes of delight I had viewed were no more,
The music was drowned 'mid the tempest's dread roar.

III.

Some guardian invisible hand,
Bore me up on the treacherous tide,
Deserted, I lay on the desolate strand,
With misery crouched at my side.
Rude, rude was her heated embrace.
I struggled in vain to get free,
Save danger and ruin no form could I trace—
Flames only, red flames could I see.
Ascending, approaching, they prey to devour—
Labrunk—but my limbs were divested of power.

IV.

Deep, deep was the darkness without,
Keen, keen was the torture within,
By the torments of hell I was compassed about,
Already I felt them begin—
Despair was advancing to gnaw
The spring of my spirit away,
Each flash to my sight gave the curse of the law,
And my sins in their dreadful array—
Fear shook me, astonishment sat on my eye,
Remorse from my bosom extorted a sigh—

V.

When lo! in that moment of fear,
Broke, mildly, Hope's tremulous ray;
The accents of Mercy fell soft on my ear,
And thus sensed the seraph to say,
"Look, look, to thy merciful Lord—
See where he is bleeding for thee!
Hark! Come I will save thee! Believe in his word,
Flee, flee to the refuge, O flee,
I heard, I obeyed, 'twas his love drew me on—
Felong to his cross and my terrors were gone.

VI.

O! sweet was the peace he bestowed,
O! pure were the raptures I knew!
My blood-ransomed spirit with gratitude glowed,
To serve, to obey him, I flew—
All, all, I abandoned to gain,
Was new to be counted as dross!
Earth, riches and honor and pleasures how vain!
I gloried alone in the cross!
For Jesus alone it was pleasure to live,
To Jesus my life I was ready to give.

VII.

That life I at length shall resign,
And a better receive at his hand:
He will raise me at last in his image divine,
With Him in His glory to stand!
Already his fear hath withdrawn,
Already his misery fled,
Already the day is beginning to dawn
And the crown is approaching my head;
I shall see him, and dwell with him, ever shall see
And ever shall reign dearest Saviour with thee.

VIII.

Religion, I make thee my choice,
Thy aspect to me is more bright,
Far sweeter to me is the sound of thy voice,
Than ever was earthly delight!
Repentance may stand at thy side,
Affliction may walk in thy train,
But faith at thy bidding my footsteps shall guide,
And Hope my tired spirits sustain,
And Charity, Love, which ever shall glow,
Shall fill me with raptures, earth cannot bestow.

Humility becomes the creature of God. He should be humble in view of his dependance upon the great and good being from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift. He should remember his everlasting love to all his creatures—and realize that this love continually provides for the wants of all—and will thus provide eternally. Humility, especially, becomes the Christian. Jesus, his master hath set him an example. He was meek and lowly in heart; he was the servant, who went about doing good, and humbled himself, even to the death of the cross. Humility! No Christian can be perfect without it, and none can be farther from the kingdom than those who know it not.

Purity of Character.—A clear, unblemished character comprehends not only the integrity that will not offer insult, but the spirit that can forgive an injury; and whether it belongs to an individual or to a community, it is the foundation of peace, of independence, and of safety.

He only is great who has the habits of greatness; who after performing what none in ten thousand could accomplish, passes on like Sampson, and "tells neither father or mother of it."—*Lavater.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Test of Benevolence.

SHORT AND TRUE.

David Wentworth had the kindest of hearts. There was neither mote nor beund to his benevolence, except inability. And happy was any man who had a tithe of the prayers that were offered up for the welfare of my friend by the unfortunate and wretched whom his hand had relieved.

I speak of prayers—for it was the only reward he sought, and of course the only reward he obtained: I mean here—but I forget.

David was paying attention to an excellent young lady of his native city. She was wealthy beautiful, and accomplished, and consequently had many suitors. Among them were richer and nobler (in extraction I mean) and handsomer than David, but *n'importe*, there was a kind of frank-hearted, straight forwardness about my friend that could not fail to carry him some where near the heart of his discerning mistress, even if an emperor had been his rival.

The young lady in question hit upon a project to put the characters of her lovers to a test. She had come across a poor widow with a family in distress, in one of her benevolent excursions; and the idea occured to her that it would be a good opportunity to ascertain the stuff her lovers hearts were made of. Letters were forthwith indited, setting forth the good woman's tale, and forwarded to the different gentlemen in the widow's name requesting an answer and assistance.

The first reply was a lecture on idleness and begging, and concluded with the information that the writer was not accustomed to give to those he did not know. This was from $10,000 a year!

The second advised her to apply to some of the benevolent societies whose duty it was to relieve those who were truly in want. This was from one who had a great reputation for benevolence—who had taken a leading part in several charitable associations, and whose pharisaical liberality had been blazoned in the Gazette—that interested as he was in the success of these institutions, he displayed a very commendable reluctance about taking the business out of their hands. A third from a poor hearted and generous kind of a fellow—enclosed her a $5 bill with his compliments.—Several took no notice of the good woman's petitions. But there was another answer which the lady read with far different feelings. It was from David—from $800 a year—and I need not say like himself, kind and consoling. It spoke of the writer's narrow means, and also of the principle he had adopted, of never giving unless persuaded of the worthiness of the object, and concluded by requesting an interview. If, said he, I can be of no service in interesting others in your behalf."

Nor was this profession. For it was but a few weeks before the widow found herself comfortably located, and engaged in a thriving little business, commenced by the recommendation, and carried on by the aid of my friend. And all this was done in genuine scripture style. There was no sound of trumpets—and the right hand knew not the doing of the left. But his lady-love was a silent observer of his conduct, and from hearing many a kind glance from that quarter, of which he little suspected the cause. She began to think that the homage of a spirit like his was a thing not to be despised; and she felt something very much like a palpitation of the heart, as she questioned herself respecting his intention.

Such was the train of thought which one evening, as is often the case, interrupted by a call from the very person who had been its cause. Hour after hour passed by that night, and still David lingered. He could not tear himself away. "She is a most fascinating creature," thought he, "and as good as she is beautiful. Can she not be mine?" And a cloud came over his features and he sat down for a moment in silence.—"This suspense must be ended," he at length thought. He started as the clock told eleven.

"You will certainly think me insufferably tedious," said he, with a faint smile, but I have been so pleasantly engaged as to think no more of time. And the sin of the trespass upon the rule of good breeding must lie at your door.—Besides I have lengthened the visit," he continued, after a pause, "under the apprehension that as it has been the happiest, it might also be the last, it shall ever be my good fortune to enjoy with Miss H."

The lady looked at him with some surprise.

"Nay," said he, "the matter rests with yourself. Will you forgive my presumption? I know that others, perhaps more worthy of you, at least noble and wealthier, and higher in the world's esteem, are striving for the honor of your hand. And yet I cannot restrain myself from making an avowal, which, though it may be futile, it is yet but a deserved tribute to your worth." And he popped the question.

The lady did not swoon nor turn pale. But a flush of gratification passed over her face, and lighted up her eye for a moment. She frankly gave him her hand, and looked up archly in his face. "The friend of the fatherless and widow," said she, (David blushed) "cannot fail to make a constant lover and a worthy husband."

The Young Fisherman of the Palisades.

A Historical Tale.

It was in the month of May that an European tourist accompanied by his son a lad of fifteen and a few friends, left the city of New York, and ascended the Hudson in a pinance of a few tons burden. Their boat was provided with arms and ammunition, to repel the external attack of wolves and Indians, and a large supply of buns, bread, wine, and the little et cetera's of a costly table, to guard against the internal aggression of hunger. While the array of gigs and nagies, and the merriment which the deck was carpeted, gave evidence of extensive preparation for the invasion of the crystalline terrorists of the fairy tribe.

Lest my readers may be waiting for the opinions of our travellers to resolve the doubt whether the views of the Hudson can be compared with the classic regions of the old world—for instance with the romantic hills of Scotia, and whether its majestic stream as one time with voices of thunder rushing down the precipice, now with unbridled course, like the foaming war-horse, and again flowing with mild tenor and smooth surface, into whose mirror the sun comes down to gaze, or in misty windings, encircled in its gentle embrace the rugged flanks of the pine hills, surpassing the grandeur of the ever memorable Rhine, it may be well to inform them that the event of which we are speaking took place at a time when the descriptions of European tourists were calculated to as little credit as at present, being then as much exaggerated in extolling a country which belonged to them, as they are now undervaluing what belongs to us. There is (especially to an Englishman) such a marked distinction between news and truce, that I may be particular—I will promise that our tourist James Monteith, was an Irish gentleman of family and fortune, who intimate with the beauties of European scenery, had been attracted to the new world by the desire of contemplating the august features of Nature in the solitudes of her lakes and forests.

It was in the year 1770, when the settlements of New York were yet scarse; ere the towering forest had dispersed before the axe—while the march of civilization had pruned its luxurance without injuring its beauty; and here and there, amid thick foliage, curled up to heaven the smoke of a cottage, like incense from the altar of a heathen grove. The thoughts, the sensations crowding upon the breast, were new and strange—the small cultivated fields, the humble cabin with a village here and there, composed of a few houses, in the dim distance blending with the horizon forcibly brought to mind the primitive state of society. Their passage up the river was delightful. The scenery presented an ever-varying picture, to the imagination; and hunting, fishing, &c. afforded amusement. The palisades were a source of peculiar delight to our traveller: and, wrapped in romantic imagination, he seemed to be gazing on the "Giant Causeway," where the hundred handed brothers had piled their rocky battlements for storming the citadel of the skies.

Morton, his son, though a boy of wayward disposition, and cold and frigid in his feelings, even to nicenesses, appeared to receive a flow of good spirits altogether foreign to him.

As they proceeded up the river, they came to a place where the rocks were less regular, and descended down to the water's edge in ledges. Here they found a man sailing. He was apparently about 15 years of age, with a clear brown complexion, regular features, dark piercing eyes, black hair, of which a ringlet or two peered thro' the folds of an old worn out hat, and wantoned in the wind; and he stood upon the pedestal of a broken rock, with a gracefulness of form and attitude, that would have done an honor to a young Apollo, his vision calmly resting upon the buoy of his angle as it rested upon the mirror surface of the lake. There was an universal expression of admiration from all the party except Morton, who, teeth, who asked his father "if that dirty red looking boy was not a savage—savages were red."

Mr. Monteith now ordered the boat to be brot to land, that he might obtain some of the Shamrocks in blossom there; and while he had taken out his purse to send the caraman for refreshment to a neat little farm house at a distance, Morton clambered up the rocks, and approaching the young fisherman, hailed to him, "Ho, savage!" How many fish have you caught?" The boy turned round and looked at him earnestly, but mildly, as if he would say, why would you injure my feelings? but made no reply. Deriving confidence from his first essay, again he addressed the boy, "Say, wild man of the rock, do you eat your fish boiled or raw, with scales on, or without?" The young stranger turned again and looked upon his assailer without speaking: yet his cheek a little flushed by anger, and his fire flashing from the dark lashes of his indignant eye, proved that his calmness and forbearance cost him considerable effort.

Morton quailed under his glance, and was for a time silent, until the fisherman averted his head from him, and regarded his angle with the same interest as before. Perceiving this, his spleen and ill-nature roused his fallen courage, and he said—"I say, Indian! You knight of the ragged cap! what language do you speak? Has your tongue a smack of the Mohawk, Chegiac, or Cherokee?" Longer endurance was impossible for the boy who could bear, and with the rapidity of thought returned, "My tongue, Mr. Impudence, has nothing of the Irish brogue, and my language nothing of the impudence of the fool. Can you, Paddy, say as much?"

Such repartee Morton was so little prepared to hear as to bear, he caught up a stone and sent it at the head of the boy, who evaded the blow.—"Ay, do, just throw another at me, fellow, and I will throw you headlong into the river; but your anger is cooled again," said the youth, as Morton stooped for another stone; but his anger succeeding his prudence, his footing slipped, and he was hurled head foremost down the ledges, that made furrows in his forehead and cheeks as he descended. Mr. Monteith had heard what was passing, and was hastening to check his son's anger, when he saw him fall. The young fisherman entirely forgot the indignities offered him, he hastened to the assistance of the sufferer, who had been arrested by his head striking against a tree. The youth took him up, bound the blood from his face with his handkerchief, and then attempted to call him to life. Mr. Monteith, and those attempted to call him to life. Mr. Monteith, and those with others from the boat, soon came up, and Morton was carried thither. It was resolved now to return to New York, and Mr. Monteith offered the young fisherman a passage, which he gratefully declined. He purchased some fish from him, and stepped into the boat, after having expressed for his son's rudeness. The light boat had proceeded but a short distance, when the young stranger observed for them to return, as he had found the purse of gold, which Mr. Monteith, in his vexation, had left behind. In the confidence which ensued, what was the surprise and joy of Mr. Monteith, to find that he was the son of the Rev. M. Browne, of Newport, his early friend and associate. Young Arthur was on a visit to his uncle who had lately moved to New York. As the time allotted for his visit was about expiring, he returned with them to the city and thence home to his father under the care of Mr. Monteith.

Hearty greeting took place between these old friends this unexpectedly brought together.—Days, weeks glided by, and reciprocal kindness brightened every link in the chain of early friendship. Their pleasure also was heightened by observing the affection which subsisted between their sons. Arthur forgetting, Morton redeeming the past.

Arthur Browne had enjoyed the advantages of a good school, and was distinguished by his talents, industry, and a strong desire of improving his mind in an European university. Mr. Monteith conceived a strong attachment to the son of his friend, and he proposed that young Arthur should accompany him to Ireland, and be entered at the University of Dublin with his sons. His earnest solicitations prevailed. They were admitted into college as members of the same class, and were brothers in every respect excepting disposition and morals. While Arthur, from the pure springs of classic literature, drew manly thought that enriched the mind, Morton gave himself up to a round of dissipation. He spent his days with such students as would join in private parties in each other's rooms drinking and gaming. As Arthur sat one evening in his study the loud tramp of feet was heard, and the leaps of the young bacchantes as they ascended the steps. They evidently found their way with difficulty along. Suddenly a foot tripped, and down they came with a loud crash, the head of one striking against the door of the study, and knocking it violently open. "Who is there?" said Arthur. "Who but Bacchus and his lion?" said Morton, as he endeavored to rise from the spot where he had fallen, with the caped who was carrying him, scarcely less intoxicated than himself.

"I should rather judge," said Arthur, with the sarcasm peculiar to him, "that it was Silenus and his ass." This aroused the capabilities of Bacchus and his lion, and gave rise to much acrimonious expression, in which Arthur was informed by Morton that it little became a beggar who was clothed and educated by the bounty of his father, to speak to those equal rights to the room which they occupied. Those words more in this than the proud spirit of Arthur could endure. He had been to him a matter of humiliation to receive his education gratuitously, at a time when he supposed himself and Morton the only persons conscious of it—but now to be the recipient of charity which was vulgated, and even cast into his teeth, was galling beyond endurance. He accordingly prepared to quit the university, and addressed a letter to Monteith's father in which he informed him of this intention.

At this time a letter from America, bore to Arthur the melancholy intelligence of his father's decease. He was still intent upon returning to his country, and having met with a vessel about to sail, he called upon the professors to bid them farewell.

The mental powers of young Browne and his exemplary conduct and diligence had attracted the notice of the faculty, and they were unwilling to lose a student who promised at no distant day to reflect the highest honor on the place of his education. They therefore persuaded him to enter as a sizer, during the residue of the time. Notwithstanding this was humiliating in the extreme, it was less irksome than private charity, he consented to remain, and was accordingly admitted to the sizer's commons.

In this manner, Arthur passed three years. Confining himself to his room, he applied himself with unwearied attention to study, and was seldom seen except at recitations and prayers. Thus holding little intercourse with the students, his delicately sensitive feelings were seldom exposed to the sneers of purse proud arrogance. Having remained the requisite time at the university, he had the satisfaction of bringing his collegiate studies to a happy termination, by passing with the greatest credit to himself, the examination, while Morton and others who had trifled in unworthy and immoral pursuits the time that should have been allotted to study, were not only denied the honors of the university, but were referred back for a year or more.

(Concluded next week.)

Singular Prescription.—One day, while an innkeeper's wife was lying sick, several of her neighbors came to condole with her upon the occasion. Some of them prescribed one thing, and some another. A sagacious old matron remarked, "that she would be much better if she could get a sound sleep." "Then," said a little boy who was present, "I will better take my mother to the kirk, for she aye gets a gude sound sleep there."

A neighbor informs us that wood peas further when left out than when well housed; some of his having gone upwards of a quarter of a mile in one night.

"If that be the case," said Lord Clare to Curran, "I envy as well peas as books." "Because great peas, my Lord," replied Curran.

Young Man's Corner.
No. 7.

To Parents, Guardians, and Apprentices, throughout the United States.

It will probably be conceded, by every one accustomed to moral reflection, that the most interesting period in the life of man is that usually appropriated to apprenticeship. When, leaving the immediate guidance and support of parental affection, having received the rudiments of an liberal education, and his mind duly impressed by at least ought to be so, with the most lasting of all lessons, a matters moral instructions, and having decided on the part he is to act in the drama of social life, he quits the paternal roof with all its endearments, and puts himself under immediate instruction, perhaps among strangers, to learn to act the part he has chosen.

Here it is of the highest importance that he should know, and be deeply and duely impressed with the knowledge, that *his fortune* and character in future life, and perhaps in the pages of future history? will be in great measure of his own making; that his future usefulness to himself and the world, his happiness or misery, and his respectability or insignificance through life, depend on the line of conduct he now adopts, and on his perseverance in the decision he now makes.

His present situation is rendered far more critical by many attending circumstances, than perhaps any other period of life. Life is surrounded by more and stronger temptations than at any subsequent period: and his want of experience renders him less liable to be apprised of his danger, while, at the same time, the ardor of youthful heat renders his decisions less cautious, and his action more impetuous. His absence from the circle of his former friends and associates will be apt to produce a kind of melancholy, which will accelerate his chain of new acquaintances: and the sense of restraint, united by the charms of novelty, will give strength and durability to his first attachments thus formed, whether the objects are well or ill selected. Hence, then, it becomes the duty, not only of fathers and guardians, but of every person whose bosom is warmed by a spirit of philanthropy, to assist and guide the young candidates for future usefulness, and perhaps for fame in commencing and passing through this dangerous and slippery scene of life. He ought to be instructed to look upon the *general mass* of society and contemplate the different grades, from the most dignified and exemplary character down to the most degraded—from the gentleman of the most pleasing comportment to the pitiful clown, or the disgusting blackguards, and so know what it is as practicable and as easy for him to imitate one of these characters as the other, and that he can learn, if he will, not only to imitate, but to be perfectly at home in the society of either. He should be taught that his successful will mainly depend upon the choice of his associates. By associating with there only who are respected, he will not only easily and almost imperceptibly, acquire the habits and manners which caused them to be so, but he will be estimated according to the company he keeps.

If he is poor and aspires to wealth, he ought to know that it is easily and certainly attainable, unless the pursuit should be interrupted by some accident, which is comparatively rare disease or avocation but that the only sure path to such a station leads through industry, economy, and honesty. If he is industrious and faithful, he will gain the confidence and good will of his teacher, and therefore stand a better chance to be well instructed. When he has served the term of his apprenticeship honorably, should he be poor, and destitute of capital to commence business on his own account, if he is known to have been honest and industrious, he can easily obtain it, for as Dr. Franklin says, "*The honest man is the master of every body's purse.*"

If the young apprentice should have been so unfortunate as not to have received the necessary previous education, or even moral lessons from his parents, or those who had the care of his early years, he has no need to be discouraged. Men of the most eminent character have risen from low beginnings, and vice and bad habits can be corrected under any circumstances. In short it is no matter what height he aspires to, either in wealth respectability, or knowledge: diligence, perseverance, and prudent management, even with talents not above mediocrity, will ensure him the attainment of his object. There have been numerous examples to prove this in every age, and in different countries. Sir Charles Wager, who figures in history as a distinguished Vice Admiral in the British navy, nearly two centuries ago, was a obscure orphan child, the son of a poor widow, who worked out by the week at spinning in Hartford, Connecticut, and was at the proper age, bound an apprentice to a shipmaster in Philadelphia, who happened to be a relation to the boy's mother. James Ferguson the celebrated astronomer, was in the lowest grade of poverty, and bound out in childhood to service which his strength and constitution were not able to bear; and Dr. Herschel was in early life a common musician.

But his own country, and particularly in the present age, teems with these examples. Dr. Franklin was not only a poor apprentice to the printing business, but labored afterwards as a journeyman until he acquired the means to commence business for himself. The late Roger Sherman, who was one of the most distinguished public characters the nation has produced, he was at the age of thirty years an obscure shoemaker in the town of New Milford. Patrick Henry, whose spirit of eloquence has been seldom equaled, and sparcely ever surpassed, in his early life kept a small grocery. Gen. Green, the next in command to Washington, was a blacksmith. William Gray, of Boston, a distinguished public character, and one of the richest merchants in America, commenced business in life a shoemaker. We could extend the catalogue to a succession of pages, but the instances already quoted are sufficient to show that wealth and respectability are attainable by any person of honest industry and prudent management; and that genius can rise to any height it aims at by pursuing the resources which leads to it. If the appreciate wishes to enrich his mind with literary and scientific knowledge, books are to be had at a very cheap rate, and he must have a head master who cannot devote three hours in twenty-four to reading and study. But to do this to advantage, he must cultivate laudable ambition. Instead of following heedless rambling impulse, he must "*learn to*

read." To acquire habitual distinctness, he must learn to express himself correctly, he must learn to deliver his thoughts, and to read and cultivate his mind with the same attention he does his body, and acquire a relish for mental food as for corporeal.

I offer the preceding remarks for the Apprentice's Consideration, hoping, at least, it may have some tendency to assist in awakening the youth of America to a sense of their own importance in the scale of being, and to induce them to appreciate the value of such a course of conduct as will ensure to them respectability and wealth, which will enable them to be useful to mankind. It is my intention, sir, through your little publication, the price of which will come it within the reach of every one, so to "*sow seeds the useful with the sweet,*" as if possible, to excite a taste for more extensive reading, which effect once produced cannot, I think, fail to elevate the mechanics of our country to a standing in society highly deserved, but never before witnessed.

The Globe publishes extracts from two letters of Gen. Jackson to the editor of that paper, as follows:

Hermitage, July 9, 1837.

Now is the time to separate the Government from all banks—receive and disburse the revenue in nothing but gold and silver coin, and the circulation of our coin through all public disbursements will regulate the currency forever hereafter—keep the Government free from all embarrassment, while it leaves the commercial community to trade upon its own capital, and the banks to accommodate it with such exchange and credit as has been within their own interests—both being money-making concerns, devoid of patriotism, looking alone to their own interests, regardless of all others. It has been and ever will be a curse to the Government to have any entanglement or interest with either, or more than a general superintending care of all.

But the commercial community hitherto has been fostered by the Government, to the great injury of the labor of the country, until the mercantile aristocracy, combined with the banks, have assumed the right to control and manage the government, as their particular interest requires, regardless of the rights of the great democracy of numbers, who they believe ought to be, and they are determined they shall be, hewers of wood, and drawers of water. I repeat, that I am proud to see the firm and noble stand taken by the Executive Government on this occasion. The people are with it, and will support it triumphantly.

The history of the world never has recorded such base treachery and perfidy as has been committed by the deposite banks against the Government, and purely with the view of gratifying Biddle and the Barings, and by the suspension of specie payments, degrade, embarrass, and ruin, if they could, their own country, for the selfish view of making large profits by throwing out millions of depreciated paper upon the people—selling their specie at large premiums, and buying up their own paper at discounts of from 25 to 50 per cent, and looking forward to be indulged in these speculations for years to come, before they resume specie payments.

[*Private.*]

Hermitage, July 23, 1837.

My Dear Sir:—[I have just received the Globe of the 13th, and am pleased to discover from it, and other papers, that the democracy are uniting upon the plan of separating the government from corporations of all kinds, and to collect the revenue, keep and disburse it, by their own agents. This alone can secure safety to our revenue, and control over issues of paper by the State Banks. The revenue reduced to the real wants of the government, payable in gold or silver coin, (no credits,) to be disbursed by the government in gold and silver, will give us an undeviating metallic currency, prevent breathes, overtrading, and give prosperity to all branches of business; whilst the banks and the commercial community will be left to manage their exchanges, and all matters between them, in their own way. I hope and trust that the whole democracy of the whole Union will unite in adopting these measures, and the democracy of numbers will never have another contest with the aristocracy of the few and their paper credit system, upon which they at present rely to rule the country.

I hope no treasury notes will be issued. The Treasury drafts upon actual deposite are constitutional, and do not partake of paper credits as treasury notes, which are subject to depreciation by the merchants and banks, and shavers and brokers; and will be, if issued and the Government cannot avoid it. Different must it be with Treasury drafts, drawn upon actual deposites, and from the conduct of the banks and the merchants, they deserve no favors from the Government, which they have attempted to degrade, and to destroy its credit, both at home and abroad. It is the great working class that deserves protection from the frauds of the banks.

Shipwreck.—A brig called the North Carolina which left Chicago on the 31st ult. for Buffalo, with 15 passengers on board was wrecked about 40 miles West of Mackinaw, and it is supposed that all on board perished. Only a part of the stern was above water.

In a letter to the editor of the New York Mirror, N. P. Willis gives a description of a farm he has recently purchased on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the state of New York, and says, "I have a growing dislike to towns and a sneaking kindness, hourly growing on me, for hob-nailed shoes, a straw hat, and pony."

The collection of the American Board of Missionaries in Hartford, which usually amount to little over $2000, have this year been swelled to upwards of $10,000.

The New York Transcript mentions that there are at this moment upwards of five thousand tenements "to let," in different parts of that city, and this rents have fallen from 25 to 50 per cent.

Tennessee bank certificates of the Corporation of Philadelphia, have been altered to one dollar.

Inflamed eyes—are very prevalent in New York, the papers say. They have been strained too much on looking after better times.—*Boston Post.*

The Newark Daily Advertiser contradicts the account of the fever among the children at Perth Amboy, there is no scarlet fever there—no cases have been reported—disease has been confined from emigrants to the inhabitants, and only one inhabitant has died during the summer, and that death had no connection with emigrants. The condition of the emigrants, too, though as bad as ship-board as was represented, had been meliorated by their removal on shore, and both the small pox and ship fever, had in a great measure disappeared. Perth Amboy is one of the most healthy and beautiful spots in the state.

Shocking Rail Road Accident.—A pleasure party of about 200 were taking an excursion on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, Va. on the 15th inst. and when about one mile from Suffolk met a train of Southern cars descending the inclined plane, and in coming in contact the locomotives mouthed each other—by the concussion three ladies and a little girl in the foremost car were instantly killed, and twenty others injured by broken limbs, and some fatally.

A carriage was upset in Philadelphia, last week in which were Mrs. Dallas, the mother of the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Minister to Russia, Mr. Alexander Campbell, and Mrs. Campbell. Mrs. Dallas was instantly killed, and Mrs. Campbell so severely injured that her life is considered in jeopardy.

From the Baltimore American.

Southern Commercial Convention.—We see by Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle that the Southern Merchants are desirous of constituting themselves the exporters of their own produce and the importers of their own supplies, and to carry out these objects a circular has been issued, calling a convention of merchants at Augusta in October next. We annex a copy of it.

Athens, (Geo.) July 21st, 1837.—Sir,—A crisis has arrived in the commercial affairs of the South and South West; a crisis the most favorable that has occurred since the formation of the American government to attempt a new organization of our commercial relation with Europe. We ought to be our own importers and exporters, for the very best reason, that we furnish nearly all the articles of export in the great staples of cotton, rice and tobacco. This is a singular advantage for any people to enjoy. Yet, with all this in our favor, by nature, we employ the merchants of the northern cities as our agents in this business.

They export our immense valuable productions, and import our articles of consumption—and from this agency they derive a profit which has enriched them; and as long as it continues, will enrich them; at our expense. It has indeed either directly or indirectly, made the North and North West, what they are. It is time this unequal state of things should cease; that we should look to the natural advantages of our situation as southern men; and take measures to secure to ourselves the full enjoyment of them.

Should your views be in accordance with ours, we propose, respectfully, that a convention of Southern and Western Merchants be held in the city of Augusta, Ga. on the 3d Monday in Oct. next, then and there to take into consideration the whole subject, as it stands connected with our present and future interests.

We beg you will think of this matter. It is a most important one, involving the interests of millions yet unborn.

A slave case of some interest recently occurred at Doylestown, in Bucks county. Judge Fox first called upon the claimant, (who professed to be from Maryland) to prove that by the laws of that state, persons could be held in slavery. This he was unable to do, because he had not, at command, a copy of the laws of Maryland, published by the authority of the state; and no unauthorized copy could be received in evidence.

The colored man, Basil Dorsey, was accordingly discharged, and immediately carried away in a carriage by his friends, probably to Canada.

An Irishman says the Edinburg Courant, having accidently broken a pane of glass in a window of a house in Queen street, attempted, as fast as he could to get out of the way, when he was followed and siezed by the proprietor, who exclaimed, "you broke my window, fellow, did you not?" "To be sure I did," said Pat, "and did'nt you see me running home for money to pay for it?"

An English paper tells a good story of a clergyman, who had received a "public document which was ordered to be read in all the churches, and which was particularly obnoxious to the people, very shrewdly told his congregation, that though he had positive orders to read the declaration, they had none to hear it; they, therefore, might leave the church. They availed themselves of the hint, and the clergyman read the document to empty pews!

"*The hens have had a Meeting too.*"—A countryman drove his cart up to a grocer's door and asked him what he gave for eggs—"only seventeen cents, for the grocers have had a meeting and voted to give any more." A third time the countryman came and made the same inquiry, and the grocer replied that the grocers had held a meeting again and voted to give only ten cents. "Have you any for sale," continued the grocer. "No," says the countryman, "*the hens have had a meeting too,* and voted not to trouble themselves to lay eggs for ten cents a dozen."—*Boston Post.*

A Great Snake.—A large snake was killed on Strawberry hill, in this town, on Saturday last, which contained *eighty three* young snakes all alive. This goes ahead of any thing of the kind we have heard of in a long time.—*Norwalk Chronicle.*

There are two young ladies (sisters) now residing in Hebron, Ohio; the weight of the youngest, fifteen years old, being two hundred and eighty pounds, and the other, seventeen years old, three hundred and twenty pounds.

In the Senate of the *Far West*—In the Senate of Michigan, there are five Senators, or a third of the whole number, who hail from New Jersey—viz. Edward Mundy, Esq., Gov. and President of the Senate, from Rahway; Mr. Davis, and Mr. Cooper, from Morris county; Mr. Somerset from Sussex county; Mr. Manning, (brother of Jacob Manning, Esq. of Plainfield,) from Essex county.—*Rahway Herald.*

The Richmond Enquirer, the great democratic organ of Virginia, says:—

We still prefer the State Bank system—subjected to wise and adequate restrictions to the sub-Treasury system, but we prefer this last system, to any other alternative substitute, to an unconstitutional, mischievous, mammoth National Bank.

The Manhattan Bank, says the Journal of Commerce, has resumed specie payments in part, or rather gives out specie more freely than before. It pays five dollar notes and half of ten dollar notes in specie.

Remarkable Conversion.—The sudden conversion of four hundred Tyroleans of the Zillerthal from the catholic to the reformed faith, which we noticed a few days since, has been brought about, it is said in the following manner: A traveller in Tyrol left with his host a copy of the Bible, which passed from hand to hand—at first from motions of curiosity, but afterwards for the purpose of daily reading. The result was, that no fewer than 400 persons renounced the catholic and adopted the Protestant faith. The government of Vienna sought to constrain them either to renounce their newly adopted faith, or to emigrate into Transylvania, the only province of the empire where the existence of seceding sects is allowed. The Tyroleans, however, protested against a compulsory emigration, and implored the protection of the King of Prussia. It is in consequence of this appeal that M. Strauss has been sent from the court of Prussia on a mission to Vienna to negotiate an arrangement of this matter.

Sunday in New Orleans—*once more.*—The New Orleans American of the 10th inst. says,—There will be a glorious "ball play" on Sunday next by the Creek Indians, at Pass Christian, and all who can spare time and cash to go, will find an ample recompence. The entire arrangements have been completed—the stake made—the players nominated—and the ground prepared for the exhibition of their skill.

From the N. O. American.

The obituary notice in a late Houston Telegraph, though short, is rather strong. It is not often, we trust, that such a list reaches the eye in a civilized community.

L. H. Laurence, killed in a duel by Dr. Goodrich.

Captain J. Powell, assassinated by Dr. Humphries.

William Faucette, suicide.

New Orleans, Aug. 10.—A slave was found concealed in the hold of the ship Citizen, a few days since, at the S. W. Bar. The vessel was loaded with tobacco, behind some hogsheads of which he was hidden. It is usual to examine, before the Bar, for persons who endeavored clandestinely to help themselves to a passage, "scot free." It was during this process on board the C. that the boy was discovered, *dead* life had become extinct a few moments before. We would recommend Captains of vessels to make the examination before leaving the Levee, as unnecessary delays and some expense would be saved thur by so doing.—*Lou. Advertiser.*

An attempt to poison a whole wedding party was made at the house of Mr. John Harris, of Morgan county, Georgia, in the last week of July. Thirty-six out of forty present were made sick; but all recovered. The poison was mixed with the dressing of the turkey, and the cook is suspected.

New Orleans.—Dreadful Fire.—About half past 8 o'clock, last night, a fire was discovered in Mr. J. Minturn's new houses, in Phillippus street, corner of Carondelet, which entirely destroyed the whole block. These five houses were yet unfinished, and the fire was clearly the act of an incendiary, for it broke out simultaneous front and rear. We left them burning, and know not how much further the fire may extend.

New Orleans, Aug. 4.—Another Fire.—On Wednesday night about one o'clock, when the bells had scarcely done ringing for the fire on Phillippi street, another alarm was given—two large steam mills, near Lafayette, were discovered to be on fire. The firemen, though greatly fatigued by their exertions at the first conflagration, repaired promptly to the scene of ruin. The mills together with a large quantity of lumber, were entirely destroyed. Estimated loss from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars. Supposed to be the work of incendiaries,—look out for the rascals.—*Picayune.*

The N. O. Picayune of the 4th says, "The river is high, and so are provisions. There is some yellow fever in the city, as there is every summer—nothing like an general sickness however. Four months ago we could count from 80 to 100 steamers at the Levee—now we can count but from 15 to 20. Two months ago we could count upwards of a hundred sea vessels—now it is hard to find above a baker's dozen.

The United States Gazette states that a shark was taken in the Delaware on Tuesday night of last week, and dragged ashore in a Gill net, below that city, which weighed 700 lbs. and was over nine feet long. There was found in his stomach a whole shad which he had taken against the statutes and ordinances regulating the taking of shad in the Delaware.

Notice is given in the Patterson Intelligencer of an intended application to the Legislature of New Jersey to incorporate an office of discount and deposits, with a capital not exceeding $500,000, with power to borrow and lend money, and generally to do the business of bankers, but not issue bank notes.

PLAINFIELD UNION.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1837.

The Elections.—Returns from the elections recently held in Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Alabama, for Representatives in Congress, come in but slowly. We give below all the news from these several states that we have been able to obtain, which could be relied on:

Kentucky. Thirteen districts are heard from, and all Whigs, three of which were before represented by Van Buren men. Four districts remain to be heard from. It is doubtful whether there will be a single Van Buren representative from this State.

Indiana. Six districts heard from, all Whigs, being a Whig gain of four. Only one district yet to be heard from.

Tennessee. Seven members ascertained to be elected,—five Whigs and two Van Buren men. Whig gain, one. Five or six districts yet remain to be heard from.

North Carolina. It is quite certain that in this state, eight Whigs and five Van Buren men are elected, which comprises the whole delegation of the state. Whig gain, one

Alabama. Only two districts out of five heard from, both Whigs, as before. In the last Congress, the delegation stood, four Whigs and one Van Buren man. In the votes for Governor and the state legislature, there is a small Van Buren gain, as compared with the election before the last.

Politics.—Party politics seem at the present time so confoundedly mixed up, that we should suppose it difficult for many to find out what party they themselves belonged to,—and we hardly know what are the distinguishing characteristics of either party. The Whigs are divided both as to men and measures. Some are for Clay, some for Calhoun, more for Webster, and many for Harrison. As to measures they may be put into more classes still. Many are for the recharter of the old United States Bank, and more for a new National Bank of some kind, but as to what kind there are as many different opinions as there are persons who write about it; and some whigs are even opposed to banks, some for no bills under the denomination of $20, and many more for the ones, twos, threes, &c.

The Democratic party, though united on their man, are as diverse, or more so, in their measures than the Whigs. Some are for a Treasury bank and some for Treasury drafts—some for a regulated credit system, and some go the whole hog for a metallic currency; and to conclude some are so like in principle to what we formerly supposed the Whigs to possess, that it appears difficult to make a line of distinction between them. All, however, of both parties have much to say against shin plasters, and all use them, if they are so lucky as to get hold of them.

In such a state of things it appears to us a peculiarly hard task for a party-editor to keep straight,—let him take what course he will, he cannot expect to please one half of his own party. An editor of a neutral or independent paper, (by the way, we much prefer the latter term,) however, is perfectly independent of party, and can make his paper a vehicle of his own sentiments. He can be blamed by none, for he pretends to follow no set of men or opinions,—he meets with no difficulties in a political view, and encounters no opposition. He generally tells the truth, for he has no object for falsifying, as have the party editors. Verily the lot of an independent editor is a pleasant one.

As Eastern bank notes are almost all the currency we now have in circulation, the following intelligence will be found of much use.

List of Broken Banks in New England.—Burrillville, R. I.; Passam quoddy, Eastport, Me.; Kenebec, Me.; Castine, Me.; Wiscasset, Me.; Eagle, New Haven, Conn.; Derby, Conn.; Farmers', Belchertown, Ms.; Scituate, R. I.; Nahant Bank, Lynn; Chelsea Bank.

List of Banks in New England whose Charters have expired.—Sutton Bank, Wilkinson, Mass.; Farmers and Mechanics', Pawtucket, R. I.; Kennebunk Bank, at Arundel, Me.; Bangor Bank; Waterville Bank; Concord, (Sparhawk, cashier) N. H.; Mendon Bank; Phenix Bank, Nantucket.

The bills of these banks are still received.

☞ We learn from the Georgia papers, that on Sunday, the 6th inst. a violent gale was experienced on their coast. Two vessels lost, and is feared that all on board of one have perished.—Rice and cotton plantations near the coast it is said, are all but destroyed, and the corn much injured.

Franklin says that the way to wealth is as plain as the way to market; and he never wrote a truer precept. He carried out his principles by his conduct, and thus proved it by his own experience. He being judge, the way may be pointed out in in a few words, as follows:—It consists much more in keeping, than in making money; in temperance, early rising, constant industry, and the living upon little. This is all that is necessary to the attainment of wealth.

Do not forget, however, that getting rich is but *a small part* of the duty of man.

FOREIGN.—There have been several arrivals from England since our last, but little news of importance is received. The last London dates are to July 10th. The funeral of the late King William IV. took place on the 8th. All business was suspended, and the whole ceremony was not concluded till near midnight.

No change in the Markets is announced. The weather continued favorable, and the crops promise abundantly.

Parliament, it is expected, will be dissolved on the 16th or 20th.

We make a few extracts:

London, July 8th.—The quarter's revenue shows a falling off in every item except taxes.—This has excited no wonder, as the defalcation was expected, from the unsettled state of things in the commercial world.

Naples, June 26th,—The Cholera still increases. The last few days, the number of cases have been from 300 to 370, and of deaths, 250 to 260. Although the people were in consternation, the city was tranquil.

☞ By the generosity of our friends in Bound Brook, and vicinity, we have been enabled to add considerably to our subscription list, the past week. Since our commencement we have been steadily on the increase, and we wait now only for a few more names, to enable us to use a much better quality of paper, than that we are now compelled to content ourselves with. We shall also very soon add one or two columns more to our reading matter, if our patronage continues on the increase, as heretofore.

☞ The September Session of Congress meets next Monday week. We shall then have news in abundance.

As we anticipated, Rev. Joshua Leavitt, late editor of the New York Evangelist, has soon re-entered the editorial ranks. He now edits the Emancipator, the only Anti-Slavery paper in the city of New York, that is published weekly.—During the six years he was editor of the Evangelist, he has warmly espoused the Anti-Slavery cause, and has been an officer of that society ever since its organization; in taking this charge, therefore, he only inculcates the same principles he has long been contending for.

We have heard it proposed that plains should be used for money, as well as gold and silver, and we see no reason why it should not. It is of the color of silver, though possessing more lustre—And it is the heaviest metal known, it could not be counterfeited so easy as gold, it being twice as heavy as lead, and nearly three times as heavy as silver. In value, which is by far the most important consideration, it is worth five times as much as silver, and is about a third of the value of gold. A *coin of platina as* large as a cent would be worth about twenty shillings. It is probable that the subject will be presented to the next Congress. If foreign nations will not take it we can use it at home, and there will be no fear of its being shipped.

The American Anti Slavery Society have just issued their Fourth Annual Report, from the appendix of which, we gather the following facts:—There are at present in the United States, one thousand and six societies, having about 100,000 members. Six hundred and seven societies have reported, and they have each on an average 90 members. In Massachusetts there are 145 societies, 78 of which contain near 9,000 members. In New York, 274 societies, 18,000 members in 173 of them. In this State, 10 societies,—4 juvenile,—2 of which have 210 members.

The growth of the society has been remarkably rapid. In 1832 there were only 2 societies organized; in 1833, 31; in 1834, 81; in 1835, 159; in 1836, 255; and in 1837, up to May 1st, about 200. Notwithstanding the great opposition it has encountered, for the last three years, it has increased almost one society daily!

The Philadelphia papers notice the circulation of notes purporting to be issued by the Philadelphia Safety Fund, the Western Loan Company, and the Schuylkill Loan Company, of different denominations. The public is cautioned against receiving them, as there are no such institutions in existence.

Pork.—The Cincinnati Evening Post states that a contract has been made at that place to deliver a large quantity of pork at $2.50 cts. per cwt.

Extraordinary Absence of Mind.—A few days since a gentleman who had been gunning in the neighbourhood of Verplank's Point, went into a hotel there, to await the arrival of the boat to convey him to this city. While there, some person remarked that the contents of his game bag, were rather unsavory, which, on examination proved to be the case, and the sportsman said he would throw them into the river. Just then the boat came puffing along; and the gentleman ran down, but reached the wharf only just as she was putting off. He immediately threw his game bag, and contents on board the boat, and jumped into the river himself! He was with difficulty rescued, receiving nothing more serious than a good ducking and a pretty severe fright.

The Bank of Missouri commenced issuing her own notes on the 30th ult. The lowest denomination of notes that she will issue, will be twenty dollars.

The barn of Mr. Corson, at Mullica Hill, N. J. was struck by lightning, during a tempest on Wednesday, and destroyed by fire. Mr. C. had just gathered in his harvest. The last load of grain was, at the time of the fire, in a wagon on the floor of the barn. The whole was destroyed. Three persons, sitting on the load were slightly stunned; but made their escape without serious injury.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The new and improved Locomotive for the *Morris* and Essex (N. J.) rail road, constructed by Mr. Seth Boyden, of Newark, goes at the rate of 60 to 70 miles an hour. The passengers are wholly protected from the fire of the chimney, the sparks, according to the Morristown Jerseyman, being taken to the ash pan beneath.

Encouraging.—One of our Express slips from New Orleans contains the following cheering annunciation: "*No shinplas compiled last night!!!*" Quite a subject for congratulation, truly.

By the schr Sarah Ann, from Tampico, $343,000, in specie are received. On the 8th, $200,000 more are expected.—*N. O. Bee.*

Effects of Industry.—The Pittsburgh Visitor says, the first marble front in that city is now erecting by a gentleman, the architect of his own fortune, who began business ten years ago in that city.

ENIGMA.—No. VIII.

I am a character well known in England, and there are few either high or low, rich or poor, that are not acquainted with me; I shun cities and towns, and take up my abode towards the extremity of a village; I am a stranger to virtue and innocence, therefore with the fair sex I never appear; in respectable society I am never admitted, but in a gang of gypsies and beggars I am a principal character, and without me smuggling would be nothing; I never appear in the day time but in the middle of night, and late in the evening, and always in disguise. I am fond of gaming, and always end in cheating, stealing and plundering. It is the opinion of Burn and Blackstone that I should be put in jail, but I certainly never was there yet. From what I have said, you may suppose me to be some thief or pickpocket, but to prove that I am not, I will say I am never found in a crowd, and as soon as I am attached to one I am gone.

Answer to enigma, No. VII.—INK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Enigma, from our New Market correspondent, we must decline for two reasons, 1st, it is too easy to solve, and 2d, we do not at all like the subject. The poetry selected by him will have a place, next week.

The Subscriber, anxious to give his daughter a knowledge of music, wishes to learn whether a class can be formed in Plainfield of sufficient size to secure the services of a competent teacher.—Ladies who would take lessons will confer a favor by leaving their names at the house of

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, August 14th. 30 3t

Plainfield English School.

Notice is hereby given to their friends and patrons, that

MESSRS. DAVISON and WALLACE

Will recommence teaching the Village school on Monday, the 22d instant, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church. Parents are desired to send at the beginning of the quarter.

Plainfield, Aug. 17th, 1837. 30

MARRIED,

In Newark, on the 12th inst. Mr. Joseph Farr to Miss Matilda Hume.

At Salem, on the 8th inst. A. O. Dayton, of the State Department at Washington, to Miss Mary B. daughter of the late John Tuft, Esq. of the former place.

At Mendham, on the 7th inst. Mr. Edwin L. Lounsbury, of Morristown, to Miss Nancy Chedwick, of the former place.

At Millington, Somerset county, 9th inst. Mr. Henry McLafferty, of Seneca county, N. Y. to Miss Rachel Dunn, of the former place.

DIED.

In *Newark*, 16th inst. Mr. Ephraim Leach, aged, bout 55 years.

In this place, on Thursday last, Mr. Gale Randolph, a colored man, aged over seventy.

At Mendham, on the 13th inst. Mr. Daniel Thompson, aged 90.

In Hackettstown, 10th, Mrs. Clarissa Stephens, wife of Wm. Clark, aged 29.

REDUCED FARE,

BY STAGE AND STEAMBOAT,

From Plainfield to New-YORK, FOR ONLY FIVE SHILLINGS.

THE Public are informed that the Swiftsure Mail Line leaves Plainfield for Elizabethtown Point, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M. arriving in time for the 2 o'clock boat to New York. Returning, leaves New York, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in the Elizabethtown Point steam boat, at 10 1-2 A. M. from Pier No. 1, Washington street, and arrive at Plainfield between 3 and 4 P. M. of the same day.

Fare.—From Plainfield to Elizabethtown Point, 50 cents.—From the Point to New York, 12 1-2 cents.

N. B. Freight or Baggage, to the amount of three or four cwt. will be brought or taken at a reasonable rate, and carefully attended to.

VINCENT BARKLEW.

Plainfield, Aug. 24, 1837. 31tf

NOTICE!

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is ill further notice, our only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

M. R. CUSHING.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

GREEN BROOK SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the "Plainfield Seminary," situated on the banks of Green Brook, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, in Plainfield, N. J. intends to open a Select School for boys on the 1st Monday in August next. To the interests of this School, he purposes to devote his undivided attention. All the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education will be carefully taught by experienced and competent teachers. Nothing shall be wanting to render the school both profitable and agreeable to good boys. The discipline of the school will invariably be mild and impartial, but never harsh. All possible efforts will be made to promote industry and order among the pupils by appealing to their consciences and love of character.

The Bible will be made the standard of morals. Its historical facts and Divine precepts will be carefully studied by the school, and presented by the teachers, without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any religious sect.

Terms.

Tuition in Greek, Latin and English,	$7 per qr.
In French,	5
In Spanish,	5

No quarter will be received for a term less than one quarter, and the tuition bills of all non-residents must be paid in advance.

Board may be obtained in respectable families, near the school, on reasonable terms.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

P. S. A very few boys can be accommodated in the family of the principal immediately. After the first Monday in October next, no additional number may be received, and formed into a "Family-School," of which due notice will be given. E. F.

PLAINFIELD, July 27, 1837. 27tf

Editors of the Rahway Republican and Herald; and Elizabethtown Journal are requested to give the above three insertions.

DWELLING TO LET.

THE Subscriber will let the Dwelling on the second story of the building where he formerly kept store, opposite Mr. Barclew's Stage House. It is convenient for a small family, and will be let at a low rent. Possession given immediately. Application may be made to Mr. J. R. *Dunn, merchant, or to*

E. V. SHOTWELL.

August 17, 1837. 30 4t*

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel, containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, August 10. 29

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th. 21

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham; and has on hand constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TUSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, a short door to Dr. Craig's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 3m*

Notice,

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Subscribers, Executors of the Testament and last Will of the widow Elizabeth Drake deceased, late of Warren township, Somerset county, intend to exhibit their Accounts of the Estate of said deceased, to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said County, in the term of October next ensuing, for their final settlement and allowance.

RANDOLPH DUNHAM, } *Executors.*
JONAH F. RANDOLPH, }

July 27th 1837. 27 3m.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1tf

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6 cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 23d, 1837. 22 3m

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

Those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. 25

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a large supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 17tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, is now in successful operation. Every attention is devoted to quality rather than quantity in the Course of Instruction.

The Classical Departments are under the charge of Mr. George R. Herrick.

The French and Spanish, of Gustave Masnier.

The Mathematical and Medical, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Wood.

Miss Sarah Wood, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are well known to the public generally, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the disciplines of the School, and holds himself responsible to the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known as applied for.

April 8, 1837.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing on Monday, July 31st, 1837.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

REDUCED FARE!!

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed for the use of Locomotives from Bergen-Hill to East Brunswick, and until further notice the following rates will be charged:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 75 cents; to Rahway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents. Newark to Elizabethtown 12 1-2 cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Every day, Sundays excepted.

Leave New York.	Leave East Brunswick.
At 9 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M.
At 2 o'clock, P. M.	At 12 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
At 6 o'clock, P. M.	At 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The Trains from New York leave through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at a quarter before 10, A. M., 1-4 before 3 P. M. and 1-4 before 7 o'clock P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8, A. M. 2 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 9, and 11, A. M., and 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

Leave Newark at 5 1-2, 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and at 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

☞ NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*

(Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the Offices before taking their seats in the Cars otherwise they will be charged *extra prices*; viz.—37 1-2 cts. to Newark, and one-third more than the above to all other places.

The office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the Cars depart punctually, at the above named hours. In Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st. and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been finished, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

Omnibus Coaches are always in attendance to carry passengers across the bridge, to and from the different Trains in East Brunswick. Fare 6 cents.

August, 1837. 29

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready nailed and trimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store, village of Scotch Plains, Westfield, Union county, the following kinds of Books, viz:

Bailing Waste, School and Pocket Testaments, Webster's Spelling Books, Toy Books, English Readers, Franklin's Life, Goldsmith's Greece, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

July 13, 1837. 25tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (of my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 3m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Sheeting, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods

Then size of Groceries,

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no exertion will be spared to make their services to suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 29, 1836. 3tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

Corner of Second and Front Streets,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 29, 1836. 3tf

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

BLANKS—SUBPOENAS,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
RECEIPTS,
Bills at sight,
Books.—Porter's Travels,
Scrap Books,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo.
Bent's Almanac, 1 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Chitty's Pleadings, 8vo.
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.
Webster's Spelling Books.
Murray's small grammar.
A large lot of Toy books.
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.
Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.
Steel Pens, 6 kinds.
Engraving.
India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.
Wafers, at Wholesale.
Kaleidescopes.—Spy Glasses.
Gold paper.
Quills.
Cottons for working. Lace, a variety.
Albums and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.
SEARS'S PILLS.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. R. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 7

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the Corner of Front and Cherry streets,

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1tf

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the above mentioned Mill, and is now in so operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may favor with their custom shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. 4

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Dresser Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 6, 1836.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer, on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 3, 1837. 1tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Front streets, have on hand and offer for sale on the most liberal terms, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Verditer, Verdigris, Blocker, Pins, Sizes, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 3tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Dresser Patterns, and all kinds of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment of Looking Glasses on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on the business in this village, (opposite Truman Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc, Block Tin Pipe, Lead Pipe, Wire, Cullers, Pans, Tea Kettles, Pails, Nest Boxes, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanthorns, Dust Pans, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. which he will sell for as low rates as can be had for cash.

N. B. The Leaden roofs on my shop will last for ages, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made on short notice, and warranted to give satisfaction.

JOHN S. DUNHAM.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 6tf

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating property, when taken by persons in a low state, yet by its positive power to excite action in the capillaries, weak, and consequentially torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be a universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal pestilence, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. To prevent a consequent from defeating, they are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable agent.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned time. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITUS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by it, every few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last a dose of three days.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 19, 1824.

MR. JOHN PIXCE,—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am induced to take the liberty to state, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been considered a subject of consumption, and at times discharged blood from the lungs in consequence of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humor in the glands, which eventually reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physician, myself and friends considered my case desperate, and that a few days, at the most, would consign me to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced the use of it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which for years I have not enjoyed. I therefore most earnestly recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most valuable remedy for the cure of this nature within the present knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a desire that I would give a certificate from the application and use of other remedies, and is nowrecommending it to others. Wishing you success in your benevolent design, and your valuable Specific a general introduction throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1824.

MR. J. PIXCE.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of the benefit she received by Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1823.

MR. J. PIXCE.—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the results, I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences: and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects, from the circumstance of my having, at the time, an orphan child under my care, which had every symptom of a disease by which it was threatened, and which had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may be extensively known and used, and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by takin three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Pinch of Newark, (N. J.) which is first extensively introduced and used upon trial in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above mentioned medicine, I procured a bottle, and after using half of the same was relieved of my cough, and consumed the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declined a further use of it, convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 18, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Murden, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in the sciences, or in any thing beneficial; a conviction of this, and a sense of gratitude due for the benefit he has received from its use, induces the writer to serious consideration, especially as a city like this, where so many quacks and nostrums are introduced.

"The writer is aware that public confidence has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise so much that a prejudice is naturally entertained against any thing of the shape of 'marvelling Balsams,' or 'infallible Panaceas;' but his own experiences of its virtues fully authorize him to recommend this medicine. He has for a number of years been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, heretofore a very strong symptoms of consumption, which it appeared impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced using the Vegetable Specific, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less troublesome, his shortness of breath and pain have discontinued, and he has good ground for expecting that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 26, 1823.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pulmonic disease which rendered me so feeble, and for so long a time, as to be confined to my bed, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Pinch of this city. My symptoms were peculiarly alarming, and contributed with disappointment of my physicians, to satisfy me that I could not recover, as I was troubled to sleep comfortably, whereas before I could get no sleep. I am now not only a living but a sound monument of the efficacy of your Specific.

WM. M. FANSHAW.

Mrs. J. Pinch.—Gratitude prompts me to offer you my thanks for the benefit I have received from your Vegetable Specific. I was afflicted with a violent cough, which deprived me of my rest, and was fast reducing me to the grave. I was induced to make use of your Specific, and am happy to say it has proved effectual in both cases, and am ready to do its praises.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 7, 1824.

MR. J. PIXCE.—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been afflicted with a violent cough for a number of years, nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific, &c. I had long abandoned all hopes of a cure, and considered myself a subject for the grave, when I was induced to make use of your Specific, and am happy to state that I have not only been relieved from my cough, but am now in my usual health, having been a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend it to the afflicted, which I do cheerfully.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Pinch of Newark, (N. J.) which I found very much oppressed, and could find nothing that effected me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which accidentally fell into my hands containing a pamphlet which included a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, and was induced to form sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIDMON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 1y

The New-York Mirror:

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with engravings executed and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood of the most beautiful and popular nature, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers; upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both English and foreign—scientific notices—literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts—original and popular music

THE UNION.

Volume I. PLAINFIELD, N. J. THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1837. Number 39.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear. Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.50, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I Love the Man.

I love the man, sincere at heart,
I love the man, who takes his part,
I love the man with will be free,
I love the man of liberty.
I love the man who loves to labor,
I love the man who loves his neighbor,
I love the man who loves not strife,
I love the man who loves his wife.
I love the man who loves not gold,
I love the man candid and bold,
I love the man who loves his fellow.
I love the man with conscience mellow.
I love the man, summer and winter,
Who ne'er forgets to pay the printer.

One day last week, while a cloud was every moment threatening us with a deluge, we saw an honest Irishman carrying water with great apparent haste. 'What's the matter, Dennis?' said we, 'is the house on fire?' 'Och, no sir,' said he, 'not at, all but it's me cabbages that I'm after getting watered before it rains.

Items from the Hartford Courier.

Commencement day, crowd coming out of church, gentleman stepped on young lady's petti——skirt. Skirt came off, lady went on. *Degree* of mortification considered.

Countryman and pretty daughter coming into town, large basket of blackberries in the wagon, daughter fell into the basket, white cambric dress *—berried alive.*

Warm, muggy weather, milk all turning, Van Buren men ditto.

Hail storm in Somers, Friday, 28th ult.—hail stones as big as a piece of chalk, broke out a great many lights on north side of the church, to be supplied with *New Lights.*

A member of Congress offered to stake his reputation against a farthing, on the propriety of a certain measure. A gentleman in opposition, observed that it was the most equal bet he had ever heard of.

An old black fellow fishing in the Delaware, near Point-no-Point, was seen to haul up several fine rock fish, which he had no sooner disengaged from his hook, than he threw into the water again, when asked the reason of this strange proceeding he drew himself up, and with a countenance in which it was impossible to say whether haughtiness or indignation predominated, replied—" Ven I fishes for catty, (meaning catfish) I'll ketch catty, and have nothing to do vid dese 'ere feller till I want him!'

The town of Lynn, Mass. is bounded on the north by a shoemaker's shop, on the south by a shoemaker's shop, on the east by a shoemaker's shop, on the west by a shoemaker's shop.

The old firm.—The Philadelphia Ledger, in talking of steel pens, says—" The only pens fit for writing, are those manufactured by Messrs. Gossi, Gander & Co."

Scientific Nature of Ly ch Law.—Sam Slick, the Yankee humorist, described this popular law to be [illegible] "hanging a man out side a church steeple [illegible] if it is perpendicular."

[illegible] like be, the bigger they talk. You never [illegible] small man that didn't wear high [illegible] and a high crowned hat, and that [illegible] to fight almost any one, to show he [illegible] every inch of him.—*Sam. Slick.*

[illegible] wishing to know the price of coal [illegible] an Irishman standing near a load, [illegible] took him to be the owner, inquired [illegible]?"

[illegible] over, your honor," was the ready

[illegible] girls complain that the young men [illegible] that they cannot pay their addresses [illegible] a tailor at our elbow remarks; 'yes, [illegible] *odd measure!*'—*Rah. Herald.*

[illegible] Indian, who had his house struck [illegible], said the thunder had been shooting [illegible].

The Young Professors of the Palisades.

A Historical Tale.

BY NATHAN C. BROOKS, A. M.

(*Concluded.*)

It was the second day of the commencement.—The theatre of the university was crowded with the beauty and fashion of Dublin. The stage was appropriately decorated with wreaths and coronals of bay and holly, with the provost, officers and faculty of the university in their fine collegedresses and the graduates in gowns, presented a most interesting spectacle. To the graduates this day was a triumphal entree into life from the toils of a laborious literary campaign, and as if inspired by the smiling faces of their friends, the young *debutants* acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to themselves and the professors, and long and loud were the plaudits that rang from the pit, box, and gallery. The ordinary theses had all been delivered, but before the final conferring of the degrees there remained to be decided a contest for a golden medal offered by the university. The competitors were three, and from the very respectable productions of those who had declined competing for the prize, the expectations of the auditory were raised to the highest pitch.

The music of the orchestra ceased—then died away in light echoes, and all was still. There was now an interval of a few moments of breathless suspense, and every eye was directed to the group of students. At length one arose. He was tall and handsome : and his countenance and bearing indicated at once intelligence and confidence in his abilities. His presence was greeted with loud cheers, and the smiles that were interchanged by many of the spectators, proved that he was not only known to many, but a favorite with them. He spoke, and his accent and pronunciation discovered his English origin. His eloquence was strong and forcible, characterised alike by dignity of thought and powerful utterance. His attitude was noble and commanding, his gestures appropriate. Every eye was riveted upon him—many were the smiles that encouraged him, and the young Englishman concluded amid the deafening acclamations of the delighted auditors. When he had taken his seat there was a rumor of applause that pervaded the assembly. The professors looked in each others faces, uttered a few sentences and bowed. There was something very significant and ominous of good to the speaker in that inclination of the head. The music of the orchestra again arose and died away, and there reigned for the same stillness as before. The interest was now heightened, and every one seemed to see who would next enter the literary arena. A young man arose. He was the pride of Dublin, his native city, and the iterated cheerings that greeted him attested his popularity. His voice was full and sonurous—his periods turned with all the power and elegance of rhetorical art—his gestures energetic though chaste, revealed through the folds of his flowing gown, the manly proportions of limbs that would have appeared with advantage under the *long dress* of himself. His eloquence was of that irresistible kind, which, like a torrent, bearing every thing before it. Each eye brightened—each face beamed as he proceeded, rising at every period, in height and brilliancy like the ascending rocket, till his oratory collecting all its forces into a mighty effort, broke forth in conclusion, with loud detonations in one grand burst of brightness. The effect was electrical. Applause like thunder proclaimed his triumph as he sat down, and many a kerchief and scarf waved a recognition from friends. His victory was to be read in the features of the audience—and in the smiles and gracious nods of the provost and professors.

There was yet another speaker to be heard—but the interest had in a great measure subsided : no one could be expected to equal the late brilliant display of talent and the many friends of the young Irishman, secure in their success, were rather revolving in their minds the glowing sentences of their favorite, than thinking of the next who was to succeed him. The music had ceased, and there was a pause—long and anxious pause—for delay created anxiety. Moments passed. The people sat on their couches as so many statues.—Still no one arose. The professors looked upon the band of students. The eyes of the assemblage *as if* one man followed their glance, to single out from among the group, the last competitor. After an interval a motion among the students, and a young man was seen rising. He was pale and thin, one of those emaciated dogs, who offered up the oil of life at the shrine of science, and his dark glossy hair gave a more sombre and death-like hue to his bloodless countenance. He wore not a collegiate gown but was habited in a dress of dark gray, seemingly of coarse texture and much worn. He rose under evident embarrassment, and was not received with the same plaudits that encouraged his predecessors: for there was something so novel and unexpected in his appearance and dress that the spectators were struck with astonishment. His voice at first was low and tremulous, and seemed to struggle in his breast for utterance, but soon swelled out into a fullness and sweetness of sound that rivalled the melody of a fine-toned organ. The commencement of his oration was beautiful; but it was the inanimate beauty of a statue. The nice and delicate management of the members were there—the harmony—the proportion—but life was wanting—that spirit which gives effect to the whole mass, and without which it is nothing. His gestures also were stiff and constrained—more like the involuntary motions of an automaton, than the light movements of animated existence. The true Promethean fire came down at length from heaven, and the statue was animated—it lived—it breathed, and all around felt the spell of its influence. His gestures were then the very impulse—the embodied essence of the grand sentiments that he uttered.

His eloquence was not of that kind which boasted of pre-eminence in any one species of excellence, it embraced in a harmonious whole all that is best and best of the different kinds happily blended into one, like the mingled colors that form the light of day; and as his subject was one which afforded scope for the display of versatility of talent, he charmed his audience at one time with the sweetness of diction, again elevated them with the sublime, awed them with the grand and terrible, transported them with the beautiful creations of fancy, or amazed them with the opulence of his figures and the boldness of his imagery. There was no plaudits as he came to the periods and pauses of his oration, nor clapping of hands —no waving of scarfs—the body was passive, motionless, while the active mind, in all its intensity, caught every sentence—every word—every breath that was uttered. Acquiring confidence as he proceeded, the spirit of his address infused itself into his person; from his eyes gleamed a supernatural brightness—a god like beauty played around his lips, and the muscles of his slightly fashioned limbs swelled out in full proportion, till it might be supposed that the soul of the speaker had burst its barriers and was gliding around the form it had animated. The interest of his oration was not only maintained —it was increased—every succeeding clause riveted the attention more, professors and auditors sat with their brows upraised in wonder and astonishment, and lips parted in attentive the most painful and intense.

After he had held the minds of the assembly in a trance for nearly two hours, he drew to a close in all the transcendent power of his unrivaled eloquence, rushed from the stage and burst into tears. Not one interest had suspended their breathing—a long inhalation followed his conclusion—there was a death-like stillness—the people sat motionless—spell-bound with admiration, and silently looking in each other's faces. A moment passed, and applause followed like the fall of an avalanche which was recalled again, and again, and again, till the very theatre seemed coming down beneath the thunder of their plaudits.

The provost arose and with his hands repressed the noise—a few words passed between the professors—the young Englishman and Irishman gave each a hand to the last speaker, and led him upon the stage, while the secretary rose from his seat and read from a paper which he held in his hand, "To Arthur Browne, a young American born in the state of Trinity College, Dublin, the provost and professors award the gold medal for superior excellence in Elocution."

As the young American stood supported by his two competitors, the provost put a chapel of evergreen upon his head and attached to the breast of his coat the massy medal which he held in his wand. There was something very interesting in seeing this representative of one country honoured by the representative of two others. The people knew not what to admire most, the talent of the young sizar, the generosity of his two rivals, or the candor of the judges who awarded the premium, and long and reiterated applause testified their satisfaction.

Angeline Monteith possessed nothing of the hauteur and moroseness of her brother, but all her father's cheerfulness and goodness of heart. She felt in the exercises of that day much interest. Years had passed since she had seen Arthur her father's seat. In the meantime she had sustained the reputation and the perfection of mental and corporeal graces. Her beauty and gentleness made a very lively impression upon the heart of the young collegian, and his brilliant triumph awakened emotions in the breast of Angeline Monteith, equally tender and intense.

Without money to prosecute the study of any profession, Arthur engaged himself as an usher in Trinity college, and during his leisure hours he applied himself diligently to the study of the law. All while he was thus laying the foundation of future greatness, young Monteith was giving loose rein to youthful appetites and passions. Shortly after he lost his inestimable father, and was thus left without control.

His increased salary enabled young Brown to pay over to the university the full amount of his dues for the time he had received the bounty of his sizership. He also transmitted to Young Monteith as executor of his father's will, the sum which his father had paid for him, with interest, which was received and receipted.

The seat of the late Mr. Monteith, was about 20 miles from Dublin. Merton divided his time between his residence and the metropolis, sharing the dissipation both of town and country. Angeline, who was thus either left to solitude or to the company of the dissolute, went to reside in Dublin with a maternal aunt. While here she frequently saw the young American—admired the splendour of his genius, the loveliness of his mind, and was charmed with the liveliness of his fancy. Their tempers were congenial, their preference mutual, and they were married.

Merton was indignant at his sister's infamy as he termed it, and wrote an insulting letter to Arthur, in which he informed him that not one pound of his father's money should pass as a dowry into the hands of a beggar. Arthur returned for reply, that his income was amply sufficient for the support of a family, but that he knew the rapacity of the hand in which his wife's property was lodged too well, better than to permit it to remain long where it was. A suit was accordingly instituted for the recovery of Angeline's fortune, which was finally recovered.

Time passed on, and merit and application had their reward. Arther Browne was a graduate at law, and besides his duties in college, exercised the vicargeneralship of Kildare, and practised in the courts as an eminent barrister, being retained as counsel in most of the principal cases. His good fortune increased. About this time the King's professorship of Greek in Trinity college died, having bequeathed to him an immense fortune and recommended him a successor to the chair of his professorship. His request was complied with, as it was a selection which would have been made without such recommendation, and he was accordingly installed in his office with all due formality.

Shortly after this he was elected a director of the bank of Ireland, also lectured on civil law in the university; and to crown the whole, for his superior abilities and eloquence, he was elected representative of the university in the house of commons, where his influence was exerted to protect the rights of the subject against the encroachments of power and oppression in a manner alike creditable to the head and the heart.

As we have been endeavoring to sketch out for our readers, something like a historical parallel, we should stop to inquire what were the enjoyments—what the standing of Morton, while his early associate advanced in reputation, reaping laurels from the distinction with which he filled so many important offices.

Pleasure was his only pursuit, the pleasures of the chase, the brothel, the revelry of the wine cup, and the dark, damning pollution of the gambling house. From this his standing may be inferred.——Morton Monteith was alone, with countenance pale and thoughtful, and resting his forehead on his hand. Despair was legibly traced on every lineament. From the window in which he was sitting the greater part of his estate was visible, and his eye fell upon the distant vault that contained his patron's remains. His thoughts were with the mother of his infancy, and his indulgent father, and he felt how cruel it was to sell the soil, lay the boues themselves to an unfeeling stranger. Gaming and extravagance had reduced him to poverty, and he only waited to receive from his patrimony about to be sold, what might remain after foreclosing a mortgage, before he would bid adieu for ever to the land of his nativity, and hasten to the continent, a fugitive from justice and the violated laws of his country. For some time previous he had forged a note for a large amount, which was discounted at the bank, the time of which was about expiring; in vain; the detection was inevitable. The following day the estate was sold, and all that remained to its former opulent proprietor, was a few pounds with which he hastened to depart from his native land.

It was late in the evening of a day in autumn, that a cabriolet containing a gentleman and servant was seen whirling along in the road that leads to Dalkey, and so on to the Irish sea. The appearance of the horse indicated that they had travelled fast and far. The rider appeared little at ease. A wild and haggard expression at times excited his pale and melancholy features —he turned his eyes back as if looking for some one, and chiding the driver for his slowness would relapse again into gloom. At length two horsemen appeared at a distance, riding at full gallop. The man in the cabriolet turned pale. He seized the reins in his hands, and applied the whip to the back and loins of the poor jaded horse, as if life depended on his speed. In vain, for the horsemen, who were evidently in pursuit, seemed to gain on him.

The suspence was awful. The sweat poured like rain from his horse, yet the noble animal hurried them along with accelerated velocity. The horsemen gained on them every moment, and hope began to desert the two travellers and their animal faltered and Dundalk was still two miles distant. The darkness which now drew on favored them, and the cabriolet struck into a private way, while their pursuers following the main road, were soon lost to view. The carriage was stopped at the most obscure inn in Dundalk, and immediately the spirited animal fell down in his harness dead. His owner hasnip his servant to take care of the baggage, rushed into the room, and desired to be shown to bed.

Scarcely had he laid down when he was informed by the landlord, that two gentlemen were below, who wished to see him. He desired him to tell them he would shortly be down. He arose and addressed himself and examined the height of the room. A loop from the window would have endangered life, and there was no other way of escape. He was undecided what to do, when he heard her approaching his chamber. As the door opened he sunk back exhausted into a chair retaining sufficient consciousness to notice that two strangers entered the room, one of whom held in his hand a paper, the other a candle. Recovering himself a little, he said to the men, 'I am your prisoner; you need not read your warrant for God's sake do not injure me, I will go with you.'

'You need not fear injury at the hand of Arthur Browne, though you have merited it. The giver of all good has prospered me beyond my most sanguine expectations. The debt you have not yet expended a pound of your sister's dowry —principal or interest. Here is the deed of your estate purchased with it—the note also, forged by you, which my connexion with the bank has enabled me to lift without the fraud becoming known and I have tender you a check for the balance. Return with us therefore to the estate of your father, and profiting by the past, be guided by virtue and prudence for the future.'

He ceased, and Morton Monteith and Arthur Browne were locked in each other's embraces.

The principal incidents here related are real, and inculcate the Divine command, 'love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them who despitefully use and persecute you.'

Moral and Religious.

Influence of Females.

The habitual government of the temper in the several members of the family, is essential to domestic happiness. In every family, occasions will arise, and try the temper. In this depraved world, where we all have our failings, we ought to expect this, and to make all our calculations, and set a guard over our spirits accordingly. He who unites himself in marriage with a beloved object, ought to remember that he is a sinful being himself, so she whom he takes to be the companion of his life is also a sinful being; and if they have children, they will find that which is born of flesh is flesh; that the same depravity nature of which they partake is transmitted to their offspring. Every household, then, is a little band of sinners—and even if they all be pious still they are but partially sanctified. The remains of indwelling sin still exists, and is still be well if they be not manifested every hour. In circumstance of this kind, it is impossible but that something should occur, almost every day, adapted to jar the feelings, to wound, to incommode, in a word, to call for the exercise of forbearing and forgiveness. Now, when anything is said or done, either by mistake, or by inadvertency or by sudden temptation, that tends to give offence, or to produce irritation,—unless it be met by a spirit of forbearance or self-government; unless there be such a curb placed on the tongues as will guard against irritation, and prompt to that "soft answer that turneth away wrath," there must ensue heart-burning, hard thoughts, and a state of feelings wholly inconsistent with domestic harmony and love.

There is a class of evil qualities which piety ought to cure, but which is not always found to fact to cure to the extent which is desirable. He whose natural temper is churlish, fretful and irritable, will be apt to betray more or less of this temper, even after the grace of God has "transformed him by the renewal of his mind." But there are many a saint of this unhappy temper whom the grace of God has never transformed. What is to be done when such a temper is found either in the head, or in any of the members of the family? With such an one it will be impossible to dwell with comfort, without a very great measure of forbearance and meekness. Such a temper is in danger every hour of extinguishing affection, and of kindling strife; and where it arises and repelled by a similar temper, how is despair in that harmony love and cheerfulness which ought to be there. Such a family must be the abode of discord—of mutual reproaches, and of habitual misery.

On the other hand, a sweet and amiable natured temper has a tendency to cover a thousand failings, to impart a thousand comforts, and to spread delight wherever it appears. Enter the abode where such a temper reigns. How pleasant the intercourse! How gentle and cheerful the conversation! How mild and conciliating every look, tone and gesture! No revolting reproof, no discordant accents, no harsh upbraidings, no unkind words grate upon your ears. All is soft, placid, and harmonious. If there is occasion to correct error, it is done in the spirit of love. The questions and replies, the requests and commands—yea, the very reproofs are marked with gentleness and affection. Happy the family where such a spirit reigns among all its members. And just as far as it is wanting or interrupted, domestic happiness will suffer a corresponding subversion or destruction.

It is obvious that this regulation of the temper is peculiarly important in those who preside over families. It cannot, indeed, be deemed a small matter in the youngest and most humble assistant. For any single member of a family, by the indulgence of a wayward temper, may destroy the peace. But when a turbulent, harsh, fretful temper is indulged by either parent, or by both the evil lies deeper than if either a temper were manifested by younger members of the family. It must pervade the mansion, and mar all its comforts. Besides, what probability is there that children will learn to curb and regulate their temper when their parents set before them so miserable an example? Will not the source of mischief be likely to be propagated and extended? We agree, as, if parents carefully and conscientiously govern their own tempers, and faithfully repress every ebullition of an opposite character, in every member of their households, peace may be expected to reign in those "habitations of joy." One of the most fruitful sources of domestic misery is banished.—*Dr. Miller's Sermon.*

From the United States Gazette.

Missionary Notice.

☞ We hardly know which most to admire—the wit and wisdom of some of the paragraphs, or the tone of pious charity in which the whole is composed. We commend the following extract of a letter from Rev. N. Sawtell, one of the foreign chaplains of the American Seaman's Friend Society, in New-York:

Havre, June 6, 1837.

You are indeed putting our faith to the test. My spirits sunk within me at getting to remittances by the Utica. To obtain funds here is entirely out of the question, for the prevailing opinion is, that all America has failed, [illegible] down to the smallest trader in the [illegible] Stoddard, I mean this fashionable sheet of small bread and return to America, and yet how to do it the present embarrassed state of the country, and the [illegible] quite puzzles me. My situation is quite unlike that of a broken merchant, who, [illegible] times, perhaps, out of the disappointment of a visit [illegible], may line his pockets with something to help

his family. Failure to stop payment is to stop
existence, and I never will pay
were a mortgage
ability it would be
ious failure that,
Several little occurrences, however, have of late
transpired, which encourage me to hope, that in
safety when I may yet catch a fish with money
in its mouth.

A few days ago a mendicant stopped at my door,
loaded with chickens, ducks, fish, a turkey, a calf's
head and feet; indeed, for variety it bore no small
resemblance to Peter's sheet, and, I strongly sus-
pect, that the same hand that let down the sheet
had something to do in this matter. It appears
that on the arrival of the ships, their fresh pro-
visions, which are packed in ice, must be disposed
of, the officers kindly remembered their chaplain.
They have ever manifested a deep interest in
the case of the chapel since I have been here.
The Lord be praised, and a thousand thanks to
them.

For many months my wardrobe had given oc-
casion for demonstration of hard times, and seemed
strongly to sympathize with the deranged state of
the commercial world. When it became entirely
unable to meet its demands, I went to the tailor,
was measured for a new suit, without either the
courage to ask him to wait for the money, or the
honesty to tell him he was running a great risk.
It seemed however, that the American captains, an
increased number of whom, I rejoice to say, attend-
ed the chapel) had been noticing the same thing,
as wit, that the parson's outer man, to say noth-
ing of the inner, needed a reformation, and intima-
ted to some of my friends, that they would make
an attempt upon my person, if they were certain I
would take no defence; being assured that I con-
sidered the servant not above his Lord, they very
soon called on me, and intimated their wishes,
that I would get me a suit of clothes, and that
they had the money to pay for them. I told them
I was expecting a suit sent in, and had feared
they would come before I was prepared to pay for
them.

Just as they began to count out the money, in
came the tailor with the clothes. Surely, thought
I, it is good to take no thoughts for my life, what I
shall eat, nor for my body what I shall put on."
But like the Jews, of old, who could murmur with
the flesh between their teeth, I soon forgot it—
for owing several hundred francs of borrowed
money, which must be paid on a certain day in
the following week; clouds thickened and dar-
kened around me to such a degree, that I was lost
in my mind, was not a little troubled in my prepa-
rations for the Sabbath, and on my way to the
chapel felt as though a covering of sackcloth
would suit me better than my new coat. I found
however, the chapel full of people, and many I
knew to be Americans. I noticed particularly one
tall, black eyed gentleman, who listened just as
though he loved the truth. After preaching, he
sought an introduction, walked home with me,
and called to see me on Monday. I showed him
your letter by the Ufica: he went out, but return-
ed with a hundred dollars, which he put into
my hands, saying, "If the wind changes so as
to detain the vessel, I shall have to call for this
to pay my tavern bill;" but he who holds the
winds in his fist did not suffer it to change, and
that debt, about which I was so faithless and un-
believing, is paid.

The following trite remarks are from the *Boston Transcript*.

"THE TRUE MECHANIC.—If there is any man in so-
ciety upon whom we look with esteem and ad-
miration, it is the honest and industrious mechanic
who, by his own unaided exertions, has establish-
ed for himself a respectable station in society:
who commenced in poverty, by his skill and assi-
duity surmounts every obstacle, overcomes every
prejudice, and succeeds in establishing for himself
a reputation whose value is enhanced for those
who come after him. Such a man we place as
the noblest work human nature is capable of—
the highest production she can boast. And let
it ever be borne in mind by the young mechanic
just entered on the stage of active life—let it ev-
er lie at the foundation and be the moving spring
to all his efforts—that this situation he must strive
to attain. It can be obtained by all. Untiring
industry and virtuous ambition never fail of their
reward. They never yet were exerted in vain,
and never will be, while honesty and justice are
left in the human heart. It was well remarked
by an eloquent writer, that the mechanics who
had no inheritance but health, no riches but indus-
try, and no ambition but virtue, is the sole king
among men, and the only man among kings."

Young Men, always have an object in view.
The highest object you can have, is to glorify
God, and enjoy him forever!

The next highest is, to honor thy father and thy
mother.

The next is to love thy neighbor as thyself.

The next, to serve thy country honestly and
faithfully, in whatever station thou art called to
fill.

And the next, to choose thee a wife in thy
youth. But be careful in your choice. Do not
marry a fool, unless you wish to beget for your-
self trouble.

Remember, young men, always to have an ob-
ject in view; and let your aim in life be elevated.
This is the safeguard of character, and the main
spring of excellence.—*Reform Gaz.*

Idleness is the badge of gentry, the bane of
body and mind, the nurse of haughtiness, the step-
mother of dissipation and the chief author of all
mischief—one of the seven deadly sins, the cush-
ion upon which the devil chiefly reposes, and a
great cause not only of melancholy, but of many
other diseases, for the mind is naturally active,
and if it be not occupied about some honest busi-
ness, it rushes into mischief or sinks into melan-
choly.—*Burton.*

A bean dressed out as some are, is like a cin-
namon tree—the bark is worth more than the
body. Such beaus, fops, and the whole pleasure
loving fraternity, are short lived animals. They
look pretty in the gay sunshine of summer; but
poor creatures, they cannot endure the approach
of autumn and the old age of winter. They have
their little hour of enjoyment, and that is the end
of them.

INSOLVENTS TAKEN.—The following persons have taken the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, which have been compiled from authentic sources, and may be to many, a convenient assistant for reference.

Presidents.

1789 George Washington, of Virginia.
1797 John Adams, of Massachusetts.
1801 Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
1809 James Madison, do.
1817 James Monroe, do.
1825 John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts.
1829 Andrew Jackson of Tennessee.
1837 Martin Van Buren, of New York.

Vice Presidents.

1789 John Adams, of Massachusetts.
1797 Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
1801 Aaron Burr, of New York.
1805 George Clinton, do.
1812 Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts.
1817 Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.
1825 John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.
1833 Martin Van Buren, of New York.
1837 R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky.

Secretaries of State.

1789 Thomas Jefferson of Virginia.
1794 Edmund Randolph, do.
1795 Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania.
1800 John Marshall, of Virginia.
1801 James Madison, do
1802 Robert Smith of Maryland.
1811 James Monroe, of Virginia.
1817 John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts.
1825 Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
1829 Martin Van Buren, of New York.
1831 Edward Livingston, of Louisiana.
" John Forsyth, of Georgia.

Secretaries of the Treasury.

1789 Alexander Hamilton, of New York.
1795 Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut.
1801 Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts.
1802 Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania.
1811 George W. Campbell, of Pennsylvania.
1814 Alexander J. Dallas, do
1817 William H. Crawford, of Georgia.
1825 Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.
1829 S. D. Ingham, do
1831 Louis McLane, of Delaware.
" Wm. J. Duane, of Pennsylvania.
" Roger B. Taney, of Maryland.
" Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire.

Secretaries of War.

1789 Henry Knox, of Massachusetts.
1795 Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania.
1796 James McHenry, of Maryland.
1800 Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts.
1801 Roger Griswold, of Connecticut.
1805 Henry Dearborn of Massachusetts.
1809 William Eustice, do
1813 John Armstrong, of New York.
1815 W. H. Crawford, of Georgia.
1817 Isaac Shelby, of Ky. (did not accept.)
" John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.
1825 James B. Barbour, of Virginia.
1828 Peter B. Porter, of New York.
1829 John H. Eaton, of Tennessee.
1831 Lewis Cass, of Ohio.

Secretaries of the Navy.

1789 George Cabot, of Massachusetts.
1798 Benjamin Stoddart, of Maryland.
1800 Robert Smith, do
1805 Jacob W. Crowninshield, of Massachusetts.
1828 Smith Thompson, of New York.
1823 Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey.
1829 John Branch, of North Carolina.
1831 Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire.
" Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey.

Post Masters General.

1789 Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts.
1791 Timothy Pickering, of Pennsylvania.
1795 Joseph Habersham, of Georgia.
1802 Gideon Granger, of Connecticut.
1814 Return J. Meigs, of Ohio.
1823 John McLean, of Ohio.
1829 William T. Barry, of Kentucky.
" Amos Kendall, do

The Drunkard.—Late one evening drunken
Davey, after spending his day's earnings at the
grog shop, set out for home. Well! says he, if
I find my wife up, I'll lick her. What business
has she to be setting up burning fire and lights,
eh? And if I find her in bed, I'll lick her. What
business has she to go to bed before I get home.

Temperance puts wood on the fire, flour in the
barrel, meat in the tub, vigor in the body, intelli-
gence in the brain, and spirit in the whole com-
munity.

It is remarked, that of the fifty-six signers of
the declaration of Independence, thirteen of them
lived upwards of fourscore years. Yes, to such
men as pledged their lives, their fortunes, and
their sacred honor, in the support of that declara-
tion, we have a right to expect the blessing of long
and happy lives. We can look around and see
many others of that period yet remaining. Some
90, some 80, and some nearly 100 years old.
They have lived temperately and virtuously—
have served God and their country—and remain
to enjoy the reward of their fidelity, and as exam-
ples to the rising generations.

There are about one thousand two hundred
newspapers in the United States, from which are
issued, at a moderate calculation, one hundred
millions printed sheets annually; which if in one
continuous sheet, would reach four times from
pole to pole, and if embodied in a book form,
would be equal to issuing six volumes as large as
the bible, every minute in the year.

Tall Corn.—The eastern papers are bragging
a great deal about their tall corn. We think we
have corn fully equal, if not a little superior to
any thing they can boast. There is in this place
a large field of corn which averages from ten to
twelve feet in height—not merely a stalk or two,
stretched out, to make a newspaper paragraph,
like the eastern corn, but a whole field of it, hav-
ing the appearance of a young forest.—*Jamaica
(L. I.) Farmer.*

Specie.—The ship John Sergeant at New Or-
leans, spoke August 10th British sloop of war
Sky Lark from Vera Cruz to Havana and Fal-
mouth, England, with $1,000,000 specie.

Sound Sight.—A man in New York who had
made a bet with another, that he could discern his
friend on the other side, found out and redeemed
one hundred dollars more than he had staked. The
point of the joke is, that the commodities are so well
assorted that he cannot himself distinguish them
from the genuine.

Major John Chase has been appointed Post Mas-
ter in Woodbury, N. J. in the place of Joseph
Sailer, missing.

"Doctor," said B——n to his medical adviser
one day, "isn't there a disease called Shingles?"
"Yes, to be sure," replied Galen. "Then I've
got it for certain," rejoined B——n, "for the
roof of my mouth is broken out in a dozen pla-
ces."

One of the papers remarks, that in a late storm
at Otsego, a shower of eggs fell as large as hail
stones!!

Maternal Affection.—A poor woman on ascend-
ing the ladder of the ship Nestor, for New Or-
leans, gave her child to a laborer on the wharf,
who in handing it to the mother, let it fall into the
dock! The mother was standing on the rail,
about 15 feet from the water, whence she leaped
and saved her child, amid the cheers of several
hundred persons, and for this bold act of affection
and humanity, the agent of the ship gave her a
free passage and a dollar.

Legal Quibble.—At a late Wilts Assizes, two
prisoners were tried for stealing mutton which
was found in their house; but an acquittal was
directed by the chairman on the ground that there
had been no evidence to show that the Marquis of
Bath had lost any mutton; on the contrary, the
evidence went to prove that he had lost a sheep.
If then the jury thought the mutton found was part
of the sheep stolen from the Marquis of Bath,
they must be acquitted, as they were indicted for
stealing mutton, and not a sheep. The Jury ac-
quitted them accordingly.

From the Burlington Gazette.

The Mount Holly Herald, of last week, con-
tained the following:

"*Out with it.*—There are stories told of a press
in Burlington, so much akin to the Woodbury
transaction, that people ask for an explanation.
These disgraces of the press are painful."

It is proper to say, that so far as the editor and
the proprietor of the Gazette are concerned, the
above insinuation has not the slightest foundation
to rest upon. The person employed to print the
Gazette, and who is responsible only for the
printing, was also employed to print some tickets,
by an individual, who stated that they were for a
corporation in Philadelphia. He did it as he would
any other job of printing, not suspecting any thing
wrong. A few of these tickets were circulated
by the individual who procured them to be printed
—and it was not ascertained that they were a
fraud upon the public until several days after they
were put in circulation, when notice of the fact
was immediately given in the Gazette, and the
public were cautioned against receiving them.
These are the facts on which the insinuation of
the Herald is founded; and the public will at once
perceive that as far as the editor and proprietor of
the Gazette are concerned, there was no founda-
tion for it, and that so far as it has any applica-
tion to the printer of the Gazette, there is no af-
finity between it and the Woodbury transaction.

The Grand jury of Burlington have presented
banks and the state of the currency, to the court
of that county as a public evil. That they are
such at this time, no one can deny; and all must
desire, we think, the restoration of them to their
former healthy, moderate, and sound condition.
But we do not approve of a grand jury's interfer-
ing in matters of legislation; and presenting to a
court, which can do nothing in the matter, a long
array of their opinions as to the causes of these
evils. They should recollect that they are nei-
ther a State Legislature, nor the Congress, nor
the Cabinet. *Trenton Gaz*

Perpetual Motion.—At the falls of the Housa-
tonic, in New Milford, Con. there is, on the West
bank a natural race-way, cut through and under
the rock, and all the reformations for it will pre-
sently be made if made to order. A mill was of
course erected; but unfortunately, near two years
ago, it took fire and burned down, except the well
proportioned water wheel of about fifteen feet di-
ameter, which was saved by hoisting the gate;
and from that time to this, the faithful wheel has
not stopped, but drives round by day and night
as earnestly as if every man in town was waiting
for his grist. By the way, these falls are noted
for the great quantity of fine lamprey eels which
are caught upon the rock, and which are in high
repute with the connoisseurs far and near. This
point is also the head of shad navigation. They
are taken plentifully, and of very fine quality be-
low the falls, but not above. The Housatonic
affords almost innumerable mill seats, very few of
which have as yet been taken up. The rail road
which is now building will probably bring some
of them into use.

The Leroy (Genesee) Gazette says that the
wheat crop in that vicinity has been much injured
by rust, occasioned by the late rains. In some
fields where 30 bushels per acre was confidently
expected not more than from five to ten will be
realized.

Williams College.—The number of graduates
at the late commencement was 18. The degree
of D. D. was conferred on Rev. David D. Field
of Haddam, Conn. At the close of the exercises
of the day, an address was delivered by his excel-
lency, Edward Everett, before the Adelphic Un-
ion Society. This address, says the Springfield
Gazette, the subject being education, charmed ev-
ery body, with the beauty and eloquence of the
style, and the happy manner in which it was de-
livered.

Duelists and squashes are said to be plenty in
New Orleans, and the squashes are thought to
have most brains.

PLAINFIELD UNION

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1837.

ELECTIONS.—Many elections of the members elected to the 25th Congress, which passed on Monday next, and not yet received, have come in to enable us to complete the following table, which will give very nearly the political strength of each party in the next Congress. We class as doubtful, those whom the Whig papers class as Whigs and the Democrats as Democrats, for we know not which to believe, save from whom we have not heard.

In the Senate.

Thirty four Van Buren men, and eighteen Whigs. Van Buren majority, sixteen.

House of Representatives.

States.	Whig.	Van Buren.	Doubtful.
Maine,	2	4	
Vermont,	4	1	
New Hampshire,		5	
Massachusetts,	10	2	
Connecticut,		6	
Rhode Island,			2
New York,	10	30	
New Jersey,	6		
Delaware,	1		
Pennsylvania	11	17	
Maryland,	4	4	
Virginia,	6	15	
North Carolina,	8	5	
South Carolina,	7	2	
Georgia,	1	6	2
Alabama,	3	2	
Mississippi		2	
Louisiana,	2	1	
Tennessee,	10	3	
Kentucky,	12		1
Arkansas		1	
Missouri,		2	
Illinois,		3	
Indiana,	6		1
Ohio,	11	8	
Michigan,			1
	114	121	7
		114	
Van Buren majority,		7	

Of the seven doubtful, there will probably be one of each party from Georgia, one Whig member from Indiana, and one Van Buren member from Michigan, which will leave the majority the same. The doubtful member from Kentucky is claimed by both parties. In Rhode Island, the election took place on Tuesday of this week, and result has not yet reached us; there are three sets of candidates, the Whig, the Van Buren, and the Anti-Masonic, which makes it very doubtful how that state will go.

Respecting this Congress, the Journal of Commerce says:

There will probably be a Van Buren majority of 6 in the House. But it must be remembered that a large number of those elected as Van Buren men, and who still call themselves by that name, will go point blank against any measures tending to undermine the credit system, which has already conferred immense benefits upon the country, and, with proper checks and balances, will continue to do so in time to come. If a good thing has been abused, they are willing and wish to correct the abuse, but will by no means consent to abandon the thing itself. We have no fear of any violent measures being sanctioned by this Congress in regard to the currency; although doubtless there is danger that the measures which may be adopted will not be the best nor the wisest which the case admits of. On the question of a National Bank, we are not very sanguine that any thing effectual will be accomplished at the approaching Session, though we are very sure there ought to be. There will be a contest for the choice of speaker. Mr. Bell will be the Whig candidate, we presume, and Mr. Polk, his Van Buren opponent. We think Mr. Polk has a decided over-ruling chance of success. The public printing of the House will probably be taken from the Globe and given to the Madisonian or the National Intelligencer.

THE BANKS.—We are extremely gratified with the Bank Statement of the city of New York for the 1st inst. as put forth by the Bank Commissioners. It exhibits a desire and a determination on their part to work themselves easy, and to prepare themselves for a speedy resumption of specie payments. The statement includes 21 out of the 24 in the city,—the Manhattan, which has we believe more specie than any other, and two others not being included. These 21 banks have increased their specie about $50,000, and have decreased their loans $824,000,—have increased their circulation $486,216, and the amount of individual deposites has increased $582,512. As respects government deposites, they have been within the month of July reduced from $3,402,792 to $1,551,125, or a good deal more than half. This is a great deal better than we had anticipated, and at that rate they will soon owe the government nothing. The increase of circulation is only apparent, and results from the arrangements with the country banks, by which the city banks took out of circulation about a million and a half of the country notes, and in place thereof put in circulation half a million of their own. These notes are sealed up, and are returned at certain intervals to the country banks.

As a further item of good news, we learn from the New York American, that the banks had a meeting a short time since on the subject of resuming specie payments, and a committee was ap-

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[illegible] place for
[illegible] general convention of banks to make
[illegible] ment for the above object.

We say by a notice of the Proprietors, that the *Weekly Messenger* is discontinued for

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Next Monday, the first of September, being the 4th of the month, as will be republished, a publication day.

We were shown this week a few heads of what are called creeping oats, now growing in the garden of Mr. Isaac Manning, within a few yards of our office. They have the appearance of oats, and when wet move almost as if they were possessed of animal life. Mr. Manning planted but one grain, and as the fruits of it he has already counted over five hundred grains, and expects that several more will show themselves, as it is still growing. We think this yield is more than equal to any thing we have seen in the east line.

N. B. When planted it is necessary to break their legs, or they will not stay in the ground!!

THE MADISONIAN, the new Government paper at Washington, of which we spoke a few weeks since, has made its appearance. It is said to be edited by a talented and honest lawyer. It supports democratic principles, but is opposed to Loco Foco doctrines, the Treasury bank scheme and the plan of separating the government from all banking systems. It is in favor of the state bank system, uncontrolled by any national institution, and of course is opposed to whig principles in toto; but they will find in him a candid and honest opponent. We take the following from the first number:

If there be any who intend to keep up a war of extermination against all existing institutions, they will find us at least of a spirit to battle them to the utmost. If there be any who are determined to persist in the idle dream of an exclusive metallic currency, under any plausible disguise whatever, our heads and hearts are against them also. But in all these, as well as in the more delicate and startling sectional questions which are rapidly rising in the Union, associated with the deepest feeling, and a silent and most profound determination, and which will present themselves in a character of fearful gravity and importance the part we desire to act is that of peacemakers and conservators. We abjure precipitation—we abjure rashness and violence. We are for reform, but sound, progressive reform, not subversion and destruction. To innovate is not to reform.

It appears by notices which appear in the city papers that the seventh theatre was opened in New York on Monday evening last. How strange it is, especially in times like the present, that men cannot find a more agreeable, as well as a more useful way of disposing their money, than in frequenting the theatre. During the whole summer all the theatres have been crowded, and now a seventh is added.

We are glad to learn that the Canal Bank in New Orleans, has resumed specie payments in full, and it is understood to be a permanent resumption. It has been remarked that although the state of Mississippi was more deeply involved in the distresses of the times than any other, she will the soonest be in a state of prosperity, which will probably be the case. Her crops have been abundant, both in cotton and bread stuffs, which will enable her to pay off all her old debt, and give a comfortable support for the present year. The law passed in that state this summer, prohibiting the importation of slaves from other states, has, we think, had a very favorable influence on their prosperity.

The Bank statement of the city of Philadelphia, is about as favorable as that of New York. From the time of suspension up to the 1st inst. they have decreased their loans $1,700,000, and their circulation one million and a half.

☞ Hay in New Orleans is $40 per ton—[illegible] Flour in Mobile, $20 a barrel. Business in both places reviving.

The following naive lover's promise was offered as an irresistible temptation to a filially given inamorata: "I like you," sighed the girl to her suitor, "but I can't leave home. I'm a widow's only darling. No husband can ever equal my parent in kindness." "She is kind, but he my wife we will live together, and see if I don't beat your mother, replied the lover.

A down easter justly remarks: "To become a politician one must have a limber back, a well oiled tongue, and an India rubber conscience."

Mississippi has instructed her Representatives in Congress to procure the annexation of Texas to the United States as soon as possible.

It is too late, the whole North, thanks to fortune, are opposed to it.

President Jackson's health, it is said, was never better. He is engaged upon his grounds, and in the general prevails again, with all the energy and apparent facility of youth. He also, at seven, can spare time for political matters.

A late number of the "Far West" declares that the Indians of the Platte country are busily engaging to the lands set apart for them by the government. The Pottowattomies, Sacks, and Ioways will all be gone in a short time. There is no danger of difficulty with them, to retard the settlement of that rich and beautiful section of our States.

The Platte country contains a large enough scope of territory to form four or five colonies, of the legal limits, which is not surpassed by any portion of the State for fertility of the soil, quality of the timber, and the evenness of the face of the country. It is copiously supplied with excellent spring water, and abounds with good sites for water power, suitable for mills &c. The country is filled up with a respectable and intelligent population, and in a short time will vie with the most populous and wealthy parts of the State.—*St. Louis Bulletin, August* 11.

Another fatal accident from carelessness in the use of fire arms, occurred near Bordentown, on the 12th instant. Ephraim Anderson, and a lad, the son of Wm. Shreve, were out gunning. As they were going, Anderson happened to be before the other, Shreve's gun went off, and the whole load entered the back of Anderson's neck and head. He expired almost instantly. He was about 22 years of age; and was employed in the brick yard of the father of his companion.—*Trenton Gaz.*

Another.—We are grieved to learn, that Mr. Kuhn, of this city, was instantly killed yesterday, in the following manner. He had just returned, as we hear, from a university in Maryland, and was spending the vacation at home. Among other sports, he relished that of gunning, and had been out yesterday on an excursion of the kind. In debarking from a small boat whether on the Schuylkil or Delaware we have not learned, the lock of his gun caught the thwart of the boat as it is called and the deadly weapon was discharged directly through his lungs. He lingered a little for a mere instant, and fell bleeding and dead on the shore. This terrible event has flung a cloud of sorrow over a wide circle of relatives and friends.—and another solemn warning to be cautious in the use of fire arms.

We give the particulars of the above as told to us last evening, by a friend on whose statements we can implicity rely.—*Philad. Gaz.*

Architectural Critique.—A gentleman of undisputed taste said, that when he first saw the words "Astor House," he was induced to suppose it to be a warrant, and that the words "A store house" were intended. This supposition, he also said, was fully confirmed when he saw the building. —*Jerseyman.*

The ship Tennessee, from Liverpool, brought out 500 gold sovereigns.

A remarkable instance of cool and determined courage in a lady was displayed lately in a valley near the old Boston road, Mass. Mrs. Curtis, who was picking blackberries for the Salem market, found herself within reach and almost in contact with a rattlesnake. Instead of screaming or fainting away, she took a stick, and the way she layd it over his head and shoulders was a caution to rattle snakes. She then tied a string around his neck and carried it home in triumph.

"The export of specie, since this month came in, is truly astonishing. The packets of the 1st, 8th, 10, and 16th, have taken the enormous sum of *two million one hundred thousand dollars.*

The more the better. Let us get our foreign debt paid off, and send our crops to them, and then exchange will be in our favour. Specie will rush here in torrents, and we will kick shinplasters into the river. The banks will "resume," and every currency will again be a really convertible into specie," when it is not specie itself. We are nearly out of debt now, and those four packets have done us good service. Carry on: specie is at a premium, and wont circulate, and so the best we can make of it is to pay our debts, and thus get it back to par and currency. A few months will suffice. It must be noted, however that nine tenths of the specie that we send abroad is not from our own stock, but is that which is daily rising to us from other countries. We are in that matter but "receiving and paying tellers."—*N. Y. Times.*

From the Journal of Commerce.

Rev. Joseph Wolff.—We are surprised to learn, from an advertisement sent us to-day, that this eccentric and extraordinary man is in this city. But a few months since he was in Africa, on his way to Timbuctoo, India, Persia, Turkey, Egypt, Abyssinia, and we know not how many other distant and inhabitable countries, he has visited; to say nothing of Europe, almost every part of which he has traversed, destributing christian books, and preaching the Saviour whom his fathers crucified. He has announced a brief course of Lectures in this city, commencing to-morrow evening in the Broadway Tabernacle, on the religious characters, manners and customs, of the nations and tribes he has visited. We fancy there will be no lack of hearers.

Horses.—The fall in the prices of horses, in connexion with the general reverse of business, has been very great. Spans which last year; for the sake of taste and style, would have brought $500 or 600, will not now demand half the money. One superb span for which early in the spring $1000 was offered, have been recently sold for 600. The range of prices for single horses, on this calculation of useful weat, is from $50 to $120 each, being rather better, when compared with last year, than in the case of fancy spans. The raising of horses and sheep has in some part of our country run for a head of dairies and beef.

Counterfeit.—A considerable number counterfeit five dollar bills, purporting to be on the Bank of New York, were put in circulation in this city on Saturday evening. They appear to have been struck off from the plate which has been altered, and newly touched up, and the engraving, particularly the rigurlie, is so shabily executed, that it requires but a very little attention to see that the bills are not genuine. Three or four persons are in custody for uttering them.

The question "why printers do not succeed in business as well as brewers" was thus answered, "because printers work for the head, and brewers for the stomach: and where twenty men have a stomach, but one have a head."

ENIGMA.—No. IX.

In counting a basket of apples by twos, three's, fours, fives and sixes, there was over one each time —but when counted by sevens none was left. How many was there in the basket?—*A solution is requested.*

Answer to enigma, No. VIII.—The letter G.

MARRIED.

In Rahway, Timothy K. L. Embulee, to Catharine M. Davis, of Sussex county.

At Alton, Illinois, on the 31st ult. Enos H. Harrison, formerly of Elizabethtown, to Laura B. Porter, formerly of Naugatuck, Con.

DIED.

In this place, on Tuesday the 29th inst. Levi, son of Josiah Lowe, aged 4 years.

In Rahway, 21st inst. Mrs. Rebecca Cory, aged 32.

TO RENT,

Possession given, the 1st of October,

THE Premises now occupied by John D. Titsworth. Terms reasonable. Apply to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Or to ELSTON MARSH.

Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 32 tf

BALLOON ASCENSION.

Natural Magic, By Mr. Everett

COMIC SONGS, & EXTRAVAGANZAS,

PLATE DANCING

GRECIAN AND CHINESE GAMES, WITH CUPS, BALLS, &c.

Yankee Stories, and several other Entertainments, at A. LAING'S Hotel, in this Village on Saturday evening next.

The Balloon ascension, accompanied by fire works, will take place in the fore part of the evening, if sufficient encouragement be given. It is twelve feet high, and being shrunketed and transparent, can be seen at the distance of seven miles. Doors open at 8 o'clock, and performance commences at half past 8.

☞ Front seats reserved for ladies.

Tickets, 25 cents each, to be had at the bar. Children half price.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by Samuel D. Pierce & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts should be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for paymeut.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 32tf*

BOARDING.

MRS. NANCY DUNN will take 3 or 4 Boarders.

August, 31. 1837. 32 tf*

DWELLING AND STORE TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to remove to another part of the village, will let the House which he now occupies, including a dwelling, a room for a store, and a basement. Rent low if applied for soon, and possession given on the 1st of October.

PIATT DRAKE.

Plainfield, August 21st, 1837 32 tf

DWELLING TO LET.

THE Subscriber will let the Dwelling on the second story of the building where he formerly kept store, opposite Mr. Barclew's Stage House. It is convenient for a small family, and will be let at a low rent. Possession given immediately. Application may be made to Mr. J. R. Dunn, merchant, or to

E. V. SHOTWELL.

August 17, 1837. 30 4t*

The Subscriber, anxious to give his daughter a knowledge of music, wishes to learn whether a class can be formed in Plainfield of sufficient size to secure the services of a competent teacher.—Ladies who would take lessons will confer a favor by leaving their names at the house of

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, August 16th. 30 3t*

Plainfield English School.

Notice is hereby given to their friends and patrons, that

Messrs. Davison and Wallace

Will recommence teaching the Village school on Monday, the 22d instant, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church. Parents are desired to send at the beginning of the quarter.

Plainfield, Aug. 17th, 1837 30.

NOTICES.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Ovaracre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till farther notice, our only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Ovaracre's dues, as above specified, for me.

M. F. Cushing.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

REDUCED FARE,

BY STAGE AND STEAMBOAT.

From Plainfield to New-York, FOR ONLY FIVE SHILLINGS.

THE Public are informed that the Swiftsure Mail Line leaves Plainfield for Elizabethtown Point, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, precisely, in time for the 8 o'clock boat to New York. Returning, leaves New-York, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in the Elizabethtown Point steam boat, at 10 1-2 A. M. (foot Pier No. 1, Washington street, and arrive at Plainfield between 5 and 4 P. M. of the same day.

Fare.—From Plainfield to Elizabethtown Point, 50 Cents.—From the Point to New York, 12 1-2 cents.

N. B. Freight or Baggage to the amount of three or four cwt. will be brought or taken at a reasonable rate, and thankfully attended to.

VINCENT BARKLEW.

Plainfield, Aug. 24, 1837. 31tf

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This institution is designed to qualify young men for College, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French department of Ostave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. A. Bonnell.

Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

4 pres. 6. 1837.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel; containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, August 10 29

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, on Columns of every size, from 2 inches in length and fourteen inches to diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

THADEUS DAVIS'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be assigned up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its length and distinct color when first written, also its being so quickly retained its fluidity in the pen, rendering it necessary to dip the pen but seldom, never having any sediment; it is, by its great, *ts Durability, and for many to resist the effects of time to obliterate the characters, secures it superiority over the writing Inks of Exchange, Writs, Deeds, and other Legal Instruments it cannot be imposed on, or Stained.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.,

May 25. 19tf

Notice,

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Sub scriber has received from the Testamentary and last Will of the widow Elizabeth Drake deceased, late of Warren township, Somerset county, and has taken upon himself the trust of said deceased, and has lodged at the Orphan's Court of said county, in the term of October next ensuing, for their final settlement and allowance.

RANDOLPH DUNHAM, } Executors.
JONAH F. RANDOLPH, }

July 22th 1837. 27 3m

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, on Second street. All wool thankfully received, and punctually manufactured.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 24, 1837. 22 3m

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and settle those by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 1st, 1837. 25tf

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per load for a Red Cedar Timber, delivered at his shop in Plainfield. Any quantity of Timber delivered at his shop will be received.

☞ Chainmen's Staves will be furnished on reasonable terms and with despatch, by the personally.

JOHN W. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 7tf

GREEN BROOK SCHOOL.

THE Winter Session of this School will commence on Monday next, in Plainfield, N. J. in the Academy.

The discipline of the school will invariably be strict and impartial, but no possible efforts will be made to promote industry and order, by appealing to their commendable and love of character.

The Classical, Mathematical, and Literary department will be carefully attended by the Principal, and assisted by the Tutors, without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any religious sect.

Terms:

Tuition in Greek, Latin and English, $7 per qr.
In French, 5
In Spanish, 5

No pupil will be received for a term less than one quarter, and the tuition bills of all non-residents must be paid in advance.

Boarding can be obtained in respectable families near the school, on reasonable terms.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

P. S. A very few boys can be accommodated in the family of the principal. Immediately after the first Monday in November next, an additional number may be received, and formed into a "Family-School," on which due notice will be given.

Plainfield, July 27, 1837. 27 tf

Editors of the Railway Republican and Herald's and Elizabethtown Journal are requested to give the above three insertions.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE expect to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS.

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

Of NEW-YORK.

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A full assortment made to Mortheze.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS BILL.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13 3m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, for Sale at the Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably.

July 4. June 15th. 1

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and trusts by strict attention to business, and a determination to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, at all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 9, 1837. 1 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, next door to Dr. Cook's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 6w

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a large assortment of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

R. & E. DRAKE.

Watters, May 18, 1837.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c. for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

Plainfield, December 29, 1836. 1 tf

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the citizens of Plainfield, that they have just received a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be had in this or any other market.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

Plainfield, February 1, 1837.

Job Printing,

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 9, 1837. 1 tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line in a workmanlike and reasonable manner.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sewed Frames, and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfield, Jan. 2, 1837. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware, Iron, Hemery Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Nails, Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verditer, Shellac, Glue, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

E. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 3 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 25tf

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sewed Frames of all kinds of timber from, buildings of any pressing standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13 tf

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, for which they will sell low for cash.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still persists in his old business of the Cooper, at Messrs. Meeker, Fox & Co's where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE;

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Dippers, Funnels, Sifters, Candle Moulds, Lamps, Horse Shoes, &c. which he will sell for the cash or country produce for cash lower than ever before offered in this market.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to inform his customers that he has on hand a large stock of Tin Ware, which he will dispose of at short notice as low as can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Wood that grows not suitable for Coopering will be cut and split.

JOHN M. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 20, 1837.

Books, Stationery,

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at the Store adjoining the Post Office, a large assortment of Blank Books, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Quills, Steel Pens, Pocket Books, &c. &c.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, June 15th, 1837.

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC FOR COUGH, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS Medicine has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although, generally speaking, (without an exception) the first effect of a corrective or slightly stimulating properties is often taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak and comparatively torpid, will not as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which has favorable effect of the medicine.

Should the doubtful symptoms of the day be in any way produced by an universal pleasant. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, must be totally avoided, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet—should be light animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 19, 1836.

Mr. JOHN FITCH.—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, and as you may be pressed with business. I have, for ten years past, been considered a subject of consumption, and at times discharged blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, and a violent cough, which has of late so essentially reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and in a few hours, or days, would be numbered in the dead. At this critical moments friend recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have used four bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive to a degree of health which no other human means could effect. I therefore, consider myself indebted to one of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy in the power of man to prolong the life of a fellow creature, or to alleviate the pains of mortality. My physician has acknowledged.

The benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, and was in favor of it as the most efficacious of other remedies, and is now recommending it to others. Wishing you success in your benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specific a general introduction throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant.

MARK WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 16, 1834.

Mrs. I. STOUT.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case, and that the virtues of Fitch's Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1835.

Mr. I. FITCH.—As you requested me to let you know I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the results, I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough, which threatened my speedy surpassing dissolution. The further progress and so much satisfactorily and confidently of its beneficent effects, from the circumstance of my having, at the time, no other child left nurse, which established in every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. Having used your medicine myself, and in my family, and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully yours,

SARAH MARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Fitch of New-York. I believe it first originated from a cold I contracted upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1832. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above-named medicine, I procured a bottle, and found immediate relief from the use of it; and I feel encouraged to recommend the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declined a further use of it, convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. MITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1834.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Worden, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1834.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good. Actuated by this principle, I feel it a duty, as well as a gratification of this, and a sense of gratitude due for the benefits he received from its use, induces the writer to various consideration, especially in a city like this, where we are constantly called with such complaints.

The writer is aware that public confidence has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise more than they perform, that it is with reluctance that any thing in the shape of "never-failing Balsams," and "infallible Panaceas," but his own experience of its almost magic effects in the above case, induces him to recommend this medicine. He has for several years been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in the breast, hoarseness, and symptoms of consumption, which it appeared impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the Vegetable Specific, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less frequent, the hoarseness and pain have disappeared, and he is now free from the debility that his health will in a few months be restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 28, 1833.

Sold by the proprietor, JOHN FITCH, corner of Pearl and Chatham-streets, New-York, and by appointed agents in the principal towns throughout the United States. Sold also by the following agents in Rahway: Dr. Wm. Halsted, Dr. Wm. Price, Dr. Wm. Hetfield, Dr. Wm. Bonnell, Dr. Wm. Dunham, Dr. Wm. Ross, Dr. Wm. Hall, Dr. Wm. Wilson, Dr. Wm. Wood

THE UNION.

Volume I. PLAINFIELD, N. J. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1837. Number XX.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the road. Milton F. Cumbie Printer and Editor.

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No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Farmer's Song.

Sweet is the bread that toil hath won,
And sweet the sleep it brings,
And sweetly when the day is done
My cheerful heart sings:
How proudly round my hearth I see
My sturdy sons draw near,
And O how kindly smiles on me
Each one that's gathered here.

A thousand scenes in welcome pass
Forth to my daily toil,
And flowers of many a form and hue,
Unprodigaling from the soil:
The Spring with promise beckons me
Through the woodful grain,
The glorious Autumn, thankful, shows
Its harvest mantled plain.

The student in his narrow cell
Reads by the midnight lamp:
I read in nature's open book,
Truths of immortal stamp;
While peacock's tramble on their throne,
And quake the city's load,
I calmly stand upon the earth,
A home-deep and broad.

Sweet is the bread that toil hath won,
And sweet the sleep it brings,
And sweetly when the day is done
My cheerful heart sings:
How proudly round the hearth I see
My sturdy sons draw near,
And O how kindly smiles on me
Each one that's gathered here.

A country clergyman who was in the habit of preaching almost to empty benches, during one of his sermons observed a flock of geese entering the house, whereupon he remarked, that his district seemed not much at fault as he expected, for he had secular demonstration, that when they were not inclined to attend themselves, they sent their representatives.

How to protect Orchards.—The old minister had an orchard of most particular good fruit; for he was a great hand at budding, grafting, and what not, and the orchard stretched right up to the road. Well, there were some trees hung over the fence; I never seen such beauties; the apples hung in reams, for all the world like strings of onions, and the fruit was beautiful. Nobody touched the minister's apples, and when other folks lost theirn by the children, he always hung them like a bait to a hook, but there never was so much as a nibble at em. So, I said to him one day, minister, said I, how on earth do you manage to keep your fruit that's so exposed, when no one else can't do it no how? Why, says he, they are dreadful pretty fruit, aint they? I guess, said I, there aint the like on em in all Connecticut. Well, says he, I'll tell the secret, but you needn't let on to no one about it. That are row next the road, I grafted it myself, I took the greatest pains to get the right kind; I sent clean up to Roxbury, and away to Squaw Neck Creek. They are beautiful, but so tarnal sour, that no human being can eat them. Well, the boys think the whole minister's grafting has succeeded about as well as that row, and so they watch no farther. They snicker at my grafting, and laugh in my sleeve, I guess, at their pretension.

A fellow once exhibited a skull as a fair near London, as the skull of Oliver Cromwell. A gentleman observed that it was too small for Cromwell, who had a large head, and died almost an old man. 'I know all that,' said the exhibitor undisturbed, 'but you see, sir, this was his skull when he was a boy.'

Man.—Philosophers have puzzled themselves how to define man so as to distinguish him from other animals. Burke says: "man is an animal that cooks his own victuals." "Then," says Johnson, "the proverb is just: a man is no better than a roasting egg." Dr. Adam Smith has said this another way: "man," says he "is an animal that makes bargains; no other animal does this—one dog does not change a bone with another."

Contentment is to the mind as light to the eye.

Abuses of the Sad system.

One of the severest misfortunes to which persons in humble life are subjected, arises from the want of punctuality in their employers, in discharging their pecuniary obligations. The miseries which the poor suffer from the "cash system," of their wealthy creditors is finely illustrated in the following extract from Miss Sedgwick's new work. The patrician are a fashionable lady in New York, a pampered, deceitful French dry nurse, and a poor, honest wet nurse.

"Mr. Hertell has taken it into his head, that Eugene is getting pale, and he put all the fault upon you for he says the wet nurse told him the only reason she went away was because she would not live with you, and she called you a bag of lies and pretences."

"The Irish savage! The Irish are all savages—all false and cruel."

"Margery was good to Eugene, though."

"Certainly, madame, before your eyes and Mr. Hertell's.

Mrs. was not ashamed to laugh at Adele's insinuation against a faithful and warm hearted creature, who, during a long illness, had watched all night with her child, and carried him all day in her arms, and whom Mrs. Hertell had sacrificed for her favorite.

"I wish, Adela," resumed Mrs. Hertell, "you had borne with Margery a little while longer, wet nurses are like cows, we only keep them for the milk they give."

Adela shrugged her shoulders; "but when they hook and kick, madame."

This precious coloquy was broken off by the entrance of the person in question. At sight of her the baby almost sprang from his mother's arms; Margery caught him in here; and pouring out a flood of tears, caressed him with a fondness characteristic of the female.

"God bless my darling," she exclaimed, "and ye feel just the same, and six weeks it is since ye see me."

"One pretty while to stay away when one loves so furiously!" said Adela, contemptuously.

Her words were like the sparks that kindleth a great fire. "And was I not here the very day after I left you?" inquired Margery.

"Yes, you came for your wages."

"God forgive me, and so I did, but my mind was so full of the baby, that when they told me Mrs. Hertell said I must call next day, I thanked God, believing I should see the boy again. The milk was in my breasts yet, and pressed upon my heart like. But I should have been thinking of my own child's nurse, who was wanting her money, and two miles from the village had I walked for it."

"But Margery, I told you I would pay you the next day."

"Ah, but ye ladies never think we have not servants to send, or carriages to ride in for the pay. The time is all we have. It is easy for you to say 'call again,' and the time it takes to call again is money to us, and ye are robbing us of the use of it besides holding back our own."

"Margaret, you are very impertinent."

"It is the truth, and not me that is impertinent to ye, Mrs. Hertell. Just listen to my story, and you'll be convinced. It was the next day that I was offered a dollar for my day's work—I could not loose it, for I had two dollars a week to pay for my child—so I did it, and in the evening walked the two miles again, to be told, when I got to your door, that you "could not attend to it then—you were dressing for a party—I might call to morrow,' I asked for Mr. Hertell, but he was out; so back the two miles I went; and the walk, after a heavy days work, and fretting, brought on a fever that night, and held me a week. And I could up every drop of milk in my breast, so that I lost the nurse place I had engaged, and had to take my own little baby from the breast, for how could I pay eight dollars from the seven which was all I could get as dry nurse; and the poor thing sickened and died, and all—all—mark it well, Mrs. Hertell, came from my not getting my money when it was due."

Mrs. Hertell, cold and heartless as she was, was startled with the consequences of her own mere thoughtlessness, and naturally sought some vindication. "How could I know, Margery, you was in such need of it. I was a mere trifle, only your last months wages!"

"Ye knew it was due, and that is all a lady should want to know. What seems a trifle to you, is all to us."

"But could twelve dollars be such mighty consequence?"

"I have told my story—it proved sickness to me, and death to my child."

"Come here! riddle!" exclaimed Adele, 'you desolate madame, and you very well know madame is very charitable.'

"I was not wanting charity, but my own, that madame had, and I could not get it."

'Well, pray, Margery, say no more about it—it is all paid now."

"Yes, Mrs. Hertell, but paid too late! late!

We were much amused at the advice one johnny raw gave to another, on board a steam boat. "Ephraim," said he, "you had better look out for your boots to night, or those fellows (the boot blacks) will get them, and I'll be darn'd if you get them again without paying ninepence; so you had better put them under your pillow, the way I do."—*Ranger Farmer.*

A young fellow in Hartford remarked to a dentist that he was so troubled with the head ache, he'd a notion to have it pulled. The dentist replied that he thought his head appeared rather too hollow to think of ever filling it.

The Wife.

I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women support the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, to rouse and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches sublimity.

Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness while treading the prosperous path of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be a comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, and abide with unshrinking firmness the most bitter blasts of adversity.

As the vine which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is riven by the thunderbolt, cling around it with its every-day tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman who is the mere dependant and ornament of man in his happiest hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten by sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

I was once congratulating a friend who had around him a blooming family, knit together in the strongest ties of affection. "I only wish him no better lot," said he, with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children. If you are in prosperity, there they are to share it with you; if otherwise, there they are to comfort you."

And, indeed, I have observed that a married man falling into misfortune, is more apt to recover his situation in the world than a single one, partly, because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistance; but chiefly because his spirits are relieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that though all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is a little world of love at home, of which he is the monarch. Whereas, a single man is apt to run into waste and self-neglect; to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin, like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant.

A Physician's Sabbath.—The following anecdote of a distinguished practitioner of this city, is worth relating, which may be of use to others in like circumstances. He was harassed with calls on the Sabbaths—his Sabbaths he found—and was detained from public worship, it was a trial to him to be obliged to serve his patrons so often and so constantly on the Sabbath. At length he adopted this expedient: he let it be known that he viewed the Sabbath as the Lord's day—sacred to his worship—and that he must regard his calls upon the sick on that day as works of necessity and mercy—and that he should make no charge for his services on that day. He supposed people would not call upon him, in these circumstances, that they would have too much goodness to ask for his services gratuitously, and that he should have few calls, and be free to attend public worship. But to his surprise it increased the evil, and he was sent for here and there, and all about. There was no keeping the Sabbath so. He accordingly changed the tables, and gave out that he should make double charge for travels and visits on the Sabbath, and of course that it would cost double to be sick on the Sabbath to what it would on any other day in the week. This expedient had the desired effect, he could drop his business on Saturday night, and with the exception of a few extreme cases, he could have his Sabbaths for religious uses and regularly attend on public worship.—*Hartford Watchman.*

An habitual drunkard, having found in a dream a cup of excellent wine, set about warming it to enjoy it with more gout. But just as he was about to quaff this delicious draught, he awoke, and "what a fool am I?" said he, "why was not I content to drink it cold?"

Touches of the Sublime.—A fellow giving an account of being chased by a mad bull, said—"The bull gored like thunder, and I, jumping over the fence as the stars fell from the Galaxy, tore my breeches, as though the heavens and earth were coming together."

Another, who by the bye, was a lawyer, concluded a speech before a bass-wood court with something like the following: "The clouds gathered in thick black curtains, and their edges were trimmed with gold by the setting sun; the thunder rolled incessantly through the expanse of heaven, the lightning flashed upon the gloomy earth, in streams of living fire; the rains fell in torrents upon the unprotected traveller, and my client sheeted as the dead was after him, until he found himself sheltered by an old log and nine little pockers."

An Enquisite.—A hat neither white nor black but mouse colored, a face smothered in hair and whiskers, a shirt of calico, pollaries, with a monstrous brooch in front, a vest of white with all manner of gold chain disporting upon it, pants, loons of white, strapped down so tight, that the wearer resembled a horse with the spring halt, and boots of white cassimet with two inches of black varnished leather at the top; white kid gloves and a whale bone switch, and the creature walked! Oh, Christendom!—*Ethiel, Conn. Rev.*

Moral and Religious.

From the Newark Sentinel.

Mr. Adams's Oration at Newburyport, in July last, has been published in pamphlet form. Some have pronounced it to be one of the most vigorous of his oratorical efforts. Its aim is "to show that the principle of the *Declaration of Independance* regular and inevitably tend to produce the *Abolition of Slavery*, the *Abolition of War*, and the *moral improvement* of the condition of the whole human family. An effort worthy of a Conscript Father of our Republic!"

He gives most interesting and valuable information in relation to the preparation and adoption of the Declaration of Independence—and also in relation to the Articles of Confederation, which he described as the statue of Pygmalion, before its animation—beautiful but lifeless. He speaks severely of the Nullification doctrines, and makes a powerful appeal in favor of the abolition of slavery. The following is an extract from this oration:

Are the blessings of good government manifested by the enjoyment of liberty, by the security of property, by the freedom of thought, of speech, of action, pervading every portion of the community? Appeal to your own experience, my fellow citizens; and, after answering without hesitation or doubt, affirmatively, all these inquiries, save the last, and when you come to them, you pause before an answer,—if, within the last five or seven years of your history, ungracious recollection of untoward events crowd upon your memory and grate upon the feelings appropriate to this consecrated day,—let him not disturb the sincerity of your enjoyment, or interrupt the harmony of that gratulation, in which you may yet all cordially join. But fix well in your mind; what are the principles first proclaimed by your forefathers, as the only foundation of lawful government on earth, and postpone the conclusion, of their application to the sequestments of your own duties, till to-morrow;—but then fail not to remember the warning, while reaping in peace and pleasantness the rewards of this happy day.

Our government is a complicated machine. We hold for an inviolable first principle, that the people are the source of all lawful authority upon earth. But we have given to people to be governed by a legislative representation of fifteen millions of souls, and twenty-six Peoples of sovereign sway, ing from less than one hundred thousand to more than two millions, governed for their internal policy by legislative and executive magistrates of their own choice, and by laws of their own enacting; and all forming in the aggregate the one People, as which they are known to the other nations of the world. We have twenty six States with governments administered by these separate Legislatures and Executive Chiefs, and represented by equal numbers in the general Senate of the nation. This organization is an unexampled in the history of the world. It is that which distinguishes us from all other nations ancient and modern; from the simple monarchies and republics of Europe; and from all the confederacies which have figured in any age on the face of the globe. All the seeds of this complicated machine, were all sown in the Declaration of Independence; and their fruits can never be eradicated but by a dissolution of the Union. The calculators of the value of the Union, who would palm upon you, in the place of this sublime invention, a mere cluster of sovereign confederated States, do but sow the wind to reap the whirlwind. One lamentable evidence of deep degeneracy from the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, is the countenance which has been occasionally given, to this doctrine; but it is contrary to know that, whenever it has been distinctly declared by the people, it has been rejected by them with pointed reprobation. It has indeed presented itself in its most malignant form in that portion of our country, the civil institutions of which are the most inlected with the gangrene of slavery. The inconsistency of the institution of slavery with the declaration of independence, was seen and lamented by all the southern patriots of the revolution; by no one with deeper or more unshrinking conviction than the author of the declaration himself. No charge of insincerity or hypocrisy can be fairly laid to their charge. Never from their lips was heard a syllable of attempt to justify the institution of slavery. They universally considered it as a reproach fastened on them by the unnatural stepmother country, and they saw that before the principles of the declaration of independence, slavery, in common with every other mode of oppression, was destined sooner or later to be banished from the earth. Such was the undoubting conviction of Jefferson to his dying day. In the Memoir of his life, written at the age of 77, he gave to his countrymen the solemn and emphatic warning, that the day was not far distant when they must hear and adopt the general emancipation of their slaves. "Nothing is more certainly written," said he, "in the book of fate, than that these people are to be free." My countrymen! it is written in a better volume than the book of fate; it is written in the laws of nature and of Nature's God.

We are now told, indeed, by the learned doctors of the nullification school, that color operates as a forfeiture of the rights of human nature; that a dark skin turns a man into a chattel; that crimp by hair transforms a human being into a four-footed beast. The master priest informs you, that slavery is consecrated and sanctified by the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament; that Ham was the father of Canaan, and that all his posterity were doomed by his wrong father to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to the descendants of Shem and Japhet: that the native American of African descent are the children of Ham, with the curse of Noah still fastened upon them; and that the native American of European descent are children of Japhet, pure Anglo Saxon blood, born to command, and to live by the sweat of another's brow. The master priest teaches you that slavery is no curse, but a blessing!—that Providence—Providence! has so ordered it that this country should be inhabited by two races of men, one born to wield the scourge, and the other to bear the record of his stripes upon his back; one to earn through a toilsome life the other's bread, and to feed him upon a bed of roses; one that slavery is the guardian and promoter of wisdom and virtue; that the slave, by laboring for another's enjoyment, learns disinterestedness, and humility, and to melt with tenderness, and affection for his master; that the master, nurtured, clothed, and sheltered by another's toils, learns to be generous and grateful to the slave, and sometimes to feel for him as a father for his child; that relieved from the necessity of supplying his own wants, he acquires an opportunity to improve his mind, to purify his heart, to cultivate his taste; that he has time on his hands to plunge into the depths of philosophy, and to soar to the clear empyrean of seraphic morality. The master-statesman, ay, the statesman in the land of the declaration of Independence, in the halls of national legislation, with the muse of history recording his words as they drop from his lips, with the colossal figure of American liberty, leaning on a column entwined with the emblem of eternity, over his head, with the forms of Washington and La Fayette speaking to him from the canvass—turns to the image of the Father of of his country, and forgetting that the last act of his life was to emancipate his slaves, to bolster the cause of slavery says—*That man was a Slaveholder.*

Authenticity of the Bible.—The following passage from Simpson contains an interesting outline of the Divine inspiration of the Scriptures:

"There are four grand arguments of the truth of the Bible. The 1st is the miracles on record; 2d, the prophesies; 3d, the goodness of the doctrine; 4th, the moral character of the penman. The miracles flow from divine power; the prophesies from divine understanding; the excellence of the doctrine from divine goodness; and the moral character of the penman, from divine purity. Thus Christianity is built upon these four immoveable pillars, the power, the understanding, the goodness and the purity of God. The Bible cannot be the invention of good men or angels, for they never would or could make a book and tell lies all the time they were writing it saying "Thus saith the Lord," when it was their own invention. It could not be the invention of bad men or devils, for they would not make a book which commands all duty, forbids all sin, and condemns their souls to all eternity. I therefore draw this conclusion—the Bible must be given by Divine Inspiration.

Young Man's Reading.

NO. VII.

Extract from a Manuscript Copy of a Father's Advice to his Son.

The most important thing at setting out in life is to make a just estimate of our own worth and talents. If we suffer vanity and self-conceit to overrate our estimate, we render ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of others; and if want of due ambition makes us underrate ourselves, we hinder in proportion our real value, for few people will rate us above our own estimate. By a due estimate of your own value in your intercourse with mankind, you will equally avoid meanly bringing to those you suppose above you, and domineering over those below you, each of which equally argue a little or uncultivated mind.

A certain degree of respect is due to persons of peculiar merit, or who fill elevated stations, but civility is due to every one in the shape of human conduct has not forfeited it. An every kind and pleasing address, without sacrifice of dignity, is among the most valuable acquirements, and is within the reach of every person. It is a kind of current coin, that will pass universally even among savages, and will gain you friends with those who cannot understand your language.

Remember that time and exertions are the entire source from which to gain property; therefore never sacrifice the one, or squander the other.

In all your business transactions, the rules of prudence and perfect honesty will give what control you need of every man's purse; and the easiest way to obtain that reputation is to deserve it.

You have doubtless had, and will still have, many offers of friendship; but never suffer yourself to consider any person your friend but whose character will make his friendship valuable. Never displease your friend by any apparent want of confidence; but never let it be in his power to injure you, should he prove perfidious.

In forming your plans of business, listen with attention to the advice of others, especially those of experience, and weigh every circumstance deliberately in forming your opinions, always reserving to yourself the right of being governed by your own opinion, whatever it may be; and when you have settled upon your plan, pursue it in spite of every thing but impossibility, or the discovery that it is morally wrong.

Should you meet, as you doubtless will, with disasters in the paths of life, never suffer your mind to be depressed, but give way to a manly despondency. Cheerfulness and courage are as necessary to the mind as food to the body; and consequently all circumstances, that are calculated to promote it, forms no part of your duty to yourself or others.

Adulterated Flour.—When you are about to try the quality of [illegible] follows: Take a [illegible] grasp a handful of the flour [illegible] and [illegible] a lamp upon the table. [illegible] preserves the form [illegible] falls heavy, the flour is good; but if it [illegible] adulterated. Wheat [illegible] adulterated with [illegible] tion of [illegible] bones [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] fall [illegible] powder [illegible] when [illegible] paper [illegible] clay [illegible] the [illegible] keep [illegible] a little longer. The presence of much bran is detected by the color and feel of the flour, but in this case also the grasped specimen soon crumbles. Genuine flour exhibits the impressions of the grains of the skin much longer than any which is adulterated. Rub a little of the flour between the palms of your hands, when they are moist, if you find any resistance, the flour contains whiting. Moisten the fore fingers and thumb with a little sweet oil, and rub a small quantity of flour between them. If the flour is pure, you may rub it for any length of time without its becoming sticky and adhesive; the flour in the mean time becomes nearly black. If there is whiting, the flour will not be worked up into the consistence of putty which will retain the original white color, or nearly so. Mix the flour with water in a tumbler, then drop a little muriatic acid into the water. If any chalk or whiting be present, an effervescence will be produced by the discharge of carbonic acid gas.—*Domestic Chemist.*

From the Salem (Mass.) Register, June 30.

Another Electro-Magnetic Machine.—We have witnessed the results of Dr. Charles G. Page's investigations with reference to the application of electro-magnetism as a moving power. He has for entirely original machinery, recipes for casting and rotary movements, by changing the poles of a voltaic magnet.—The rotary motion is that used as a source of power. We have patched with some apprehension experiments upon this subject, but have seen one of his engines in operation, we are convinced that the application of this power is beyond a question. Dr. Page says that the patent secured for Davenport's machine cannot interfere with him, as he commenced his researches a long time since, and produced a machine entirely prior to Davenport's application for a patent. He has, moreover, conducted his experiments entirely independent and suggestions and the whole construction of his machine differs entirely from Davenport's.

The small machine which was shown to us presented literally a stupendous operation; apparently at perfect rest from its inconceiveable velocity, it produces a hum which was almost deafening. He has hitherto been unable to procure in models of any size a rate of revolution exceeding six hundred per minute; but he has lately made a very important discovery, which being applied to the model we saw, has run its speed from six hundred up to the astonishing rate of six thousand in a minute. If this be true, which we cannot doubt from its appaling velocity, the magnetic poles, changing twice in every revolution, must change at the enormous rate of twelve thousand in a minute. This model (though confessedly imperfect, having been made by his own hands) in the opinion of an eminent machinist of this city, will carry a common size lathe. Want of pecuniary aid has prevented Dr. P. from conducting the experiment as he wishes, but we hope some liberal patron will soon be found to take an interest with him, and we strongly desire to see the full value of the invention first realized in our own city. Dr. Page assures us that he has entirely surmounted the objection, that a proportionate magnetic intensity cannot be given to machinery of very large dimensions.

We forgot to mention that the maximum speed of the machine is attained in about 15 seconds.

The recent gales at the South have done widespread mischief at Washington, North Carolina the storm of the 15th tore up trees by the roots, prostrated fences and buildings, and the rain came down in such torrents that the streets were covered with water 2 and 3 feet deep.—Bridges and small mills were carried away, and the crops destroyed. At Edenton similar effects were produced.

One third of the cotton crops on Santee is computed to be lost. The rice has also suffered to a considerable extent.

The gale is said to have been very destructive at and near Elizabeth City, N. C. All the vessels which were at Ocracock were driven ashore. The Carolina coast is lined with wrecked vessels.

St. Marys, Georgia, and the country around it was almost entirely laid waste on Sunday, the 6th. The tide was several feet over all the lower part of the town. Houses were blown down, and furniture scattered through the streets, and it would take a fortnight to clear out the rubbish. Five vessels were driven out of the river several hundred yards in the pine woods. The mail coach was blown to pieces; the mail will have to be carried out on horseback, as the road is impassable for carriages of any kind?

The damage to that county alone is estimated at $500,000. Gen. Clinch loses his whole crop, worth $15,000, and every Plantation yet heard from between St. Marys and Savannah, is destroyed.

It is estimated that 1000 persons lost their lives in the West India Islands during the hurricane of the 5th. Twenty eight vessels were lost.

A Prophecy.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, in a letter dated Mackinac, July 20th, states that Gen. Brady says the steamer Superior is the last boat that we have ever known in this country is yet to come. The seat of it will be in northern Michigan and Wisconsin. The Indians are becoming aware of their strength, being driven west, and obliged to live all together: The Chippewas, Ottawas, and Sioux alone can muster 10,000 warriors.

The Maine Senators.—The Portland Advertiser says there is good ground for saying that the Van Buren Senators from this state are not of the Locos Foco, but of the Rives and Talmadge school of politics.

Most of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comments of our friends upon them.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday Morning, September 7, 1837.

[illegible] have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of Man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

We have been shocked, during the past week, from more than one source of betraying a partiality for the Whig cause, which is improper in a neutral or independent paper. The injudice of the charge we can easily prove; first by an extract from an editorial article in the Somerset Messenger of Tuesday last, as follows:

The great body of the democratic party, with hardly a single exception in a thousand, have no desire to crush down the existing banks at a blow, involving in general embarassment the innocent and the guilty. Banking, to a proper extent, and conducted upon proper principles, is acknowledged to be necessary and beneficial. The system, as at present is used and which is acknowledged to be so lamentably defective, we would reform and even this we should approach in the most prudent manner, recollecting its intimate connection with our business, and guarding against any sudden revulsion, while we apply the cautious but certain remedy, lopping off many exclusive grants and providing other and stronger safe guards for the public. This is par loco-focism—this our agrarianism—this far would we become levellers. And if these reforms fit the banking system, which experience and wisdom point out, we condemn not if the paper currency was made what it ought to be, an equivalent to specie, for the convenience of commercial transactions, we need no longer dread the accumulation of petty banks. They would not be wanted, and could not be supported even if charters were obtained. These are the aims of the Administration and the Democracy.

Now every body knows that the Messenger is a decided Van Buren paper, and the principles above inculcated in respect to the currency, are precisely our own principles, and such as we have endeavored to promulgate. True, we are not Loco Focos, neither are the great majority of the democratic party. We have even gone farther than the Messenger, on the Democratic principle of excluding small notes from circulation in common and trivial transactions. As respects a National Bank, we have as yet given no opinion.—On what grounds, then, we can be said to have betrayed a partiality to the Whig party, we are at a loss to determine; for the currency question is now the political test. If the opinions above expressed from the Messenger, are the opinions of the Democratic party, they are our opinions, and we strongly suspect that they are the opinions of the best and soundest thinkers of both parties. That is the party to which we belong, and we hope ever, to continue there.

New York Mirror.—The last number of this beautiful and interesting periodical has been received, being the tenth number of the Fifteenth Volume. This number is equal, if not superior not only to any of the previous numbers, but even to any periodical we are acquainted with. Its contributors, as will be seen by the contents, given below, are all the first authors now in the country, for among them will be found Margret, G. P. Morris, Hoffman, Willis, Cox, Inman, and many others of high repute. This number is also embellished with a highly finished paper, royal quarto engraving, a portrait of the New York poet, W. C. Bryant; and Musick, composed by C. E. Horn—the words by G. P. Morris.

The following are the contents of the last number, published on Saturday last, the 2d instant, all of which are original:

I.—The Count and his Wife—by *Miss Leslie.*
II.—The Last Man; a Monologue in the style of the day—by *C. P. Hoffman.*
III.—Of Kites and other commodities—by *John Inman.*
IV.—Fables from the German:—1. The Ass in the Lion's Skin; 2. Esop and the Ape.
V.—Poetry:—The Ice Palace—by *R. Shelton Mackenzie.*
VI.—Guarding Angels.
VII.—Poetry:—Human Life—by *Professor Longfellow.*
VIII.—Excerpts.
IX.—The Yellow Domino—by *Captain Marryat.*
X.—Facts and Fancies—by *William Cox.*
XI.—The Four Rivers—by *N. P. Willis.*
XII.—Scraps from the German of Jean Paul:—1. The World; 2. Slanderers; 3. Man's Destiny; 4. Vicissitudes; 5. Religion; 6. Silent Nuns; 7. Everybody's Friend; 8. Men and Sheep; 9. Dowries; 10. The True Philosophy.
XIII.—Stanzas—by *Greenville Mellen.*
XIV.—To Readers and Correspondents.
XV.—The Falls of the Genesee.
XVI.—Editorial Remarks:—1. Woodlands; 2. A Disagreeable Passenger; 3. A Play Lover;". 4. Extraordinary Endurance; 5. Holgate's Chart; 6. Bituminous Coal; 7. The Crescent; 8. Quibbleton's Last.
XVII.—Poetry:—Love and the Pleiad.
XVIII.—Literary Intelligence.
XIX.—The Drama.
XX.—Fine Arts:—The Four Great National Pictures.

Quakers.—Mr. Cruikshanks, an opulent Edinburgh merchant, belonging to the Society of Friends, has lately sent to the distressed and starving Shetlanders 200 bolls of meal, and £100 in money, besides a quantity of corn for seed.

Resources.—The election for members of Congress in the state of Georgia has resulted in the election of three Whig representatives from that state. Returns from all the districts have been received, sufficient to satisfy us that Van Buren will be defeated. The two districts in Indiana, which were given as doubtful last week it is ascertained, have elected Mr. Edwards and Mr. Van Buren man.

It is also ascertained that John L. Murray is elected in the first district in Kentucky, instead of Mr. Campbell, the whig candidate. Both parties, however, claim Mr. Murray, which makes two doubtful members from Kentucky, and eleven whigs. One of the two doubtful members from Georgia, as we gave it last week, turns out to be a Van Buren man; the other still doubtful.

The votes in the lower House, then, are as follows:

Doubtful,	3
Van Buren,	124
Whig,	115
	2
Van Buren majority,	9

The Van Buren majority in the last Congress was 39, in this branch.

We have been requested by several of our country subscribers to reinsert the New York Prices Current, which we accordingly have done this week, and shall continue it. It will be corrected throughout, weekly, from the Journal of Commerce.

☞ Travelling, it would seem, is quite cheap between this place and New-York. The particulars we beg leave to refer to the advertisement of Mr. Waters, and Mr. Barklew.

Counterfeit bills and shin plasters are very plenty. We hardly open a paper without seeing accounts of frauds in bills and counterfeits.

The Bills of the Georgia Lumber company are suspicious. Payable at Portland, Me. and secured on real estate in Georgia. Not so bad, however, as broken bank bills or counterfeits.

Two, and three dollar certificates of the Philadelphia county loan have been counterfeited, and are so well done that it is extremely difficult to distinguish them from the genuine.

The Mechanic's Bank, and the Ottawa bank at Montreal, are both said to be impositions.

Twelve and a half cent tickets of the Philadelphia Savings' Institution are altered to $2 bills.

Matters and Things in General.—*Tuesday Evening, September 5th.*—The way that Message is electing along about this time is, we'll warrant, no ways lazy. Delivered probably this noon, it has by this time passed over many miles and through many editions, and has been read by thousands; but alas, some has yet reached us! How glad would we be to buy, of those who would be so glad to sell, but space intervenes, and forbids. We opine it will be in the great city a little after midnight, and dispersed by the columns of the blanket sheets, through every part thereof, before the morning light. But we are not there! It is likely to reach our village in less than 24 hours, but not in time to give it to our readers the present week, for we want no shreds or patches of the President's Message. In our next, nothing preventing, we purpose giving it to our readers entire.

There has been probably, a hard pull between Polk and Bell for the Speaker's chair, but we both hope and expect that the former, the Van Buren candidate has got it, not that we are of that party but because we do not like to see a revolution should take place so suddenly, it will hurt the feelings of the party; and, because, if the Administration have got us into this pickle, give them a chance to pick us out again. We shall not have much sympathy, however, for poor Blair, if he should, by chance of war political, lose his place as public printer. He has already had the picking of the Benton mint drops too long, we don't want one man to do the printing of all creation.

The way the Whigs hurrah for their recent gains in the House is a caution to deaf ones. By the way, they carried the whole state of Rhode Island, by a majority of one thousand and one, a great majority that, for a small state.

A subscriber, a Van Buren lawyer residing in Tompkins county, N. Y. writes to us as follows, under date of Aug. 31st:

"In a short time I hope affairs will be more settled and put on a firmer basis. Loco Focoism must first be exterminated, root and branch. We have some here, but will try to put a quietus upon them. I hope your business will continue to flourish, and permit me to say that your paper, unpretending as it is, is creditable to your village in point of selection and editorial, far better than the great majority of country newspapers."

We have had extreme cold weather for a few days past, for the season. We have, however escaped a frost here as yet, but there has been some in the neighboring counties.

Crops promise well, and some of them are already gathered.

Much obliged to Mr. S. for his favorable opinion of our paper, and for the news of the decline of Loco Focoism.

Foreign.—There [illegible] arrival from Europe, since our last. The latest dated London dates to July 21st, and 1 August 1st.

July 17th, the young Queen prorogued the Parliament, in person, to August 16th, by a speech of some length, which is well spoken of. Although the first time of appearing before Parliament, she was perfectly self-possessed, and delivered her speech with much grace.

Money was quite plenty in London, and easily obtained on good security at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

The Cotton Market was better, on the last days 5 or 6,000 bales were sold daily at an advance of near 1-8ct. All other exports from this country continued first at previous prices.

Constantinople dates to the 5th inst. had been received. The plague was still raging there, and trade growing worse and worse. The crops, throughout the empire, were excellent.

The committee of the New York Banks, have addressed the following circular to banks in other places, throughout the Union on the resumption of specie payments. It proposes, as will be seen with pleasure, to resume on the commencement of the year 1838; which we sincerely hope will be done.

New York, August 18, 1837.

At a general meeting of the officers of the Banks of the city of New York, held on the 10th of this month, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved—That a committee be appointed to correspond with such banks in the several States as may think proper, in order to ascertain at what time and place a convention of the principal banks should be held, for the purpose of agreeing on the time when specie payments should be resumed, and on the measures necessary to effect that purpose."

Having been appointed a committee in conformity with that resolution, we beg leave to call your attention to the important subject to which it refers.

The suspension of specie payments were forced upon the banks, immediately by a panic and by causes not under their control, resulting by the unfortunate coincidence of extraordinary events and incidents, the ultimate result of which was anticipated neither by Government, nor by any part of the community.

But it is nevertheless undeniable, that, by accepting their Charters, the banks have contracted the obligation of redeeming their issues at all times and under any circumstances whatever; and that a depreciated paper, different in value in different places, and subject to daily fluctuations in the same place, has thus been substituted for the currency, equivalent to gold and silver, which and no other, they are authorized and had the exclusive right to issue, as a circulating medium.

Such a state of things cannot or ought not to be tolerated any longer than absolute necessity requires it. We are very certain that you unite with us in the opinion that it is the paramount and most sacred duty of the banks to exert every effort, to adopt every measure within their power, which may promote and accelerate the desired result; and that they must be prepared to resume specie payments within the shortest possible notice whenever a favorable, intrinsic shall occur in the rate of foreign exchanges.

As related to the banks of this city, we are of opinion that, provided the co-operation of the other banks is obtained, they may, or ought to, we should perhaps say, they must resume specie payments before next spring, or to be more precise, between the first of January and the middle of March, 1838.

Both the time and place of meeting in convention, should, of course, be determined in conformity with the general views of the whole; but, in order to bring the subject in a definite shape before you we merely suggest the latter end of October as the proper time, and this city as the most eligible place for the proposed convention.

The Presbyterian War.—There was a convention at Auburn, on the 17th inst., of delegates from the presbyteries composing the synods which the general assembly at their last session in Philadelphia divorced from the Presbyterian church. The convention after many days' session the whole subject passed a series of resolutions declaring the act of the general assembly exscinding the three synods of western New York, the synods of the western reserve, and the 30 presbyteries of Philadelphia, to be unconstitutional, null and void; and recommending the several presbyteries included in the act of excision, to send up their delegates to the next general assembly as if nothing had happened.

A traveller may leave Boston at 1 o'clock to-day, and be in Washington at 10 o'clock to-morrow night—distance in round numbers 500 miles, time 33 hours.

Effects of Sudden Fortune.—A Frenchman, named Chamberlain, a polisher in Surrey street, Blackfriars, having received a legacy of £1000, became so overjoyed that he and his wife took to excessive drink, and having quarrelled, the husband first killed the wife and then strangled himself.

Rust is a fellow without a tremendous appetite, for he will eat [illegible]

Henry Clay has sold Ashland Farm, has been elected to the Kentucky legislature. He is a young man of much promise.

The Charleston Mercury says that we are writing a lesson at Dr. Channing to defy Clay, on the occasion of his visit to the United States. He is strongly opposed to it on moral and religious, as well as political considerations.

The Lowell Patriot says "Farming does——The Lowell Patriot says we are informed, upon undoubted authority, that flour was sold in Boston a week ago in quantities at $6 per barrel.

Wheat was down to 90 cents a bushel, 2 weeks since, at Louisville.

The University of Athens was opened by king Otho, on the 15th of May, with much pomp, but not one student had presented himself for admission!

The Charleston Courier gives an account of some peaches, grown in Beaufort district, weighing 22 ounces and a half, and 9 inches in circumference.

A shipjustly carried out to the Sandwich Islands, eight new missionaries, and *one hundred hogsheads of ardent spirits*, for the benefit of the heathen.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mayor of Newark, and James Downes, Recorder, have refused their assent to sign certificates for a further loan of fifty thousand dollars, passed by the Common Council of that city.

A Connecticut Yankee has succeeded in making mirrors so perfect that the image in the glass will answer any question which the looker sees proper to ask it.

Prompt Exemplified.—A soft answer turneth away wrath, as the man said, when he hurled a squash at his enemy's head.

About thirty buildings were destroyed by fire, in Washington, Georgia, on the 24th ult. Loss estimated at $50,000.

The Cincinnati Post says, that a large contract for hogs to be delivered the coming fall, has been made at $2.50 per hundred.

In London the people pay a penny for being shaved, and six pence for a newspaper; but in this country they pay a sixpence for being shaved, and a penny for the best newspaper.

From a table in the Toronto Constitution, it appears that the four governors of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, receive annual salaries amounting to $72,000, while the governors of our 24 states receive but $54,782.

Absence of Mind.—A man thinking he was at home a few evenings since, laid down on the Commons and put his boots outside the gate to be blacked in the morning.

Another person after getting home one rainy night put his umbrella to bed, and *locked* up in the corner himself.—*Boston Post.*

The papers have so long amused themselves with notices of tall men that bipeds of that class are pretty much used up. Next comes the short ones. We have heard of a man so short that he couldn't reach high enough to button his own jacket.

Another, so short that he couldn't look over a fence, after he had climbed to the top.—*Boston Times.*

A good story is told of one of the Maine Senators. Arriving in Augusta, he went to the Arsenal and claimed his seat. He was told that he must send his name on the books of the establishment first. He complied, and found subsequently that he had enlisted in the army for seven years!—*Bost. Trans.*

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,	14	a	15
Coffee, Cuba,	9	a	11
" Java,	12	a	14
Molasses,	29	a	30
Oil, Linseed,	75	a	80
" Whale,	25	a	30
Pork, bbl.	15 00	a	16 00
Beef, prime city,	8 50	a	9 00
Hams, lb.	11	a	14
Smok'd Beef,	10	a	12
Butter,	17	a	19
Cheese, Am.	7	a	10
Rice, 1st qlty, 100 lbs.	3 75	a	4 25
Turks Island Salt,	32	a	35
Liverpool ground,	45	a	—
Do. do. sack,	1 62	a	1 75
Sugar, N. O. prime,	6	a	7
" Hava. white,	11	a	11
" Lump,	14	a	15
" Loaf,	16	a	19
Tallow,	10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,	45	a	1 00
Gunpowder,	45	a	1 00
Hyson,	50	a	1 00
Young Hyson,	28	a	30
Hyson Skin,	26	a	45
Souchong,	25	a	30
Bohea,	18	a	20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. bbl.	8 00	a	8 50
Western,	7 25	a	7 50
Philadelphia,	7 50	a	8 00
Georgetown,	9 00	a	—
Rye Flour,	5 25	a	—
Indian Meal,	5 25	a	—
Wheat, Baltic,	1 30	a	1 50
Do. Genesee,	—	a	—
Do. N. Carolina,	1 70	a	—
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00	a	1 00
Corn, N. bushel,	1 02	a	1 05
Do. South, sack,	1 00	a	1 02
Barley,	80	a	90
Oats, North.	40	a	50

ENIGMA.—No. IX.

I'm a word of five letters, am found in a woman's smile, in the bashful's eye, and in a bottle of wine. Omit my first letter, and the remaining four express the effect produced by the above, on mind and matter. Omit my first and second letter, and I become a constellation appropriate to a mans body.—Omit my first and fourth letters and a true Turk will not touch me—transpose my three last letters, and I feel quite *sheepish*—transpose my whole, and I am vociferated by a militia captain on parade—then omit my first letter, and I am formed by the rainbow, and also am one of the attributes fallen bestowed on the devil.

Answer to enigma, No. IX.—301 or 731 apples in the basket.

MARRIED,

August 31st, Mr. Isaac F. Johnson, of Newark, to Miss Ann Maria Green, of Troy, N. Y.

DIED,

In Newark, 31st ult. Wilhelmina, wife of John C. Morris, aged 38.

REDUCED FARE,

BY STAGE AND STEAMBOAT.

From Plainfield to New York, FOR *THREE* SHILLINGS.

THE Public are informed that the Swiftsure Mail Line leaves Plainfield, for Elizabethtown Point, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M. arriving in time for the 2 o'clock boat to New York. Returning, leaves New York, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in the Elizabethtown Point steamboat, at 10 1-2 A. M. from Pier No. 1, Washington street, and arrive at Plainfield between 3 and 4 P. M. of the same day.

Fare.—From Plainfield to Elizabethtown Point, 25 cents.—From the Point to New York, 12 1-2 cents.

N. B. Freight or Baggage, to the amount of three or four ewt. will be brought or taken at a reasonable rate, and carefully attended to.

VINCENT BARKLEW.

Plainfield, Aug. 24, 1837. 33tf

PLAINFIELD & RAHWAY STAGE.

FARE REDUCED.

By Stage and Rail Road, from Plainfield to Jersey City.

THE Public are informed that Mrs. Waters' Stage leaves Plainfield every morning, Sundays excepted, at 1-4 past 6 o'clock, and arrives at the Rail Road Mansion House, in Rahway in season to take the arrival of the two o'clock cars from New York.

By this Route, Passengers will arrive in New York, a quarter past ten, giving them four hours to do business in the city, and reach Plainfield at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Fare through 75 Cents.

By this arrangement, Tickets will be furnished by Mr. Waters for New York; and at the Rail Road office, for Cortlandt st. passengers will be furnished with Railroad and Stage tickets for Plainfield.

For seats apply at Thorna and Laing's Hotels, and Anderson's Store, Plainfield. And at Coddington's Mansion House, Rahway.

A. T. WATERS.

PLAINFIELD, *Sept.* 7th 1827. 33tf

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by SAMUEL L. POUND & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all his accounts should be closed, and that any and demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

PLAINFIELD, August 31, 1837. 33tf

The Subscriber, anxious to give his daughter a knowledge of music, wishes to learn whether a class can be formed in Plainfield of sufficient size to secure the services of a competent teacher. Ladies who would take lessons will confer a favor by leaving their names at the house of

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, August 16th. 30 3t

Plainfield English School.

Notice is hereby given to their friends and patrons, that

Messrs. DAVISON and WALLACE

Will recommence teaching the Village school on Monday, the 22d instant, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church. Parents are desired to send at the beginning of the quarter.

Plainfield, Aug. 17th, 1837. 30

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1830. 1tf

Wool Carding.

ATTENDED to as usual at the Plainfield Factory, at short notice. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STHAD.

Plainfield, June 22d, 1837. 22 3m

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book or by Note, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those included on accounts due, are requested to call and pay them by the 1st of October.

Attention in this above is earnestly solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837.

TO RENT,

Possession given the 1st of October.

THE Premises now occupied by John D. Titsworth, situated in the village of Scotch Plains, on ELSTON MARSH.

Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 33tf

BOARDING.

MRS. NANCY DUNN will take Boarders.

August 31, 1837. 33tf

DWELLING AND STORE TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being about to remove to another part of the village, will let the House which he now occupies, containing a dwelling, a room for a store, and a basement. Rent low if applied for soon, and possession given on the 1st of October.

PLATT CRANE.

Plainfield, August 31st, 1837. 33tf

DWELLING TO LET.

THE Subscriber will let the Dwelling on the second story of the building where he formerly kept store, opposite Mr. Barclee's stage House. The convenience for a small family, and will be let at a low rent. Possession given immediately. Application may be made to J. R. Dunn, merchant, or to

E. V. SHOTWELL.

August 17, 1837. 30 4t

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This institution is designed for quality—not for quantity. Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnell.

Miss Sara Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal is the exclusive superior of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

PLAINFIELD, 1837.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a fine assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 6, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, with the cellar wall of Mr. Barr's Hotel, containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to the office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, August 10. 29

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had at reasonable terms of

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Balusters, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length, and from sixteen inches in diameter, turned in MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to any work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 15

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the first of workmen, (upon leather and boots only,) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. tf

GIDEON DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from the pen, and the superior blackness which it acquires, the slowness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining indelibility in all weathers, and no leading nor bleeding; they are not muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great or Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate its compounds; rendering it peculiarly suitable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be imprinted by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

Notice.

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Subscribers, Executors of the Testament and last Will of the late Elizabeth Drake deceased, late of Warren township, Somerset county, intend to exhibit their Accounts of the Estate of said deceased, to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said County, in the month of October next ensuing, for their final settlement and allowance.

RANDOLPH DUNHAM,
JONAH F. RANDOLPH, Executors.

July 17th 1837. 27 8w

NOTICES

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mrs. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at the office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, those demands unpaid to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is all farther action, our only agent, out of the Village, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's debts, as above specified, for me.

M. P. CUSHING.

PLAINFIELD, May 10th, 1837.

GREEN BROOK SCHOOL.

THE Winter Session of this School will commence on the 1st of November next, and continue twenty weeks.

The Academy is situated in the village of Dunellen, (formerly Middlebush,) on the Raritan and Delaware Bay Rail Road, 12 miles from Elizabethtown Point, and 3 miles from Bonhamtown, Somerset county, N. J. The village contains a Church, in Plainfield, N. J. Academy, Post Office, Store, Tavern, and about fifteen dwelling houses. The location is healthy, and the surrounding country is unusually fertile and beautiful.

The Academy building is new, and has been fitted up with reference to the convenience and comfort of the pupils. The rooms are large and well ventilated, and the furniture is new and good. The grounds are extensive, and afford a fine opportunity for exercise and amusement.

The government of the school will invariably be mild, but strict and impartial, and all possible efforts will be made to promote the health, comfort, and improvement of the pupils.

The course of instruction will be thorough and extensive, and will embrace all the branches usually taught in the best academies. Particular attention will be paid to the Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geography, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Ancient and Modern History, Book-keeping, Surveying, Navigation, Geometrical Drawing, Perspective, Mapping, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Mechanics, Natural History, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Physiology, Intellectual Philosophy, Political Economy, Criticism, Composition, Declamation, Elocution, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Hebrew, Penmanship, Drawing, Painting, Music, &c. &c.

Students can enter at any time, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the end of the session. Those who enter for a shorter time than the session, will be charged in proportion.

Terms of Tuition, per session, $20 00
Boarding, per week, 2 50
Washing, per dozen, 1 00
Fuel, per session, 2 00
Lights, per session, 1 00

Tuition and fuel must be paid in advance. Board may be obtained in respectable families near the school, on reasonable terms.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

P. S. A very few boys can be accommodated in the family of the principal immediately. After the first of May the number will be limited to twenty. Students may be received at any time during the session, but no notice will be given. E. F.

PLAINFIELD, July 27, 1837. 27 tf

Editors of the Rahway Republican and Herald, and Elizabethtown Journal are requested to give the above three insertions.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE have now on hand, and are receiving from our factories a large supply of Glass, which we can and will sell on as good terms as they can buy them in New York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

J. W. & C. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich Street,

Corner of Barclay Street,

of NEW-YORK.

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges, of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have removed (to my former stand) the business of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of best rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and the shoes perfect.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as soon, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 3m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Also, Patent Medicines. Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Satt. Cassimeres, Satinets, Sheeting, Vestings, together with a good stock of Flannel and Cotton Goods. They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Iron and Tin Ware, Garden Seeds.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their establishment and will always stand, and assure them that no attention will be slurred to make their stock suit their customers both in quality and price.

Cash or Country Produce taken in exchange.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. tf

Old Newspapers.

A LARGE PARCEL for wrapping paper, for sale at the Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By taking this kind of wrapping paper, Merchants will have considerable saving in their bills.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of a description, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest prices paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, next door to Dr. Craig's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 21, 1837. 29 6m*

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

M. & E. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 18 tf

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spectacles, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 26, 1836. tf

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock continues to be kept assorted as the season requires, and that they can offer as great inducements as any can be purchased elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & M. CORT.

Plainfield, February 10, 1837.

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE now on hand a great assortment of Irons kept in a country store, which they intend to sell low. Purchasers are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

List of ARTICLES,

Now on hand, and for sale at the Store of the subscriber, at Plainfield, N. J.

Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, Scotch Snuff, Pipes, Cigars, Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Shaving Soap, Shaving Boxes, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Hair Oil, Bear's Grease, Cologne Water, Lavender Water, Rose Water, Violet Water, Jockey Club Water, Bay Water, Extract of Roses, Extract of Violets, Extract of Lavender, Extract of Jockey Club, Extract of Musk, Extract of Bergamot, Extract of Cloves, Extract of Cinnamon, Extract of Vanilla, Extract of Lemon, Extract of Rose Geranium, Extract of Peppermint, Extract of Spearmint, Extract of Wintergreen, Extract of Sassafras, Extract of Almonds, Extract of Ginger, Extract of Nutmeg, Extract of Allspice, Extract of Orange, Extract of Pine Apple, Extract of Peach, Extract of Quince, Extract of Pear, Extract of Apple, Extract of Strawberry, Extract of Raspberry, Extract of Currant, Extract of Gooseberry, Extract of Cherry, Extract of Blackberry, Extract of Grape, Extract of Pineapple, Extract of Lemon Syrup, Extract of Orgeat, Extract of Sarsaparilla, Extract of Spruce, Extract of Wormwood, Extract of Hops, Extract of Malt, Extract of Liquorice, Extract of Ginger

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC

FOR COUGHS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

This Specific has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and accordingly perspiration, more or less copious, (according to the temperature,) ensues. Its highly stimulating properties, when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will not as a powerful stimulant, and produces nervous excitement, which is the favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is constantly destroying its thousands in our country. Its warm and active principles, united to their pectinality, the Sabbath kind will have scattered over our widely extended country. Parents convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, must be totally avoided, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Extraordinary results received from a few of those who have been benefitted by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Dec. 19, 1834.

Mr. Isaac Pierce,—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to have its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been confined to my bed, with a violent pain in the region of the heart, and other organs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a constitutional humour in the glands, which gradually reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physicians, and friends, gave me over as beyond their power, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. At their entreaments friend recommended your Specific, which I was induced to make application. I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken three bottles of your medicine; and expect by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to be restored to my usual health which no other human means could effect. Therefore, most cheerfully recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific, to all afflicted with consumptions, coughs, &c. Believing myself, that it is the most certain and effectual remedy in diseases of this nature within the present knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from your valuable medicine, and recommended it to others. Wishing you success in your benevolent undertaking, and that your Specific may be introduced throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant.

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1834.

Mr. I. Pierce,—I certify that the above is a faithful statement of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1833.

Mr. I. Pierce,—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the result, I hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a severe cough, which threatened very serious consequences: and I am further indebted to speak favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects, from the circumstance of my having, at the time, an orphan child in nurse, which is exhibiting every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses to it, which relieved it, and has continued to enjoy uninterrupted health ever since. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am, respectfully, yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This is to certify that the subscriber has been cured of a violent cough, by taking three bottles of A Vegetable Specific, prepared by I. Pierce and Dr. Finch of New-York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above-named medicine, I procured a bottle, and after experiencing relief from the one, I continued it until I had obtained the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declined further use of it, convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1834.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Morden, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1834.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good. Actuated by this motive, I feel myself impelled to say, that for several years, I have been afflicted with a severe cough, with pain in my breast, hoarseness, and other symptoms of consumption, which it appeared to me, must soon terminate my days. About ago last April, I commenced taking the Vegetable Specific, and have received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less troublesome, the hoarseness and pain have diminished, and I have every reason for expecting that health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 28, 1833.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. I. Pierce and Dr. Finch of this city, after every other medicine which I could find mentioned, had failed. And as my relief, until these three years, I was subject to the most violent asthmatic attacks, which frequently continued for days together, and in such a manner as to threaten suffocation. I have also been afflicted with a severe cough, and consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some one make the experiment, which answered my purpose, and I am happy in the opportunity of saying, that I am entirely free from my complaints, and am able to perform my usual labor, which for me I am able to judge, is no small one.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1834. 1t 1p

The New-York Mirror!

A new volume to commence on the 22d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and fine arts: embellished with magnificent and neatly engravings on steel, copper and wood, after original designs, in the highest style of the art for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject likely to interest the reading and refined reader; including original poetry, tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both foreign and domestic—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—numerous wood cut designs illustrative of the fashions, music, &c.—notices of the select drama of the day—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, &c. &c. &c. The whole forming a perfect mirror of the times, and a welcome companion for the parlor, boudoir, or chamber. &c. &c.

The unrivalled facilities of the New-York Mirror establishment, for the execution of the above, in the highest style of art and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a constant foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be expended in the first year, in the purchase of copies of the most splendid and costly engravings, after the choicest productions of the old masters, selected from the finest collections in Europe, by competent judges, and engraved by Durand, Sartain and other distinguished artists, in the highest style of the art. Each number will contain a fine engraving, printed on a large sheet, and will be a splendid engraving, and perfect likeness of Mr. Hallock, the only authentic portrait that has ever been taken of the universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, will be the subjects of two more of the numbers, engraved by Durand in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. Next will be given, engraved on steel, a portrait of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, commencing, in the number next following, with a large and splendid design, and including sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly an amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and consisting of those morceaux from operas and concerts, which are in great favor with the public. Ballads, songs, duetts, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although expensively purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater, does not offer equally good selections.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every thing that can be desired of the kind, and that the proprietors and editors will be spared to render it equal to any other publication extant. The daintiest and general taste, and of the most refined character, will be consulted in the selections, and the Mirror will be found to contain a mass of the most delightful reading, and the most splendid embellishments, that can be produced in the world, for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which perhaps could be produced in the world, for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which perhaps could be produced in any other country, except with a certain support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is published once every week for nine months, with a splendid steel plate engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an appropriately engraved vignette title-page, (printed on fine paper,) is prepared by the artists. The plates, index, &c. are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the mail to any part of the country, free of postage, to the city of New York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. Subscriptions received for a less period than one year.

[1]

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a large assortment of lumber, viz:

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Cedar Shed Boards; Cedar; Crotch Veneers; Mahogany; Cherry Table Legs; Mahogany dor; Ash and Maple do.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Building Materials, such as Joist from Dressed 2x9 inch Plank; 1 do 4x4 to 4x14 wide do; Dressed 2x9 do; Sash, Blinds, White Pine Plank, planed Square do; 1 inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; Pine Shingles; Cedar do; Lath; Boards; Plank, &c. &c. Having a large assortment of Ash Plank, of various thickness.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which he will dispose of reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Depot at Railway.

NICHOLAS FISHER.

Railway, March 14, 1837. 6t

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscribers, Painters of Plainfield and vicinity, would inform the public that they will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and will attend to all kinds of House and Job Painting, and have employed a number of good workmen to do the same.

They also have on hand a few kegs with a cask, he will undertake to do them in a workmanlike manner and despatch.

ST. SIGN and ORNAMENTAL Painting, and PAPER-HANGING will also be executed to, in this place with celerity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, March 16, 1837 1 tf

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber has made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to receive on commission, all kinds of grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such as Rye, Corn and Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers, at a small commission. He is now in possession of Rye by the cargo, which he will sell at $1 per bushel, and 500 bbls. Wheat of a superior quality, at 10 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can rely with certainty of having every article they may be entering from every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 2½ to 3 cents per bushel less than usual Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837. 3m

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the Old Country House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and flourishing village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles W. Stevens, where he intends to conduct it in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stables and other outbuildings are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public landlord, and the well known character and celebrity of the stand he has to offer, he feels confident that no disappointment will be put upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Boundbrook Somerville cross a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the most correct.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 3m

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THESE machines are constructed on the Rack and Spring principle, which is acknowledged to be the best. Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever presented to the public.

They are simple in their principle, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. Will wash the clothes of more than one hundred respectable families, who have used it, in the space of a year, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We, the undersigned Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, to sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

Plainfield, Jan. 16, 1837. 1 yl

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the price of $15 per year.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 5, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of recommending it to strangers to whom it will save work of $25 per year.

F. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustrum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who will receive the following prices for each article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

Plainfield, January 6, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are in the habit of selling them after having purchased the article after a fair trial.

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Rose,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lob,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennis,	William Edgar,
Jacob Vail,	Thomas Stone,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpool,
Nelson Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Joseph Randolph,	Joseph Thrasher,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Brewster,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bollman,
Dr. Greig,	Jos. Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Cox,
James L. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Bureaw,
Jesse Randolph, Esq.	Nicholas Bergen,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Stone,
James L. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Vail,
Robert Vail,	Peter Wyckoff,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this mill; that it is soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and this will be in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may favor him with their custom shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for good Wheat and Rye.

Plainfield, May 24, 1837. tf

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, dec'd. gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Pales; Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

Warren Township, December 31, 1836 1 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land, situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the Somerset and Middlesex Canal. Eleven acres of which is within 1 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 46 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor, (said House is nearly new and in good repair,) with a Cellar under 7 years. Also a Barn 40 feet by 30, with a Corn House 20 by 16, and a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, have also a good Orchard of fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 15 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of Rails and Fencing Stuff to keep the Farm in order. The Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being free from a stone of any consequence, and 10 acres of the same is Bass or

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MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

To the Two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the first Session of the Twenty fifth Congress.

Fellow Citizens, of the Senate,

And House of Representatives.

The act of the 23d of June, 1836, regulating the deposits of the public money, and directing the employment of the State, District, and Territorial banks for that purpose, made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use of such of them as should at any time refuse to redeem their notes in specie, and to substitute other banks, provided a sufficient number could be obtained to receive the public deposits upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed. The general and almost simultaneous suspension of specie payments by the banks in May last, rendered the performance of his duty imperative in respect to those which have been elected under the act; and made it, at the same time, impracticable to employ the requisite number of others, upon the prescribed conditions. The specific regulations established by Congress for the deposit and safe keeping of the public money, having thus unexpectedly become inoperative, I felt it was my duty to afford you an early opportunity for the exercise of your supervisory power over the subject.

It was also led to apprehend that the suspension of specie payments, increasing the embarrassments before existing in the pecuniary affairs of the country, would so far diminish the public revenue, that the accruing receipts into the Treasury, would not, with the reserved five millions, be sufficient to defray the unavoidable expenses of the Government, until the usual period of the meeting of Congress, whilst the authority to call upon the States, for a portion of the sums deposited with them, was too restricted for the department to resort to a sufficient amount from that source. These apprehensions have been justified by subsequent results, which renders it certain that this deficiency will occur, if additional means be not provided by Congress.

The difficulties experienced by the mercantile interest, in meeting their engagements, induced them to apply to me, previously to the actual suspension of specie payments, for indulgence upon their bonds for duties; and all the relief authorized by law was promptly and cheerfully granted. The dependence of the Treasury upon the avails of these bonds, to enable it to make the deposits with the states required by law, led me in the outset to limit this indulgence to the first of September, but it has since been extended to the first of October, that the matter might be submitted to your consideration.

Questions were also expected to arise in the recess, in respect to the October instalment of those deposites, requiring the interposition of Congress.

A provision of another act, passed about the same time, and intended to secure a faithful compliance with the obligation of the United States to satisfy all demands upon them in specie or its equivalent, prohibited the offer of any bank note not convertible on the spot into gold or silver at the will of the holder; and the ability of the Government, with millions on deposite, to meet its engagements in the manner thus required by law, was rendered very doubtful by the event to which I have referred.

Sensible that adequate provisions for these unexpected exigencies could only be made by Congress; convinced that some of them would be indispensably necessary to the public service, before the regular period of your meeting; and desirous also to enable you to exercise, at the earliest moment, your full constitutional powers for the relief of the country, I could not, with propriety, avoid subjecting you to the inconvenience of assembling at so early a day as the state of the popular representation would permit. I am sure that I have done but justice to your feelings, in believing that this inconvenience will be cheerfully encountered, in the hope of rendering your meeting conducive to the good of the country.

During the earliest stages of the revulsion through which we have just passed, much acrimonious discussion arose, and great diversity of opinion existed as to its real causes. This was not surprising.—The operations of credit are so diversified, and the influences which affect them so numerous, and often so subtle, that even impartial and well informed persons are seldom found to agree in respect to them. To inherent difficulties were added others, which were brought by no means favorable to the discovery of truth. It was hardly to be expected, that those who disapproved of the policy of the Government in relation to the currency, would, in the existing state of public feeling produced by the occasion, fail to attribute to that policy any extensive embarrassment in the monetary affairs of the country. The *motives* thus become the connected with the passions and conflicts of party; opinions were more or less affected by political considerations; and inferences were prolonged which might otherwise have been determined by an appeal to facts, by the exercise of reason, or by mutual concession. It is, however, a cheering reflection, that circumstances of this nature cannot prevent a community so intelligent as ours from ultimately arriving at correct conclusions. Encouraged by the firm belief of this truth, I proceed to state my views, so far as may be necessary to a clear understanding of the remedies I feel it my duty to propose, and of the reasons by which I have been led to recommend them.

The history of trade in the United States for the last three or four years, affords the most convincing evidence that our present condition is chiefly to be attributed to over action deriving, perhaps its first impulses from antecedent causes but stimulated to its destructive consequences by extensive issues of bank paper, and other facilities for the acquisition and enlargement of credit. At the commencement of the year 1834, the banking capital of the United States, including that of the National Bank, then existing, amounted to about $200,000,000; the bank notes then in circulation to about 95,000,000; and the loans and discounts of the banks to 325,000,000. Between that time and the first of January, 1837, being the latest period to which accurate accounts have been received, our banking capital was increased to more than $251,000,000; our paper circulation to more than $140,000,000, and the loans and discounts to more than 457,000,000. To this vast increase are to be added many millions of credit, acquired by means of foreign loans contracted by the States and State institutions, and by the introduction of a system of credits extended by foreign dealers to our merchants.

The consequences of this redundancy of credit and of the spirit of reckless speculation engendered by it, were a foreign debt contracted by our citizens, estimated in March last to more that 30,000,000 of dollars; the extension of trades in the interior of our country of credit for supplies, greatly beyond the wants of the people; the investment of $30,500,000 in productive public land in the years 1835 and 1836, whilst in the preceding seventeen years it has amounted only to 9,000 dollars; the creation of debts, to an almost countless amount, for real estate in existing or anticipated cities and villages, equally unproductive, and at prices now seen to have been greatly disproportionate to their real values; the expenditure of immense sums in improvement which in many cases, have been found to be ruinously improvident, the diversion to other pursuits the labor that should have been applied to agriculture, thereby contributing to the exportation to a large amount in the importation of articles from Europe—an expenditure which, amounting in 1835 to about 250,000 dollars, was, in the first two quarters of the present year, increasing to more than $2,000,000; and, finally, without enumerating injurious results, the rapid growth among all classes, and especially in our great commercial towns, of luxurious habits, founded too often on merely fancy wealth, and detrimental alike to the industry, the economy, and the morals of people.

It was so impossible that such a state of things could long continue, that the prospect of revulsion was present to the minds of considerate men long before it actually came. None, however, had correctly anticipated its severity. A concurrence of circumstances inadequate of themselves to produce such wide spread and calamitous embarrassments, tended so greatly to aggravate them, that they cannot be overlooked in considering their history. Among these may be mentioned, as most prominent, the great loss of property sustained by our commercial emporium in the fire of December, 1835,—a loss, the effects of which were understood at the time, because postponed for a season by the great facilities of credit then existing; the disturbing effects in our commercial cities, of the transfers of the public moneys required by the deposite law of June, 1836; and the measures adopted by the foreign creditors of our merchants to realize the debts, and to withdraw from the United States a large portion of our specie.

However unwilling any of our citizens may heretofore have been to assign to these citizens the chief instrumentality in producing the present state of things, the development subsequently made, and the actual condition of other commercial countries must, as it seems to me, dispel our remaining doubts upon the subject. It has since appeared that evils similar to those suffered by us, have been experienced in Great Britain, on the continent, unrelieved, in many of the commercial world; and that, in other countries, as well as our own, they have been uniformly preceded by an undue enlargement of the boundaries of trade, prompted, as with us, by unprecedented expansions of the system of credit. A reference to the amount of banking capital, and the issues of paper credit put in circulation in Great Britain, by banks and in other ways, during the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, will show an augmentation of the paper currency there, as much disproportioned to the real wants of trade as in the United States. With redundancy of the paper currency, arose in that country also a spirit of adventurous speculations, embracing the whole range of human enterprise. Aid was profusely given to projected improvements—foreign investments were made in foreign stocks and loans—credits and goods were granted with unbounded liberality to merchants in foreign countries—and all the means of acquiring and employing credit were put in active operation, and extended in their effect to every department of business, and to every quarter of the globe. The reaction was proportioned in its violence to the extraordinary character of the events which preceded it. The commercial community of Great Britain were subjected to the greatest difficulties, and the debtors in this country were not only suddenly deprived of accustomed and expected credits, but called upon for payments, which, in the actual posture of things here, could only be made through a general pressure, and at the most ruinous sacrifices.

In view of these facts, it would seem impossible for sincere inquirers after truth to rest at the conviction, that the causes of the revulsion in both countries have been substantially the same. Two nations, the most commercial in the world, enjoying but recently the highest degree of apparent prosperity, and maintaining with each other the closest relations, are suddenly, in a time of profound peace, and without any great national disaster, arrested in their career, and plunged into a state of embarrassment and distress. In both countries we have witnessed the same redundancy of paper money, and other facilities of credit; the same spirit of speculation; the same partial successes; the same difficulties and reverses; and, at length, nearly the same overwhelming catastrophe. The most material difference between the results in the two countries has only been, that with us there has also occurred an extensive derangement in the fiscal affairs of the Federal and State Governments, occasioned by the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

The history of these causes and effects, in Great Britain and the United States, is substantially the history of the revulsion in all other commercial countries.

The present and visible effects of these circumstances on the operations of the Government, and on the industry of the people, point out the objects which call for your immediate attention.

They are to regulate by law the safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys; to designate the funds to be received and paid by the Government; to enable the Treasury promptly to meet every demand upon it; to prescribe the terms of indulgence, and the mode of settlement to be adopted, as well in collecting from individuals the revenue that has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former depositaries, and to devise and adopt such further measures within the constitutional competency of Congress, as will be best calculated to revive the enterprise and to promote the prosperity of the country.

For the deposite, transfer, and disbursement of the revenue, National and State banks have always, with temporary and limited exceptions been heretofore employed; but although advocates of each system are still to be found, it is apparent that the events of the last few months have greatly augmented the dangers, long existing, arising from the people of the United States, to separate the fiscal operations of the Government from those of individuals or corporations.

Again to create a national bank, as a fiscal agent, would be to disregard the popular will, twice solemnly and unequivocally expressed. On no question of domestic policy is there stronger evidence that the sentiments of a large majority are deliberately fixed; and I cannot concur with those who think they see, in recent events, a proof that those sentiments are, or a reason that they should be changed.

Events, similar in their origin and character, have heretofore frequently occurred, without producing any such change; and the lessons of experience must be forgotten, if we suppose that the present overthrow of credit would have been prevented, by the existence of a national bank. Proneness to excessive issues has ever been the vice of the banking system; a vice as prominent in national as in State institutions. This propensity is an ingredient in the very nature of private interests in the one as in the others; and those who direct them both, being principally guided by the same views, and influenced by the same motives, will be equally ready to stimulate extravagance of enterprise by improvidence of credit. How strikingly is this conclusion sustained by experience. The bank of the United States, with the vast powers conferred upon it by congress, did not, and could not prevent similar embarrassments in our banks and in the community at large, which have been said to possess, under its present charter enabled it, in the existing emergency, to check other institutions, or even to save itself. In Great Britain, where, it has been seen, the same causes have been attended with the same effects, a national bank, possessing powers far greater than are asked for by the warmest advocates of such an institution here, has also proved unable to prevent, or even to mitigate, the existing pressure. The evils which flow from it, I find any notable ground for the re-establishment of a national bank in the derangement alleged at present to exist in the domestic exchanges of the country, or in the facilities it may be capable of affording them. Although advantages of this sort were anticipated when the first Bank of the United States was created, they were regarded as an incidental accommodation; not one which the Federal Government would be called upon to furnish.

The accommodation is now, indeed, after a lapse of no many years, demanded from it as among its first duties; and an omission to aid and and regulate commercial exchange, is treated as a ground of loud and serious complaint. Such results only serve to exemplify the inconsistent desires among some of our citizens to enlarge the powers of the government, and extend its control to subjects with which it should not interfere. They can never justify the creation of an institution to promote such objects. On the contrary, they justly cause among the community a more diligent inquiry into the character of those operations of trade, towards which it is desired to extend such peculiar favors.

The various transactions which bear the name of domestic exchanges, differ essentially in their nature, operation, and utility. One class of them consists of the sale of exchange, drawn for the purpose of transferring actual capital. Thus one part of the country for another, or for a deposite of the proceeds of property actually transmitted. Bills of this description are highly useful in the movements of trade, and well deserve all the encouragement which can rightly be given to them. Another class is made up of bills of exchange not drawn to transfer actual capital, nor on the credit of property transmitted, but to create fictitious capital, partaking at once of the character of notes discounted in bank, and of bank notes in circulation, and like them swelling the mass of paper credits to a vast extent in the most objectionable manner. These bills have formed, for the last few years, a large proportion of what are termed the domestic exchanges of the country, serving as the means of usurious profit, and constituting the most unsafe and pernicious paper in circulation. This species of traffic, instead of being upheld, ought to be discountenanced by the government and the people.

In transferring its funds from place to place, the government, or on the same footing with the private citizen, and may resort to the same legitimate means. It may do so through the medium of bills drawn by itself, or purchased from others; and in these operations it may in a manner undoubtedly constitutional and legitimate, facilitate and assist exchanges of individuals founded on real transactions or trade. The extent to which this may be done, and the best means of affecting it, are entitled to the fullest consideration. This has been imparted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his views will be submitted to you in his report.

But it was not designed by the constitution that the government should assume the management of domestic or foreign exchange. It is indeed authorized to regulate by law the commerce between the States, and to provide a general standard of value, or medium of exchange, in gold and silver; but it is not its province to aid individuals in the transfer of their funds, otherwise than through the facilities afforded by the post office department. It ought, it might to be called on to provide for the transportation of their merchandise. These are operations of trade. They ought to be conducted by those who are interested in them in the same manner that the accidental difficulties of other pursuits are encountered by other classes of citizens. Such aid has not been deemed necessary in other countries. Throughout Europe, the domestic as well as the foreign exchanges are carried on by private houses, often, if not generally, without the assistance of banks. Yet the extent to which these transactions are carried, even in amount the real exchanges of the United States. There is no reason why our own may not be conducted in the same manner, with equal cheapness and safety. Certainly this might be accomplished, if it were favored by those most deeply interested; and few can doubt that their own interest, as well as the general welfare of the country, would be promoted by leaving such a subject in the hands of those to whom it properly belongs. A system founded on private interest, enterprise and competition, without the aid of legislative grants or regulations by law, would rapidly prosper; it would be free from the influences of political agitation, and extend the same exemption to trade itself; and it would put an end to those complaints of neglect, partiality, injustice and oppression, which are the unavoidable results of interference by the government in the proper occasion or individuals. All former attempts on the part of the government to carry its legislation to this respect further than was designed by the constitution have in time, and proved injurious, and have served only to convince the great body of the people, more and more, of the certain dangers of blending private interests with the operations of public business; and there is no reason to suppose that a repetition of them now would be more successful.

It cannot be concealed that there exists, in our community, opinions and feelings on this subject subject in direct opposition to each other. A large portion of them, combining great intelligence, activity and influence, are no doubt sincere in their belief that the operations of trade ought to be assisted by such a connection; they regard a national bank as necessary for the purpose, and they are dissatisfied to every measure that does not tend, sooner or later, to the establishment of such an institution. On the other hand, a portion of the people are believed to be strongly opposed to it measure; they consider such a concentration of power dangerous to their liberties; and many of them regard it as a violation of the constitution. This collision of opinion has, doubtless caused much of the embarrassment to which the commercial transactions of the country have lately been exposed. Banking has become a political topic of the highest interest, and trade has suffered in the conflict of parties. A speedy termination of this state of things, however desirable is scarcely to be expected. We have seen for nearly half a century, that those who advocate a national bank, by whatever motive they may be influenced, constitute a portion of our community too numerous to allow us to hope for an early establishment of their favorite plan. On the other hand they must indeed form an overwhelming majority of the intelligence and temper of the American people, who suppose that they have decided upon slight or insufficient grounds, their persevering opposition to such an institution; or that they can be induced by pecuniary pressure or by any other combination of circumstances, to surrender principles which they have so long and so inflexibly maintained.

My own views of the subject are unchanged. They have been repeatedly and unreservedly announced to my fellow citizens, who, with full knowledge of them, conferred upon me the two highest offices in the government. On the last of these occasions, I felt it due to the people to appraise them distinctly that, in the event of my election, I would not be able to co-operate in the establishment of a national bank. To these sentiments, I have now only to add the expression of an increased conviction, that the re-establishment of such a bank, in any form, whilst it would not accomplish the beneficial purpose promised by its advocates, would impair the rightful supremacy of the popular will: injure the character, and diminish the influence of our political system; and bring once more into existence a concentrated moneyed power, hostile to the spirit, and threatening the permanency of our republican institutions.

Local banks have been employed for the deposite and distribution of the revenue, at all times partially, and, on three different occasions exclusively; first anterior to the establishment of the first United States Bank; secondly, between the termination of that institution and the charter of its successor; and thirdly, during the limited period which has so abruptly closed. The connection thus many times attempted proved unsatisfactory on each successive occasion, notwithstanding the various measures which were adopted to facilitate or ensure its success. On the last occasion in the year 1833 the employment of the state banks was guarded especially, in every way which experience and caution could suggest. Personal security was required for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the moneys to be received, and full returns of their condition, were from time to time, to be made by the depositories. In the first stages the measure was eminently successful, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the Bank of the United States, and the unceasing efforts to overthrow it. The selected banks performed with fidelity, and without any embarrassment to themselves or to the community, their engagements to the government, and the system promised to be permanently useful. But when it became necessary, under the act of June, 1836 to withdraw from them the public money, for the purpose of placing it in additional institutions or of transferring it to the States, it was found inconvenient to comply with the demands of the Treasury, and numerous pressing applications were made for indulgence or relief. As the instalments under the deposit act became payable their own embarrassments, and the necessity under which they lay of curtailing their discounts and calling in their debts, increased the general distress, and contributed with other causes to hasten the crisis upon which they at length, in connexion with the other banks, were fatally involved.

Under these circumstances, it becomes our solemn duty to inquire whether there are not, in any connection between the government and banks of issue, evils of great magnitude, inherent in its very nature, and against which no precautions can effectually guard.

Unforeseen in the organization of government, and forced by the urgency of early necessities the practice of employing banks was, in truth, from the beginning more a measure of emergency than of sound policy. When we started into existance as a nation, in addition to the burdens of a new government, we assumed all the large but honorable load of debt which was the price of our liberty. But we hesitated to weigh down the infant industry of the country by resorting to adequate taxation for the necessary revenue. The facilities of banks, in return for the profits they acquired, were promptly offered, and perhaps too readily received by an embarrassed Treasury. During the long continuance of a national debt, and the intervening difficulties of a foreign war, the connection was continued from motives of convenience: but these causes have long since passed away. We have no emergencies that make it necessary to aid the wants of the Treasury; we have no load of national debt to provide for, and we have an actual deposite a large surplus. No public interest, therefore now requires the renewal of a connection that circumstances have dissolved. The complete organization of our government, the abundance of our resources, the general harmony which prevails between the different states, and with foreign powers, all enable us now to select the system most consistent with the Constitution, and most conducive to the public welfare. Should we determine to connect the Treasury, for the fourth time, with the local banks, it cannot be under a conviction that past failures have arisen from accidental, not inherent defects.

A danger difficult, if not impossible to be avoided is made strikingly evident in the very event by which it has now been defeated. A sudden act of the banks intrusted with the funds of the people, to the Treasury, without the fault or agency of the government, of the ability to pay its creditors, in the currency they have by law a right to demand. This circumstance no fluctuations of commerce could have produced, if the public revenue had been collected in the legal currency, and kept in that form by the officers of the Treasury. The extent whose money was

is bank receives it back since the transfer, at any time, to its own creditors, which is the only legal currency of this country, and in his own possession, pursues without loss, the current of his business. The Government, placed in the situation of the former, is involved in embarrassments it could not have suffered had it pursued the course of the latter. These embarrassments are, moreover, augmented by those salutary and just laws which forbid it to use a depreciated currency, and, by so doing, take away from the government the ability which individuals have of accommodating their transactions to such a catastrophe.

A system which can, in a time of profound peace, when there is a large revenue laid by, thus suddenly prevent the application and the use of the people, in the manner and for the objects they have directed, cannot be wise; but who can think without painful reflection, that, under it the same unforeseen events might have befallen us in the midst of a war, and taken from us, at the moment most wanted, the use of those very means which were treasured up to promote the national welfare and guard our national rights? To such embarrassments and to such dangers will this Government be always exposed, whilst it takes the moneys raised for, and necessary to, the public service, out of the hands of its own officers, and converts them into a mere right of action against corporations entrusted with the possession of them. Nor can such results be effectually guarded against in such a system, without investing the Executive with a control over the banks themselves, whether State or National, that might with reason be objected to. Ours is, probably, the only Government in the world that is liable, in the management of its fiscal concerns, to occurrences like these. But this important risk is not the only danger attendant on the surrender of the public money to the custody and control of local corporations. Though the object is to aid the Treasury, its effect may be to introduce into the operations of Government, influences the most subtle, founded on interest and self-interest.

The use by the Banks, for their own benefit, of the money deposited with them, has received the sanction of the government from the commencement of this connection. The money received from the people, instead of being kept till it is needed for their use, is, in consequence of this authority, a fund, on which discounts are made for the profit of those who happen to be owners of stock in the banks selected as depositaries. The supposed and often exaggerated advantages of such a boon will always cause it to be sought for with avidity. It will not stop to consider on whom the patronage incident to it is to be conferred; whether the selection and control be trusted to Congress or to the Executive, either will be subjected to appeals made in every form which the sagacity of interest can suggest. The banks under such a system are stimulated to make the most of such an acquisition; the deposites are treated as an increase of capital; loans and circulation are rashly augmented, and when the public exigencies require a return, it is attended with embarrassments not provided for nor foreseen. Those banks that thought themselves most fortunate when the public funds were received find themselves most embarrassed when the season of payment suddenly arrives.

Unfortunately too, the evils of the system are not limited to the banks. It stimulates a general rashness of enterprise, and aggravates the fluctuations of commerce and the currency. This result was strikingly illustrated during the operation of the late deposite system, and especially in the purchase of public lands. The order which ultimately directed the payment of gold and silver in such purchases, greatly checked, but could not altogether prevent the evil. Specie was, indeed, more difficult to be procured than the notes which the banks themselves could create at pleasure; but still, being obtained from them as a loan, and returned as a deposite, which they were again at liberty to use, it only passed round the circle with diminished speed. This operation could not have been performed, had the funds of government gone into the Treasury, to be regularly disbursed, and not into banks, to be loaned out for their own profit, while they were permitted to substitute for it a credit in account.

In expressing these sentiments, I desire not to undervalue the benefits of a salutary credit to any branch of enterprise. The credit bestowed on probity and industry is the just reward of merit, and an honorable incentive to further acquisition. None oppose it who love their country and understand its welfare. But when it is unduly understood—when it is made to inflame the public courage!—when it is made to undermine the whole truth—when it turns industry into paths that lead, sooner or later, to disappointment and distress—it becomes liable to censure, and needs correction. Far from helping probity and industry, the ruin to which it leads falls most severely on the great laboring classes, who are thrown suddenly out of employment, and by the failure of unsufficient schemes never intended to enrich them, are deprived in a moment of their only resources. Losses of credit, and excesses in speculation, will happen despite of the most salutary laws; no government perhaps, can altogether prevent them; but surely every government can refrain from contributing the stimulus that calls them into life.

Since, therefore, experience has shown, that to lend the public money to the local banks, is hazardous to the operations of the government, at least of doubtful benefit to the institutions themselves, and productive of disastrous derangement in the business and currency of the country, is it the part of wisdom again to renew the connection.

It is true that such an agency is, in many respects, convenient to the Treasury, but it is not indispensable. A limitation of the expenses of the Government to its actual wants, and of the revenue to those expenses, with convenient means for its prompt application to the purposes for which it was raised, were the objects which we should seek to accomplish. The collection, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement, of the public money, can, it is believed, be well managed by officers of government. Its collection, and, to a great extent, its disbursement also, have indeed, hitherto been solely conducted by them; neither National nor State banks, when employed, being required to do more than keep it safely while in their custody, and transfer and pay it in such portions, and at such times, as the Treasury, shall direct.

Surely the banks are not more able than the Government to secure the money in their possession against accident, violence, or fraud. The assertion that there are so, supposes that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury; and that directors, cashiers, and clerks, not selected by the government, nor under its control, are more worthy of confidence than officers appointed by it, and responsible to the government; officers bound by official oaths and bonds for a faithful performance of their duties, and constantly subject to the supervision of Congress.

The difficulties of transfer, and the aid heretofore rendered by banks, have been less than usually supposed. The actual accounts show that by far the greatest portion of payments is made within short and convenient distances from the point of collection; and the whole number of warrants issued at the Treasury in 1834—a year, the result of which will it is believed afford a safe test for the future—fell short of five thousand, or an average of less than one daily for each state; in the city of New York they did not average more than two a day, and at the city of Washington only 7 a

The difficulties heretofore existing are, moreover, daily lessened by an increase in the cheapness and facility of communication; and it may be asserted with confidence that the necessary transfers, as well as the safe-keeping and disbursements of the publick money, can be with safety and convenience accomplished through the agencies of Treasury officers. This opinion has been in some degree confirmed by actual experience since the discontinuance of the banks as fiscal agents, in May last; a period which, from the embarrassments in commercial intercourse, presented obstacles as great as any that may be hereafter apprehended.

The manner of keeping the public money since that period is fully stated in report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That officer also suggests the propriety of assigning by law, certain additional duties to existing establishments and officers, which, with the mortifications and safeguards referred to by him will, he thinks, enable the Department to continue to perform this public service, without any material addition either to their number or to the present expense. The extent of the business to be transacted has already been stated, and in respect to the amount of money with which the officers employed would be entrusted at any one time it appears that, assuming a balance of five millions to be at all times kept in the Treasury, and the whole of it left in the hands of the collectors and receivers, the proportion of each not exceed an average of $30,000; but that, deducting one million for the use of the mint, and assuming the remaining four millions to be in the hands of one half of the present number of officers—a supposition deemed more than sufficient to correspond with the facts—the sum in the hands of each would still be less than the amount of most of the bonds now taken from the receivers of public money. every apprehension, however, on the subject, either in respect to the safety of the money, or the faithful discharge of these fiscal transactions, may it appears to me, be effectually removed by adding to the present means of the Treasury the establishment by law, of a few important points, of offices, for the deposite and disbursement of such portions of the public revenue as cannot with obvious safety and convenience, be left in the possession of the collecting officers until paid over by them to the public credit.

Neither the amounts retained in their hands nor those deposited in the offices, would, in an ordinary condition of the revenue, be larger in most cases than those often under the control of disbursing officers of the army and navy, and might be made perfectly safe, by requiring such securities, and exercising such controlling supervision as Congress may by law prescribe. The principal officers whose appointments would become necessary under this plan, taking the largest number suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, would not exceed ten: nor the additional expenses, at the same estimate, $60,000 a year.

There can be no doubt of the obligation of those who are entrusted with the affairs of government, to conduct them with as little cost to the nation as is consistent with the public interest; but for Congress and ultimately for the people to decide whether the benefits to be derived from keeping our fiscal concerns apart, and severing the connection which has hitherto existed between the government and banks, offer sufficient advantages to justify the necessary expenses. If the object to be accomplished is deemed important to the future welfare of the country, I cannot allow myself to believe that the addition to the public expenditure of comparatively so small an amount as will be necessary to effect it, will be objected to by the people.

It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, that the fiscal affairs of that department have been successfully conducted since May last upon the principle of dealing only in the legal currency of the United States, and that it needs no legislation to maintain its credit, and facilitate the management of its concerns; the existing laws being, in the opinion of that officer, ample for these objects.

Difficulties will doubtless be encountered for a season, and increased services required from the public functionaries; such are usually incident to the commencement of every system, but they will be greatly lessened in the progress of its operations.

The power and influence supposed to be connected with the custody and disbursement of the public money are topics on which the public mind is naturally, and with great propriety, peculiarly sensitive. Much has been said on these, in reference to the proposed separation of the Government from the banking institutions; and surely no one can object to any appeal or animadversions on the subject, which are coexistent with facts, and evince a proper respect for the intelligence of the people. If a Chief Magistrate may be allowed to speak for himself on such a point, I can truly say, that to no nothing would be more acceptable, than the withdrawal from the Executive to the greatest possible extent, of all concern in the custody and disbursement of the public revenue; not that I would shrink from any responsibility cast upon me by the duties of my office, but it is because it is my firm belief that its capacity for usefulness is in no degree promoted by the possession of any patronage not actually necessary to the performance of these duties, but under our present form of government, the intervention of the Executive officers in the disbursement of the revenue, is considered by many to be unavoidable; and before it can be admitted that the influence and power of the Executive would be increased by dispensing with the agency of banks, the nature of that intervention in such an agency must be carefully regarded, and a comparison must be instituted between its extent in the two cases.

The revenue can only be collected by officers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The public moneys, in the first instance, must, therefore, in all cases, pass through hands selected by the Executive. Other officers appointed in the same way, or, as in some cases by the President alone, must also be entrusted with them when drawn for the purpose of disbursement. It is thus seen that, even when banks are employed, the public funds must twice pass through the hands of Executive officers. Besides this, the head of the Treasury department, who also holds his office at the pleasure of the President, and some other officers of the same department must necessarily be invested with more or less power in the selection, continuance, and supervision of the banks that may be employed. The question is then narrowed to the single point, whether in the intermediate stage between the collection and disbursement of the public money, the agency of banks is necessary to avoid a dangerous extension of the patronage and influence of the executive? But is it clear that the connection of the Executive with powerful moneyed institutions, capable of ministering to the interests of men in points where they are most accessible to corruption, is less liable to abuse, than the additional agency in the appointment and control of the few public officers required by the proposed plan? Will the public money, when in their hands, be necessarily exposed to any improper interference on the part of the Executive? May it not be hoped that a prudent fear of public jealousy and disapprobation, be a matter so peculiarly exposed to them, will deter him from any such interference, even if higher motives be found inoperative? May not Congress so regulate by law, the duty of those officers, and subject it to such supervision and publicity as to prevent the possibility of any serious abuse on the part of the Executive? And is there equal room for such supervision and publicity in a connection with banks, acting under the shield of corporate immunities, and conducted by persons irresponsable to the government and the people? It is believed that a considerate and candid investigation of these questions will result in the conviction, that the proposed plan is far less liable to abuse, on the score of Executive patronage and influence, than any bank agency that has been or can be devised.

With these views I leave to Congress the measures necessary to regulate, in the present emergency, the safe keeping and transfer of the public monies. In the performance of constitutional duty, I have stated to them, without reserve, the result of my own reflections. The subject is of great importance; and one on which we can hardly expect to be as united in sentiment as we are in interest. It deserves a full and free discussion, and cannot fail to be benefited by a dispassionate comparison of opinions. Well aware myself of the duty of reciprocal concession among the co-ordinate branches of the government, I can promise a reasonable spirit of co-operation, so far as it can be indulged in without the surrender of constitutional objections which I believe to be well founded. Any system that may be adopted should be subjected to the fullest legal provision, so as to leave nothing to the Executive but what is necessary to the discharge of the duties imposed on him; and whatever plan may be ultimately established, my own part shall be so discharged as to give it a fair trial, and the best prospect of success.

The character of the funds to be received and disbursed in the transactions of the government, likewise demands your most careful consideration.

There can be no doubt that those who framed and adopted the constitution, having in immediate view the depreciated paper of the confederacy—of which $500 in paper were at times only equal to one dollar in coin—intended to prevent the recurrence of similar evils, so far at least as related to the new government. Hence, they gave to Congress the express powers to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin; they refused to give it power to establish corporations—the agents then as now, chiefly employed to create a paper currency; they prohibited the states from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts; and the first Congress directed by positive law, that the revenue should be received in nothing but gold and silver.

Public exigency at the outset of the government, without direct legislative authority, led to the use of banks as fiscal aids to the treasury. In admitted deviation from the law, at the same period, and under the same exigency, the same exigency, the Secretary of the Treasury received their notes in payment of duties. The sole ground on which the practice, thus commenced, was then, or has since been justified, is the certain, immediate, and convenient exchange of such notes for specie. The Government ed indeed receive the inconvertible notes of state banks during the difficulties of war; and the community submitted without a murmur, to the unequal taxation and multiplied evils of which such a course was productive. With the war, this indulgence ceased, and the banks were obliged again to redeem their notes in gold and silver. The Treasury, in accordance with previous practice, continued to dispense with the currency required by the act of 1789, and took the notes of banks in full confidence of their being paid in specie on demand; and Congress to guard against the slightest violation of this principle have declared by law, that if notes are paid in the transactions of the government, it must be under such circumstances as to enable the holder to convert them into specie without depreciation or delay.

(Concluded next week.)

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday Morning, September 28, 1837.

For I have great upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.—Thomas Jefferson.

Whig Meeting.

The Whigs of the township of Westfield will hold a meeting at Thomas J. Darr's, at the Scotch Plains, on Friday evening, the 15th inst. at seven o'clock, to appoint delegates to the County Convention, and to transact other business, preparatory to the next election.

Westfield Township, Sept. 8, 1837.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have given place this week to a large portion of the Message, but from its great length were unable to insert it entire as we proposed, if we wished to insert any thing else. It reached New York a few minutes before eleven, Tuesday evening. The distance, 225 miles, was passed in ten hours and a half, by the Government Express, being over 20 miles an hour, and the quickest passage ever made from city to city.

The Message is devoted entirely to monetary concerns, not even glancing at a single subject besides. Its language it is plain, explicit, and entirely as it should be in such a document; but in principles it is entirely Loco Foco, and though it contains several salutary recommendations, we do not believe that as a whole it will receive the sanction of Congress. He proposes no remedy for the relief of the people, wishing only to take care of the government, and in that case, it appears to us that there was no necessity at all for calling a special session of Congress. The Government, it seems, was getting along very well on the very principle recommended by the President, the separation of bank and state, which has been in practice ever since May last, when the banks suspended specie payments.

Without, however, giving our own opinion of the main principle involved in the message, we will give the opinions of several editors, of both, or we should rather say of the three political parties, the Whig, Democratic, and Conservative;

It is a very plausible Loco Foco document, and displays more courage than we expected to find in the heretofore non-committalist whose name it bears.—*Somerset Whig.*

The Trenton State Gazette, at least, one of the best Whig papers in the state, most strongly denounces it, stating that the President in effect says 'We will take care of the Government, & it the people may take care of themselves.'

It assumes all the positions of ultra Locoism it goes full length with the Plain Dealer, Evening Post, and the Globe. The issue is now made up, between the Whigs and the Loco Focos.—*Cour. & Enq.*

There is none of Van Buren nonconmittalism about it—from the very beginning he goes against all relief to the country.—*Philad. Her.*

There are no discussions of subjects—no reference to any thing, but the subject for which the extra session was called. The whole message is Loco Foco.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Message is Loco Foco—the Globe boiled down.—*N. Y. Express.*

As a piece of composition it is very well written, and there is in it no severity of language or temper. Many of the suggestions and remarks are such as must commend themselves to the good sense of every reflecting man, while on the other hand there are some things to disapprove.—*Jour. of Com.*

The sentiments of President Van Buren are in direct opposition to what we have conceived to be the views of a large majority of his political friends.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Message is a document which at once discomfits his enemies and delights his friends. The democracy of the Union have new abundant reason to rejoice that they have chosen a president, who proves himself abundantly endowed with ability and patriotic firmness.—*Pennsylvanian.*

This important document is the boldest and highest stand ever taken by a Chief Magistrate in defence of the rights of the people. We consider it a second declaration of independence.—*Globe.*

Twenty-fifth Congress.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Congress has not yet done much, though what has been done possesses much interest, as indicating the state of parties.

On Monday at 12, the Senate was organized by the Vice President, 38 Senators being in their seats. After choosing a Sergeant at Arms, and transacting some other business, the Senate adjourned at 1.

The House was called to order by Mr. Franklin, Clerk of the last Congress. 224 members were present. Objections were made to the Mississippi members, which were laid upon the table by a vote of 131 to five. The house next proceeded to the choice of Speaker, when there appeared, on the 1st ballot, for

James K. Polk,	118 votes.
John Bell,	103
Scattering,	5
	224

Mr. Polk was accordingly elected, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Sept. 5th.—After reading the Message 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed by the Senate, and 20,000 by the house. The house proceeded to chuse a printer to the House. Five ballots were had with these results:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Blair & Rives,	102	102	102	102	104
Gales & Seaton,	100	102	101	103	100
Thomas Allen,	22	22	22	22	22

Thomas Allen, the editor of the Madisonian was the candidate of the Conservatives, and the vote above gives exhibits the exact strength of the three parties. The Conservatives hold the balance of power between the Whig and Van Buren parties, and probably though but 22 or 23 in number, they will adhere nearly their votes measured, which are those inculcated in the Madisonian.

The contest for printer was continued in the House on Wednesday, without coming to any results. On the 12th ballot, on Thursday, Thomas Allen was chosen by the following vote;

Blair & Rives,	101
Gales & Seaton	9
Thomas Allen,	113
Scattering,	2

We made quite a mistake last week, in the hurry of putting our paper to press, in the advertisement of Mr. Waters. By leaving out a line, we made nonsense of it, which we much regretted. It is now correct.

☞ We were shown quite a number of the $5 counterfeit bills on the bank of New York, last week, by Wm. P. Shotwell, Esq. of Scotch Plains, which were stopped in this vicinity. A man was taken before him twice for passing them—the first time he was admitted to bail in the sum of $500, which he obtained. The second time very suspicious circumstances were proved against him, and whether he obtained bail or not we have not learned.

Owing to the unexpected absence of our usual assistance, we are obliged to curtail our reading matter this week a column or two, from what we intended. In another week it will be remedied. We do not often make apologies, perhaps not as often as we should.

Mr. Kendall, Postmaster General has also sent in his report, which is short and sweet. He says he can get along very well, under the specie regime, and requires no further assistance from Congress.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is a little longer than the President's Message, and the subject matter is very similar.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce thinks that the population of the State of Indiana will be a million at the next census. Its increase of late has been unparalleled.

The Shakers residing near Pittsfield, Mass., have given $1500 towards the erection of the Western Rail Road.

The Philadelphia Banks decline to meet the New York Bank in Convention, for the purpose of fixing upon a period to resume specie payments, believing that it would be impracticable now, with any degree of certainty or safety, to specify the time when such resumption may be made. In the mean time, they decidedly commend that the Banks prepare themselves, with all prudent haste, for a return to specie payments.

Col James Standifer, the member of congress from the 4th district in Tennessee, died on the 20th ult. while on his way to Washington. He was one of the 10 whig members

The Governor has ordered a special election to supply the vacancy.

New Orleans, Aug. 29.—The city is really sickly, no mistake about it.—*Picayune.*

31st.—The schr. Levin Joces arrived last evening from Tampico, brings to sundry consignees $136,544, in specie.

Extensive improvements and alterations have been made of the National Capitol and grounds which are said to be creditable to the taste of the projectors and executors and to add materially to the beauty and symmetry of the place.

E. K. Avery.—An Article in Zion's Herald, signed D. Fillmore, announced that E. K. Avery received a location, at the last session of the New England Conference. The place at which he is located is not mentioned.

One thousand persons it is supposed can be conveniently seated on the cabin deck of the "Great Western" steamship just launched at Bristol to run to New York.

Hotel Dialogue. Time, 2 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon. Sept. 5th.

A. Are you from the Capitol?
B. Yes.
A. Did you hear the message?
B. Yes.
A. What is its color?
B. I don't know what's its color, but I can tell you its shape.
A. What?
B. Globular.
A. Then its color is Kendall green.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Hudson-on Central have abolished the fol. counties:

Cornwall—Joseph Moore. *Assembly*—James Phillips, Garret Servis, Jonathan Pickle, David Leighter and John Hall.

A Miser's Prayer.—Among many curious papers found after John Ward's death, member of the British Parliament for Hackney, there was one in his own hand writing, of which the following is a copy:

"O Lord, thou knowest that I have nine hundred in the city of London, and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate in fee simple, in the counties of Essex and Middlesex, and I pray thee humbly, to preserve them from fire and earthquake; and as I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire I beg of thee likewise to have an eye of compassion on that county; and for the rest of the counties thou may'st deal with them as thou art pleased! O Lord, enable the banks to answer their bills and make all my debtors good men. Give a prosperous voyage and return to the Mermaid my ship now on the waters, and do thou grant that storms and tempests delay her not.

ENIGMA.—No. XI.

For the Plainfield Union.

A has an orchard, *which with one tree more*, makes a complete square; also if he had only half so many and one tree more, they would make a square orchard: B has an orchard of the same description, but larger than A's; C has one larger than B's; and D might have one larger than C's. How many trees must each have to answer the description above named? A solution is requested.

X.

Answer to enigma, No. X.—Charm, harm, arm, ram, march, arch.

J.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"X" is heartily welcome. Who he is, we cannot guess, and he has taken good care, that we should not find him out. His answer to enigma, No. IX, and the manner in which it was obtained by arithmetical rules, came too late for insertion last week. The solution as given by him was 301, 721, 1141, 1561, &c. till you have a very large basket full.

We would propose to X, the following questions:

A grocer in weighing his goods, used only five weights, in weighing every pound from 1 to 121, inclusive. What were they? And what single weight must he add to weigh every pound to 364, what other to weigh every pound to 1091?

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst. at Brooklyn, N. J. Mr. Charles Walton, of Bound Brook, to Miss Clarissa Laing, of the former place.

DIED.

In this place, on Sunday last, an infant son of Mr. Vincent Barklew, aged 4 1-2 months.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just made an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH!!

At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, Sept. 12, 1837. 3t

The Subscriber, anxious to give his daughter a knowledge of music, wishes to learn whether a class can be formed in Plainfield of sufficient size to secure the services of a competent teacher.—Ladies who would take lessons will confer a favor by leaving their names at the house of

EBEN FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, August 16th. 30 3t*

Plainfield English School.

Notice is hereby given to their friends and patrons, that

Messrs. DAVISON and WALLACH

Will recommence teaching the Village school on Monday, the 22d instant, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church. Parents are desired to send at the beginning of the quarter.

Plainfield, Aug. 17th, 1837 30

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 5y1

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Tinners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the cord, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,	14	a	15	
Coffee, Cuba,	9	a	11	
" Java,	12	a	14	
Molasses,	29	a	38	
Oil, Linseed,	75	a	80	
" Whale,	28	a	30	
Pot, bri.	15 00	a	16 00	
Beef, prime city,	8 50	a	9 00	
Hams, lb.	11	a	14	
Smok'd Beef,	10	a	12	
Butter,	17	a	18	
Cheese, Am.	7	a	10	
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3 75	a	4 25	
Turks Island Salt,	33	a	35	
Liverpool ground,	44	a	—	
Do. do. sack,	1 62	a	1 75	
Sugar, N. O. prime,	6	a	7	
" Havn. white,	10	a	11	
" Lump,	14	a	15	
" Loaf,	18	a	19	
Tallow, Am.	10	a	11	
TEA.—Imperial,	45	a	1 00	
Gunpowder,	45	a	1 00	
Hyson,	50	a	1 00	
Young Hyson,	26	a	80	
Hyson Skin,	26	a	45	
Souchong,	25	a	50	
Bohea,	18	a	20	

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	8 00	a	8 50	
Western,	9 25	a	9 50	
Philadelphia,	7 50	a	8 00	
Georgetown,	9 00	a	—	
Rye Flour,	5 25	a	—	
Indian Meal,	5 25	a	—	
Wheat, Baltic,	1 30	a	1 50	
Do. Genesee,	— —	a	— —	
Do. N. Carolina,	1 70	a	— —	
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00	a	1 00	
Corn, N. bushel,	1 02	a	1 06	
Do. South,	92	a	1 00	
Barley,	—	a	1 —	
Oats, North.	40	a	50	

REDUCED FARE,

BY STAGE AND STEAMBOAT,

From Plainfield to New-York, FOR *THREE* SHILLINGS.

THE Public are informed that the Swiftsure Mail Line leaves Plainfield for Elizabethtown Point, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M. arriving in time for the 2 o'clock boat to New York. Returning, leaves New York, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in the Elizabethtown Point steam boat, at 10 1-2 A. M. from Pier No. 1, Washington street, and arrive at Plainfield between 3 and 4 P. M. of the same day.

Fare.—From Plainfield to Elizabethtown Point, 25 cents.—From the Point to New York, 12 1-2 cents.

N. B. Freight or Baggage, to the amount of three or four cwt. will be brought or taken at a reasonable rate, and carefully attended to.

VINCENT BARKLEW.

Plainfield, Aug. 24, 1837. 33tf

PLAINFIELD & RAHWAY STAGE. FARE REDUCED.

By Stage and Rail Road, from Plainfield to Jersey City.

THE Public are informed that Mr. Waters' Stage leaves Plainfield every morning, Sundays excepted, at 1-4 past 6 o'clock, and arrives at the Rail Road Mansion House, in Rahway in time for the first cars; Returning leaves Rahway immediately after the arrival of the 2 o,clock cars from New York.

By this Route, Passengers will arrive in New York, a quarter past ten, giving them four hours to do business in the city, and reach Plainfield at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Fare through 75 Cents.

By this arrangement, Tickets will be furnished by **Mr. Waters** for New York; and at the Rail road office, foot of Courtland st. passengers will be furnished with Railroad and Stage tickets for Plainfield.

For seats apply at Thorne and Luing's Hotel, and **Anderson's Store,** Plainfield. And at Coddington's Mansion House, Rahway.

A. T. WATERS.

PLAINFIELD, *Sept. 7th* 1827. 33tf

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by SAMUEL L. POUND & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts should be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

PLAINFIELD, August 31, 1837. 32tf*

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 22d, 1837. 22 3m

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. 25

TO RENT,

Possession given, the 1st of October,

THE Premises now occupied by John D. Titsworth. Terms reasonable. Apply to

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Or to ELSTON MARSH.

Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 32 tf

BOARDING.

MRS. NANCY DUNN will take 3 or 4 Boarders.

August, 31, 1837. 32 4t*

DWELLING AND STORE TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to remove to another part of the village, will let the House which he now occupies, including a dwelling, a room for a store, and a basement. Rent low if applied for soon, and possession given on the 1st of October. PIATT DRAKE.

Plainfield, August 21st, 1837. 30 tf

DWELLING TO LET.

THE Subscriber will let the Dwelling on the second story of the building where he formerly kept store, opposite Mr. Barclew's Stage House. *It is convenient for a small family*, and will be let at a low rent. Possession given immediately. Application may be made to Mr. J. R. Dunn, merchant, or to

E. V. SHOTWELL.

August 17, 1837. 30 4t*

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel, containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, August 10. 29

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from, and follows the pen, the superior thickness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color, when first written, also its drying sooquickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become sour or muddy, never having any sediment and lastly, *its great-er Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

Notice,

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Subscribers, Executors of the Testament and last Will of the widow Elizabeth Drake deceased, late of Warren township, Somerset county, intend to exhibit their Accounts of the Estate of said deceased, to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said County, in the term of October next ensuing, for their final settlement and allowance.

RANDOLPH DUNHAM, }
JONAH F. RANDOLPH, } *Executors.*

July 27th 1837. 27 2m.

NOTICES.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till farther notice, our only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

GREEN BROOK SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will open a School at Plainfield Seminary, situated on the banks of Green Brook, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, in Plainfield, N. J. intends to open a Select School for boys on the 1st Monday in August next. To the interests of this School, he purposes to devote his undivided attention. All the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education will be carefully taught by experienced and competent teachers. Nothing shall be wanting to render the school both profitable and agreeable in good boys. The discipline of the school will invariably be strict and impartial, but never harsh. All possible efforts will be made to promote industry and order among the pupils by appealing to their commonsense and love of character.

The bible will be made the standard of morals. Its historical facts and Divine precepts will be carefully studied by the School, and presented by the teachers, without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any religious sect.

Terms:

Tuition in Greek, Latin and English,	$7 per qr.
In French,	6
In Spanish,	5

No pupil will be received for a term less than one quarter, and the tuition bills of all non-residents must be paid in advance.

Board may be obtained in respectable families, near the school, on reasonable terms.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

P. S. A very few boys can be accommodated in the family of the principal immediately. After the first Monday in November next, an additional number will be received, and formed into a "Family-School," of which due notice will be given. E. F.

PLAINFIELD, July 27, 1837. 27 tf

Editors of the Rahway Republican and Herald; and Elizabethtown Journal are requested to give the above three insertions.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods will be found the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods. *They also offer for sale*—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to suit their articles to suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th. 1

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends *and the public*, that he *continues the*

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, next door to Dr. Cole's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 6m*

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a large assortment of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.

Warren, May 18, 1837. 16 4t

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

CLOCKS, Watches, Silver Spoons, Jewellery of every description, Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

PLAINFIELD, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a large assortment of brass bar iron, cast, blistered and steel. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

LIST of ARTICLES,

TO BE SALE, AT THIS *OFFICE*,

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks—SUMMONSES.
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.

Books.—Peter's Travels,
Scrap Books, 2 vols.
Boy's & Girl's Dictionary, 8vo.
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Brambletye House, 2 vols. in one.
Crabb in the Lot, a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large number.
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Baxter's Dying thoughts.
Beauties of Scotland.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Bodd on Death.
English Reader.
Life of Franklin.
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.
Webster's Spelling Books, " do.
Murray's small grammar.
A large lot of Toy books
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several Varieties.
Steel Pens, 6 kinds.
Engravings.
India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.
Wafers, at Wholesale.
Kaleidescopes.—Spy Glasses.
Gold paper.
Quills.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York; plain and colored.
STAR'S PILLS.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Book Account or Notes due, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 9, 1837. 7

DRUGS. MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Dyers Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hetters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, Dyewood, such as Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sales, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 23, 1837. 3 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Truslow Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Candlesticks, Dust Pans, Ladder Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made of sheet iron as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN M. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store, a large Assortment of Steel Pens, Wafers, sand, Ayer's Bathing Water, School and Pocket Testaments, Webster's Spelling Books, Toy Books, Dyers Patterns, Franklin's Life, Goldsmith's Greece, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

THOMAS F. ALBERTI.

July 13, 1837. 26 tf

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface, and although perfectly innocent (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating properties), when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its proficient virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, which every third day after the first dose will be perceptible, (considered a subject of consumption,) and at times discharging blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the glands, which eventually ended in a confirmed ulcer. My physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. Under these circumstances I took recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken four bottles of your medicine, and by the use of it, and the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which no other human means could effect. Therefore, from personal experience in the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy in diseases of this nature within the present knowledge of medicine. I, therefore, have no hesitation in the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and expressed a good opinion of it, as well as to refrain from the application and use of other remedies, and is now recommending it to several of my friends in need, and the benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specific a general trial throughout the country, I subscribe myself your obliged friend and servant.

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1824.

MR. J. FISCH.—I certify that the above is a faithful narration of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been the means of rescuing her life from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1825.

MR. J. FISCH.—As you requested, when I commenced taking your Specific, that I would communicate the result, I do hereby certify that after the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough, which threatened very serious consequences; and I can further inform you with a firmness and confidence of the beneficial effects, from the circumstance of my having, at the time, an orphan child to nurse, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several bottles of your Specific to it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. Hoping that your medicine may become generally known, and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully yours, &c. SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by the use of two bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Fisch of New York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed to cold rain in the Delaware, in the year 1809. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above-mentioned medicine, I procured a bottle, and experiencing relief from the one, I continued it until I had consumed the third, when finding myself free from it, and as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declined a further use of it, convinced that from its use I have been restored to health. STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Murden, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy, or health; a conviction of this, and a just gratitude due for the benefit he has received from its use, induces the writer to serious consideration, especially in a city like this, where so many annually fall victims to consumption.

"Dr. Rush remarks that perhaps no confidence has been so often abused by patented medicines, which promise *too much*, that a prejudice is naturally entertained against any thing in the shape of 'never-failing Boluses,' and 'infallible Drops,' and I am but little experience of the efficacy fully authorizes him to recommend this medicine. He has, for several years, been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, hemorrhage, and strong symptoms of consumption, which it appeared impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the *Vegetable Specific*, and has received decided benefit from its use. His cough has become less troublesome, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued, and he has good ground for expecting that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 25, 1823.

"This is to certify that I have been cured of a pulmonic disease which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Fisch of this city. My symptoms were peculiarly alarming, and were attended with dizziness, loss of appetite, &c. On taking a few doses I felt relief, and was

WM. H. FANSHAW.

MR. J. FISCH.—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the benefit I have received from your Vegetable Specific. I have used it, and feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers to relief. MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

MR. J. FISCH.—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have used your Specific in a severe attack of the lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the medical faculty, and many others had prescribed good in such diseases, but without effect: at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been relieved myself, but am now capable of attending to business with very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above Specific, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which has exceeded my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 ly

The New-York Mirror:
A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: established with magnificent embellishments of original engravings, on steel—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon subjects that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice intelligence from the best periodicals, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this purpose—reviews of books, and occasionally works of the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, wood, &c.—notices of the public drama and other amusements—translations from the best foreign works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous matter relating to gentlemen, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, manufactures, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be established. $500 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish: and from the publications of the day, will be given with diligence in variety, and render it one of the most piquant, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature that the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, at first starting, will render it more than ever popular. On second July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors. The ablest writers in the country are engaged among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Style of Embellishment.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, which will be continued and extended to grace the new volume: among which, from a *chef d'œuvre* of Inman, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Halleck, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and much admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the Emperor Napoleon at Plymouth, from the pencil of Allston, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Cole, of Catskill, representing the finest romance of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $1000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise that the numerous engravings on wood, of portraits and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America, &c.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and occasionally a piece of music, in full score, will be introduced here and in Great Britain popular glees, ballads, songs, duets, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little space in the pages of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the New-York Mirror every where within the range of the fine arts and the belles-lettres, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any other publication of the day. The talent and general commendation of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the moderate subscription, ($6 per annum,) and which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier type, in the super-royal type. It is issued once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For the music, a handsome engraved vignette title-page, (painted by Weir and engraved by Durand) and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. The work is forwarded by the the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New-York. Communications (post paid) must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year.

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stairs, railing, bannisters, Newel posts; Cedar Staff; Spanish do; Cedar Pickets; Mahogany Scroll and Cherry Table Legs Mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Boards, Scantling, Plank, Joist, Lath, Shingles, Sash 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do; 1¼ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; Boards; White Pine Planks; Glazed Spruce do; Inch Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clear Boards; Hanging Lath; resting Lath; Cedar Posts: Cedar Paving; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thick nesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

SIGN and ORNAMENTAL Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, March 10, 1837 1 tf

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as may suit, grades fine seed Flour, is enabled to sell our Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality for delivery per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; two thousand bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase will be waited upon with cash supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Easton and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed in the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK, January 6, 1837. 2 tf

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

This Machine washes quickly, completely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. A trial is given can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 5, 1837. 1

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to make the same in the counties of Middlesex and Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

Plainfield, January 5, 1837. 1

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennis,	William Leger,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpool,
Nathan Hand,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Lemasters,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge.	David Bullman,
Dr. Craig,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Cove,
James I. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Reynolds,	Peter Brower,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Lautervetts,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Bloodwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Stead,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Nor Crissey,	Jacob Veal,
Robert Vail,	Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound.	Garret Laing.

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to the citizens and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this mill; that it is soon to be in operation; (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

He pledges himself to give satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in exch or a reduction of price.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. 3t

WILLET'S SAW MIL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Pales, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

Warren Township, December 26, 1836. 1tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

wherein he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land situated near the village of New Market and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the commonroad Somerville and Elizabethtown, and is within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 36, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within a year. The remainder of the building is in good repair. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cistern for drawing water, and also a shed for a Corn Crib which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is an said Farm a never failing well of excellent water with 30 feet of the door; likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of the first rate quality in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 15 acres of Wood and Timber with a sufficiency of fencing and to keep the Farm in order. The Farm is well watered, having streams of water running across sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The Farm is very easy of cultivation, and is mixed with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, (being several Mills within 3 miles, where it is sold at the highest prices, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

☞ Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of on the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent; or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years been in extensive use in this and the adjoining country, and on no instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are put forward as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases of any to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fevers and Sores, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially in Consumption, when taken in the early stages of the disease.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 20 years, which he has met with great success in both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any of the above complaints, being the best medicine to be had to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic motion in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter may be generated in the stomach, and by their aperient properties to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ For the purpose of giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Evans' Canadian and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Evans's Universal, Wistar's Balsam, &c. &c. I can conscientiously say, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, was incomparably greater than what I obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further add, being over 50 years of age, and having had a large practice as a physician, I can safely apply to remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysm, I reluctantly did take. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." The symptoms and characteristics symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, the left tending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. These subject to it are sometimes awakened from their sleep with a sudden and painful difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, which is sometimes attended by a trembling, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, excepting in paroxysms, which is more or less frequent, or occur, but not always, at regular periods, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, I would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his residence, 418 Pearl-street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

{Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Barden & Ely.}

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. Having been long acquainted with Dr. Sears, I have since his establishment in this city applied to him for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always experienced relief from his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears was called upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation soon left my lungs, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Lignum Vitæ, &c. &c. which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing at six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have to call to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

New Goods.

JUST received, a fresh addition of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. which we will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, two dozen pairs Coarse Boots, suitable for the present season.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, March 2, 1837. 9

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing on Monday, July 31st, 1837,

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK

REDUCED FARE !!

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed for the use of Locomotives from Bergen Hill to East Brunswick, and until further notice the following will be the rates of fare:

From Jersey City to Newark, 35 cents; to Elizabethtown, 75 cents; to Rahway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents. Newark to Elizabethtown is 12½ cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Every day, Sundays excepted.

Leave Newark, A. M. Leave East Brunswick
At 9 o'clock, A. M. At 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M
At 6 o'clock, P. M. At 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M
And at 11 1-2 o'clock, P. M. And at 8 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at a quarter before 9 A. M. 1-4 before 3 P. M. and 1-4 before 7 o'clock P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at 7 A. M. 1 P. M. and 5 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 8, and 11, A. M., and 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

Leave Newark at 5 1-2, 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and at 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*

(Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure Baggage-tickets at the Offices before taking their seats in the Cars, otherwise they will be charged *extra prices*; viz.—37 1-2 cts. to Newark, and one-third more than the above to all other places.

The Office in NewYork is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *Fast Ferry repeatedly*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st. and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The town-tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the Depot in each case on the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 3-4 cts. each.

Omnibus Coaches are always in attendance to carry passengers across the bridge, to and from the different Trains in East Brunswick. Fare 6 cents.

August, 1837. 29

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough which soon baffled the most skilful attendance, but continued to grow worse until her situation became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally abated, but dropsy succeeded. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great debility and severe pains. Scarcely any hopes of her recovery were entertained. At this time, Dr. Sears was called to see her, and under his care, for a few days, his medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect in relieving her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house. Her health from that time has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsical affection, and her health otherwise much improved.

JAMES ROBBINS.

17th street, near 8th Avenue,

New-York, October 26th, 1836.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case above. I found her much debilitated, and laboring under a dropsical and pulmonary affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the last time I saw her, I have not been called to see her. Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE W. ADAMS, M. D., 89 16th street.

New-York, November, 1836.

"ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications which have been made to him for relief in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had many cases of severe and distressing nervous disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have frequently the appearance of enjoying good health, and of being exempt from disease, and apply to remedy until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysm, they reluctantly do take. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated "the visitation of God." The symptoms and characteristics symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, attended with pains about the breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, the left tending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. These subject to it are sometimes awakened from their sleep with a sudden and painful difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, which is sometimes attended by a trembling, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. These symptoms are not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, excepting in paroxysms, which is more or less frequent, or occur, but not always, at regular periods, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often proving suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and had considerable experience in it, I would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his residence, 418 Pearl-street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy them.

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SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1836. 4m3

THE PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume I. PLAINFIELD, N. J. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1837. Number 35.

The Plainfield Union

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear. MILTON F. CUMMIN Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

POETRY.

To the Editor of the Plainfield Union.

SIR:—The following lines were written for your correspondent, some time since, by her respected friend Mrs. Sigourney, of Hartford, Conn. They have since appeared in a volume of poems by the author, published in New York, but as this will not detract from the interest of them, please give the same a place in the Union, and oblige yours, respectfully,

CLEMENTINA

"Is it well with the child?"—and she answered, It is well."—2d KINGS, iv. 26.

"Is it well with the child?" and she answered "'tis well!"

But I gazed on the mother who spoke,—
For the tremulous tear as it sprang from its cell
Bade a doubt in my bosom awake.
And I marked that the bloom from her features had fled,
The gh in youth and in loveliness fair,
And the hue of the watcher that bends o'er the dead,
Was gathering in pensiveness there.

"Is it well with the child?"—and she answered "'tis well!"

But I thought of its beauty and grace,
When the tones of its laughter did tunefully swell,
In affection's delighted embrace.—
When through their long fringe as it rose from its sleep,
Its eyes beamed a rapturous ray,
And I wondered that silence should settle so deep,
O'er the home of a being so gay.

"Is it well with the child?"—and she said, "*It is well!*"

It has tasted of sickness a d pain,—
Of the pang and the groan and the gasp it might tell,—
But it never will suffer again;—
In my dreams, as an angel it stands by my side,—
In the garments of glory and love;
And I hear its glad lay to the Savior who died,
'Mid the harps of the blessed above.

L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Will Clementina receive our many thanks for the great gratification afforded us, in copying the above from the hand-writing of the highly gifted author, for whose writings we have always had the highest admiration;—also, for introducing to the readers of the Union, a new correspondent, whose first communication is given below. Most respectfully and earnestly do we request a continuance of similar favors from both Clementina and A. C. P. when to them convenient.—ED. UNION.

For the Plainfield Union.

Stanzas.

Fading is the light of Summer,
Fast beneath the western sky,
Faintly comes a sound of murmur—
Earth is breathing forth a sigh.

Breezes too, aloft are bearing
Music of the sad "farewell!"
And the sky itself is wearing
Hues that seem of grief to tell.

Where, O where are smiles and roses,
Wakened by the breath of spring?
Where, the verse that reposes
By the brook's soft murmuring?

Where are all those notes of gladness
Echoed through the summer air?
Tuned anew are chords of sadness,
As responds an echo—"Where?"

Withered is the golden blossom,
That adorned our fairy green,
And the gems upon her bosom,
Scarce within its folds are seen.

Fading is the light of summer,
Fast beneath the western sky,
Faintly comes a sound of murmur—
Chilling Autumn draweth nigh.

A. C. P.

Rochester, N. Y.

DEF.—The Concord Freeman, in giving the statistics of that place, set down the number of *dwellings at one and a half*—meaning itself for the whole one.

Humane and Praiseworthy.—Among the sufferers by the recent fire at New Haven, was an industrious mechanic, William C. Baldwin. After the fire, one Isaiah Gale, who rejoices in the small possession of a head, but never heard of a soul, attached the small remnant of Mr. Baldwin's property, to secure a debt of fifty-nine dollars. Such a man ought to be buried where the sun never shines.—*Boston Transcript.*

Let's pass him around, and get the opinions of the press concerning him. We think he ought to be made to get his living by a swing paper rage of the dirtiest sort.—*Eastern Argus.*

He head should be applied to a grindstone, making three revolutions an hour, and ground down till it is as small as his soul is.—*Hartford Times.*

He has none. He should be doubled up, his feet put into his mouth, and then be compelled to swallow himself whole, with cow hide shoes on, which would at least put a sole into his body.—Kick him along.—*Hart. Cour.*

Not so fast. He should be put into a potash kettle, and set to rowing up the Niagara falls, with a crow bar for an oar.—*Norwalk Gaz.*

Phrophetick.—An almanack published in the year 1790, has the following very remarkable predictions, which have been fulfilled to the very letter:

By the powers to see through the ways of heaven,
In one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven,
Will the year pass away without any spring,
And on England's throne, shall not sit a king.

The dimensions of the steamboat now building in London, intended to ply between that place and New York, are as follows:

Length,	235 feet,
Breadth,	40
Depth of hold,	27
Cylinder, in diameter,	6 ft. 4 in.
Length of stroke,	6 8
Wheels, 15 by 27 feet.	
Two engines, 230 horse power each.	

Jour. Am. Institute

"Will you allow me to inquire vy you make your bed under the vere deal table?" said Sam. "'Cause I vas always used to a four post bedstead afore I came here, and I find the legs of the table answer just as vell," replied the cobbler.—*Pickwick* for August.

Fine for not assisting a Constable.—Four men were brought before Justice Edwards, at Cambridge port, Mass. on Monday, and fined six dollars each, with costs, for refusing to assist the constable in arresting a person against whom he held a service.

A young lady passed down Washington street, last week, whose beauty was so attractive as to draw the nails out of a board fence before which she passed, and the boards came lumbering about her heels.

Novel Courtship.—I courted under singular circumstances. I won her through a rush vow. Thus I saw her; I loved her; I proposed; she refused me. "You love another?" said I.

"Spare my blushes," said she.

"I know him," said I.

"You do," said she

"Very good," I exclaimed, "if he remain here I'll skin him."

I wrote him a note. I said it was a painful thing. And so it was. I said I had pledged my word as a gentleman to skin him. My character was at stake. I had no alternative. As an officer in his majesty's service, I was bound to do it. I regretted the necessity, but it must be done. He was open to conviction. He saw that the rules of the service were imperative. He fled. I married her.—*Capt. Tiger.*

Gaming is a magical stream; if you do but wade far enough into it to wet the soles of your feet, there is an influence in the water which draws you irresistibly in deeper and deeper, till you are sucked into the roaring vortex and perish.

We were somewhat amused last week, as we were riding in the country at an incident which occurred, as one of the passengers left the coach in which we were travelling. He got down from the top of the coach, and was asked by the driver if he had any baggage. "Yes," was the reply, "that jug there; that jug there; that's Lamp oil for the woman. And that keg—that's sweet oil for myself. And that," as a basket of tumblers was handed him, "that's lamps."—*Bost. Her.*

A town has been settled on the Illinois river, about 30 miles from Peoria, upon strict temperance principles. They have a tavern, church, and school house; but no intoxicating drinks. Its name is Delavan.

A pious cottager, residing in the centre of a long and dreary heath, being asked by a visitor, "Are you not sometimes afraid in your lonely situation, especially in winter?" he replied, "O no, sir, for faith shuts the door at night, and mercy opens it in the morning."

Satisfaction.—"Did you mean that remark for me?"

"No—who the deuse are you? I never saw nor heard of you before, and never wish to see nor hear of you again."

"I am satisfied with your explanation, sir."

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

(Concluded.)

Of my own duties under the existing laws, when the banks suspended specie payments, I could not doubt. Decisions were immediately given to prevent the exception into the Treasury of any thing but gold and silver, or its equivalent; and every practicable arrangement was made to preserve the public faith, by similar or equivalent payments to the public creditors. The revenue from lands had been for some time substantially so collected, under the order issued by my predecessor. The effects of that order had been all salutary, and its forcast in regard to the increasing insecurity of bank paper and its depreciation apparent, that even before the extent of the evil was resolved not to interfere with its operation. Congress is now to decide whether the revenue shall continue to be so collected or not.

The receipt into the Treasury, of bank notes, not redeemed in specie on demand, will not, I presume, be sanctioned. It would destroy, without the excuse of war or public distress that equality of imposts, and identity of commercial regulation, which lie at the foundation of our Confederacy, and would offer to each state a direct temptation to increase its foreign trade, by depreciating the currency received for duties in its ports. Such a proceeding would also, in a great degree, frustrate the policy, so highly cherished, of infusing into our circulation a larger proportion of the precious metals; a policy, the wisdom of which none can doubt, though there may be different opinions as to the extent to which it should be carried. Its results have been already too auspicious, and its success too closely interwoven with the future prosperity of the country, to permit us for a moment to contemplate its abandonment. We have seen under its influence, our specie augmented beyond eighty millions; our coinage increased so as to make that of gold amount between August, 1834, and December, 1836, to $10,000,000; exceeding the whole coinage at the mint during the 41 previous years. The prospect of further improvement continued without abatement, until the moment of the suspension of specie payments. This policy has now indeed been suddenly checked, but it is still far from being overthrown.

Amidst all conflicting theories, one position is undeniable; the precious metals will invariably disappear when there ceases to be a necessity for their use as a circulating medium. It was in strict accordance with this truth, that whilst, in the month of May last, they were every where seen, and were current for the ordinary purposes they disappeared from circulation the moment the payment of specie was refused by the banks, and the community tacitly agreed to dispense with its employment. Their place was supplied by a currency exclusively of paper, and in many cases of the worst description. Already are the bank notes now in circulation greatly depreciated, and they fluctuate in value between one place and another, thus diminishing and making uncertain the worth of property and the price of labor, and failing to subserve, except at a heavy loss, the purposes of business. With each succeeding day the unsafe currency decreases; by some it is hoarded, in the natural fear, that, once parted with, it cannot be replaced; while by others it is diverted from its more legitimate uses for the sake of gain. Should Congress sanction this condition of things, by making irredeemable paper money receivable in payment of public dues, a temporary check to a wise and salutary policy will in all probability be converted into its absolute destruction.

It is true that bank notes actually convertible into specie may be received in payment of the revenue, without being liable to all these objections, and that such a course may, to some extent, promote individual convenience: an object always to be considered where it does not conflict with the principles of our Government or the general welfare of the country. If such notes only were received, and always under circumstances allowing their early presentation for payment, and if, at short and fixed periods, they were converted into specie to be kept for the officers of the Treasury, some of the most serious obstacles to their reception would perhaps be removed. To retain the notes in the Treasury would be to renew, under another form, the loans of public money to the banks, and the evils consequent thereon.

It is however a mistaken impression that any large amount of specie is required for public payments. Of the seventy or eighty millions now estimated to be in the country, the country, the millions would be abundantly sufficient for the purpose, provided an accumulation of a large amount of revenue beyond the necessary wants of the Government, be hereafter prevented. If to these coin deratione be added the facilities which will arise from enabling the Treasury to satisfy the public creditors, by its drafts or notes received in payment of the public dues, it may be safely assumed that no motive of convenience to the citizen requires the reception of bank paper.

To say that the refusal of paper money by the government introduces an unjust discrimination between the currency received by it, and that used by individuals in their ordinary affairs, is in my judgment, to view it in a very erroneous light. The Constitution prohibits the States from making any thing but gold and silver a tender in the payment of debts, and thus secures to every citizen a right to demand payment in the legal currency. To provide by law that the government will only receive its dues in gold and silver, is not to confer on it any peculiar privilege: but merely to place it on an equality with the citizen, by reserving to it a right secured to him by the constitution. It is doubtless for this reason that the principle has been sanctioned by successive laws, from the time of the first Congress under the constitution, down to the last. Such precedents, never objected to, and proceeding from such authorities, have a decisive answer to the imputation of novelty, and of injustice.

But, in fact, the case is one of restriction, not of favor. To forbid the public agent to receive in payment any other than a certain kind of money, is to refuse him a discretion possessed by every citizen. It may be left to those who have the management of their own transactions, to make their own terms; but no such discretion should be given to him who acts merely as an agent of the people, who is to collect what the laws require, and to pay the appropriations it makes. When bank notes are redeemed on demand, there is then no discrimination in reality, for the individual who receives them may, at his option, substitute the specie for them; he takes them from convenience or choice. When they are not so redeemed, it will scarcely be contended that their receipt and payment, by a public officer, should be permitted, though none deny the right to an individual; if it were, the effect would be most injurious to the public, since their officer could make none of those arrangements to meet or guard against the depreciation, which an individual is at liberty to do. Nor can inconvenience to the community be alleged as an objection to such a regulation. Its object and motive are their convenience and welfare.

If at a moment of simultaneous and unexpected suspension by the banks, it adds something to the many embarrassments of that proceeding, yet these are far overbalanced by its direct tendency to produce a wider circulation of gold and silver, to increase the safety of bank paper, to improve the general currency, and thus prevent altogether such occurrences, and the other and far greater evils that attend them.

It may, indeed, be questioned, whether it is not for the interest of the banks themselves that the Government should not receive their paper. They would be conducted with more caution, and on sounder principles. By using specie only in its transactions, the government would create a demand for it which would, to a great extent prevent its exportation, and, by keeping it in circulation, maintain a broader and safer basis for the paper currency. That the banks would thus be rendered more sound, and the community more safe, cannot admit of a doubt.

The foregoing views, it seems to me, do but fairly carry out the provisions of the Federal Constitution in relation to the currency, as far as relates to the public revenue. At the time that instrument was framed there were but three or four banks in the United States; and had the extension of the banking system, and the evils growing out of it, been foreseen, they would probably have been specially guarded against. The same policy, which led to the prohibition of bills of credit by the States, would, doubtless, in that event have also interdicted their issues as a currency in any other form. The Constitution, however, contains no such prohibition; and since the states have exercised, for nearly half a century, the power to regulate the business of banking, it is not to be expected that it will be abandoned. The whole matter is now under discussion before the proper tribunal—the people of the States. Never before has the public been so deeply awakened to a proper sense of its important interests; never has the subject, in all its bearings been submitted to so searching an inquiry. It would be distrustful of the intelligence and virtue of the people to doubt the speedy and efficient adoption of such measures of reform as the public good demands. All that can rightfully be done by the federal Government to promote the accomplishment of that important object, will, without doubt be performed.

In the mean time, it is our duty to provide all the remedies against a depreciated paper currency which the constitution enables us to afford. The Treasury department, on several former occasions, has suggested the propriety and importance of a uniform law concerning bankruptcies of corporations, and other bankers. Through the instrumentality of such a law, a salutary check may doubtless be applied to the issues of paper money, and an effectual remedy given to the citizens in a way at once equal in all parts of the Union, and fully authorized by the constitution.

The indulgence granted by executive authority in the payment of bonds for duties, has been merely mentioned. Seeing that the immediate enforcement of these obligations would subject to great sacrifice, and believing that a temporary postponement could be made without detriment to other interests and with increased certainty of ultimate payment, I did not hesitate to comply with the request that was made of me. The terms allowed are, to the full extent, as liberal as any that are to be found in the practice of the Executive Department. It remains for congress to decide whether a further postponement may not with propriety be allowed, and, if so, then legislation upon the subject is respectfully invited.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the condition of these debts; the extent and effect of recent indulgence; the probable result of its further extension in the state of the Treasury and every other fact necessary to a full consideration of the subject. Similar information is communicated in regard to such depositaries of the public moneys as are indebted to the government, in order that Congress may also adopt the proper measures in regard to them.

The receipts and expenditures for the first half of the year, and an estimate of those for the residue, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. In his report of December last it was estimated the current receipts would fall short of the expenditures by about $4,000,000. It will be seen that this difference will be much greater. This is to be attributed not only to the occurrence of general pecuniary embarrassments in the business of the country than those which were then predicted, and, consequently, a greater diminution in the revenue, but also the fact that the appropriations exceeded, by nearly six millions, the amount which was asked for in the estimates for the subsequent. The sum necessary for the service of the year beyond the probable receipts, and the amount which was intended should be reserved in the Treasury at the commencement of the year will be about six millions. If the whole of the reserved balance be not at once applied to the current expenditures, but four millions be still kept in the Treasury, as a sum not expedient for the use of the mint, and to meet contingencies, five millions will be ten millions.

In making the estimate the receipts are calculated on the supposition of some further extension of the indulgences granted in the payment of bonds for duties, which will collect the amount of the revenue for the present year to the extent of two and a half millions.

It is not proposed to procure the required amount by loans or increased taxation. All agree in view in the Treasury $9,367,214 directed by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, to be deposited with the states in October next, which sum if so deposited, will be subject under the law to be recalled, if needed, to defray existing appropriations; and as it is now evident that the whole, or the principal part of it, will be wanted for that purpose, it appears most proper that the deposite should be withheld. Until the amount can be collected from the banks, Treasury notes may be temporarily issued, to be gradually redeemed as it is received.

I am aware that this course may be productive of inconvenience to many of the States. Relying upon the action of Congress which held out to them the strong probability, if not the certainty, of receiving this installment, they have in some instances adopted measures with which its retention may seriously interfere. Thus such a condition of things should have occurred is much to be regretted. It is not the least among the unfortunate results of the diseases of the times, and it is for us, as far as to devise a fit remedy, if there be one. To this end, being indispensable to the wants of the Treasury, it is difficult to conceive upon what principle of justice or expediency its application to that object can be avoided. To recall any portions of the sums already deposited with the states would be more inconvenient and less efficient. To burden the country with increased taxation, when there is in fact a large surplus revenue, would be unjust and unwise; to raise money by loans under such circumstances, and thus to contribute a new national debt, would scarcely be sanctioned by the American people.

The plan proposed will be adequate to all our fiscal operations during the remainder of the year. Should it be adopted, the treasury aided by the ample resources of the country, will be able to discharge, punctually, every pecuniary obligation.—For these future, all that is needed will be that caution and forbearance in appropriation which the distribution of the revenue requires and which the accomplishment of great favorite objects of many years, as national undertakings recommend equally consistent with prudence and patriotic liberality.

The preceding suggestions and recommendations are submitted, as the belief that their adoption by Congress will enable the Executive Department to conduct our fiscal concerns with success so far as their management has been committed to it. While the subject and the means proposed to act in them are within its constitutional powers and appropriate duties, they will at the same time, it is hoped by their necessary operation afford additional aid in the transactions of individual concerns, and thus yield relief to the people at large in a form accordant with the nature of our Government. Those who look to the action of our Government for specific aid to this system, to relieve embarrassments arising from losses by revulsions in commerce and credit, lose sight of the end from which it was created, and the powers with which it is clothed. It was established mainly for security to us all, in our lawful and honorable pursuits, under the lasting safeguard of republican institutions. It was not intended to confer special favors on individuals, or any class, as objects of bounty; to create systems of agriculture, manufactures or trade; or to engage in them either separately or in connexion with individual citizens or organized associations. If its operations were to be directed for the benefit of any one class, equivalent favors must in justice, be extended to the rest; and the attempt to bestow such favors with an equal hand, or even to select those which would most subserve them, would never be successful. All communities are apt to look to government for too much. Even in our own country, where its powers and duties are so strictly limited, we are prone to do so, especially at periods of sudden embarrassments and reverses. But this ought not to be. The framers of our excellent constitution, and the people who approved it with calm and sagacious deliberation, understood the time on a sounder principle. They wisely judged that the best government interfered with private pursuits, the better for the general prosperity. It is not its legitimate object to make men rich, or to repair losses sustained by individuals, or legislation in favor of particular persons has not incurred in the public service. This

would be substantially to use the property of some for the benefit of others. But its real duty—that duty, the performance of which makes a good government indeed—is to secure equal rights, to enact and enforce a system of general laws commensurate with, but not exceeding, the objects of its establishment; and to leave every citizen and every interest to reap under its benign protection the rewards of virtue, industry and prudence.

I cannot doubt that on this, as on all similar occasions, the Federal Government will find its agency most conducive to the security and happiness of the people, when limited to the exercise of its concedied powers. In never assuming, even for a well meant object, such powers as were not designed to be conferred upon it, we shall in reality do most for the general welfare. To avoid every unnecessary interference with the pursuits of the citizen, will result in more benefit than to adopt measures which could only assist limited interests, and are eagerly, but perhaps naturally, sought for, under the pressure of temporary circumstances. If, therefore, I refrain from suggesting to Congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges of the country; relieving mercantile embarrassments, or interfering with the ordinary operation of foreign or domestic commerce. It is from a conviction that such measures are not within the constitutional province of the general Government; and that their adoption would not promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might design to aid.

The difficulties and distresses of the time, though unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and must be regarded as affecting the permanent prosperity of the nation. Arising in a great degree, from the transactions of foreign trade and speculative commerce, it is upon them that they have chiefly fallen. The great agricultural interests has in many parts of the country, suffered comparatively little; and, as Providence intended to display the munificence of its goodness at the moment of our greatest need, and in direct contrast to the evils occasioned by the waywardness of man, we have been blessed throughout our extended territory with a season of general health and uncommon fruitfulness. The proceeds of our great staples will soon furnish the means of liquidating debts at home and abroad, and continue equally the revival of commercial activity, and the restoration of commercial credit. The banks established avowedly for its support, deriving *their profits from it, and restraining their obligations* to it whenever unredeemed, will feel at once the necessity and justice of uniting their energies with those of the mercantile interest.

The suspension of specie payments, at such a time and under such circumstances as we have lately witnessed, could not be other than temporary. Nor can we doubt that it will be followed by the resumption of specie payments, before the period must soon arrive when all the true solvent will redeem their issues in gold and silver. Dealings abroad naturally depend on resources and prosperity at home. If the debt of our merchants has accumulated, or their credit is impaired, these are fluctuations always incident to extensive or extravagant mercantile transactions. But the ultimate security of such obligations does not admit of a question. They are guaranteed by the resources of a country, the fruits of whose industry afford abundant means of ample liquidation, and by the evident interest of every merchant to sustain a credit, hitherto high by promptly supplying those means for its preservation.

I deeply regret that events have occurred which require me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that in making my first communication to the assembled representatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her unalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise, we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trusts that have been confided to us, and, under the pressure of difficulties unite in invoking the guidance of the Supreme Ruler of nations, and in laboring with *zealous resolution to overcome the difficulties* by which we are surrounded.

It is under these circumstances, a high gratification to have a strong experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety: for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe, and who are sure never to desert a public functionary honestly laboring for the public good. It seems just that they should receive without delay, any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberation can afford. Coming directly from the mass of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, from you they best be learnt as well the extent and nature of those embarrassments, as the most desirable measure of relief

I am aware, however, that it is not proper to detain you, at present, longer than may be demanded by the special object for which you are convened. To them, therefore, I have confined my communication; and, believing it will not be your wish to extend your deliberations beyond them, I reserve till the usual period of your annual meeting that personal information on the state of the nation which the constitution requires me to give.

M. VAN BUREN.

The Trenton State Gazette, speaking of the banks in this state, says:

The fact is, but one thing, we think, for the next legislature to do in this matter; for it is to the state and not to the state government is that the people must look for a remedy. The repeal of the charters of all the banks incorporated last winter (all of which were made repealable) is a measure of much propriety. That our present circulation caused by over banking is admitted by both parties, and it would seem to be little less than suicide to increase the disease by suffering more banks to go into operation.

Mammoth Cucumber.—We have rarely seen a greater curiosity than was exhibited yesterday, at the Sun Fire Insurance Office. It was a cucumber of the enormous length of 2 feet, 10 inches, and 8 inches in circumference in the largest part. It is called the oak cucumber. It was grown in the garden of Mrs. Eaton Lowell, whether a mother of still larger dimensions. The species is said to partake of the best flavor of the ordinary cucumber.—*Boston Post.*

ESSEX COUNTY WHIG CONVENTION

The subscribers appointed by the last Whig Convention, a Committee to call the time and places of meeting and nominating a ticket to be supported at the approaching election for Governor, General Assembly, Sheriff and Coroners for the County of Essex, do for that purpose appoint Wednesday the 4th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Barnabas Day, late Dr. Osburn's) in the township of Orange. The several Townships are requested to call their meetings and select delegates to attend such Convention.

WM. PENNINGTON,
JOHN P. JOHNSON,
ZENAS S. CRANE,
WM. CHETWOOD,
Committee.

ESSEX COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

COUNCIL.

Amzi Armstrong, Samuel Baldwin, Daniel Bobbit, John J. Brant, Elias E. Boudinot, John Chetwood, William Chetwood, Silas Condit, John J. Chetwood, David S. Craig, Henry B. Campbell, William H. Clowser, Israel Crane, Zenas S. Crane, Amzi Dodd, Stephen Dod, Thomas B. C. Dayton, Jacob O. Drake, Israel Day, Archer Gifford, Oliver S. Halsted, William A. Hughson, Moses B. Harrison, Charles F. D. Jones, Richard Kellsall, Jacob Manning, Henry Mundy, Jacob K. Mead, William Pennington, Solomon Pratt A. Peck, William Pierson, jun. Robert O. Robeson, Smith Scudder, William Stevens, Richard Swazey, Elias Stansbery, Philip S. Van Houton, Elias Van Arsdale, jun. Asa Whitehead, John Wilson.

ASSEMBLY.

Lyman S. Averill, Amzi Armstrong, Prudential Ming, Charles R. Ackers, Isaac Andrews, Caleb D. Barnet, Wm. M. H. Brant, George Bird, John Bigbee, James B. Burnett, John J. Bryant, Chas. O. Bailes, Seth Boyden, Elias E. Boudinot, Josh Baldwin, Jeremiah Baldwin, William B. Baldwin, Ichabod Burnet, Samuel Bailey, Moses Bigelow, John W. Baldwin, Robert Baldwin, Elihu Battin, John Bonnel, Samuel Burnet, Stephen P. Britton, Simeon Baldwin, Abraham Beach, Caleb D. Baldwin, Samuel Baldwin, C. Ivid Baldwin, Daniel Bobbit, Otis Boyden, Jacob Brookfield, for the revival of commercial activity, and the restoration of commercial credit. The banks established avowedly for its support, deriving *their profits from it, and restraining their obligations* to it whenever unredeemed, will feel at once the necessity and justice of uniting their energies with those of the mercantile interest.

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Bailey, David C. Barry, Isaac Beach, William Condit, Joel W. Condit, Alpheus Chapin, Jabez Cook, Thomas Colwell, Wickliffe S. Condit, Jas. [illegible] Henry D. Condit, Silas Condit, David D. Crane, William Daw, Isaiah F. Drake, Jacob L. Douglass, Stephen D. Day, Robert P. Day, Samuel Dawes, Amos Dodd, Aaron Edwards, Joseph Molingsworth, Moses Ellis Harrison, Robert Harrison, James H. Hedley, Andrew B. Hardenbergh, Hiram Haines, William Ingraham, Aaron Johnson, William Johnson, Charles F. D. Jones, John S. Kinsey, Daniel J. Kilburn, Nelson Lindsley, Archibald Lyon, John M. Lindsley, William Munn, Daniel S. Mooney, Joseph Munn, Abraham Nandeville, Grover Miller, Ichabod Ogden, Adonijah Osman, John I. Pierson, Thomas B. Pierson, Wm. Pennington, Albert Pierson, Nicholas Perrine, Joseph M. Pierson, William Pierson, jr. Aaron Peck, James Pond, Charles E. Robinson, Martin Ryerson, Robert C. *Stoutenburg, Samuel Smith, Abm. V. Speer*, David Sanderson, Isaac A. Smith, Samuel Searing, Frederick S. Thomas, James Turnbull, P. S. Van Houten, Elias Winans, Arch. bald S. Woodruff, John H. Woodhul, Aaron Woodruff, William Wright, Levi S. Whitney, Edwin White, Aaron Young.

Notice to Newspaper Publishers.—The Editor of the "Delawarean," published at Wilmington, Del.) proposes a Newspaper Directory, and therefore asks the favor, that each newspaper publisher in the United States will forward him by mail, one copy of their paper. He intends to arrange them by states, giving their politics, &c. For this favor, each editor sending his papers will receive one copy of the Directory, as soon as made ready. The advantage of a work of this kind to publishers must be apparent to all.

Editors will please copy the above, in order to give it circulation.

Robbery.—The jewelry and watch making establishment of Mr. Samuel Roberts, in this city, was entered on Wednesday night, and all his most valuable articles, to amount nearly $1000, stolen. The villains effected his entrance by boring through a back window. Every effort has been made, as yet without success to detect the perpetrator. Our citizens should unite in some means to put an end to these repeated robberies; the depredators, we suspect, are nearer home than most of our citizens seem to imagine.—*Emporium.*

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Monday Morning, Sept. 11.

It has become evident that there will be much hostility to the proposed postponement of the payment of the October instalment to the States. Many of the States have made arrangements in reference to the receipt of that sum, and will be embarrassed if it is withheld from them.

Afternoon. The House adopted a resolution on motion of Mr. Smith of Maine, to suspend the action on all topics which are not contained in the Message. An intimate majority were found to be in favor of it as it is settled, as far as the house is concerned, and its decisions must control the Senate, that the subjects of the Message shall exclusively engage the attention of Congress. The next question is, "what is to be done?"—That is the precise question that was put to Mr. Cambreling by Mr. Bell, who was of opinion that if the Sub-Treasury scheme was the only one for the regulation of the revenue which the friends of the Administration meant to bring forward, Congress might very soon adjourn. Mr. Cambreling replied that they would soon report upon the minor topics in distinct bills, and he hoped to have a majority with him in reporting a bill for giving effect to the President's recommendation of treasury agencies. He called upon the opposition to show their plan; following the bold and frank example of the President. The opposition were invited to bring out their counter project, which he said was the United States Bank. The election might be postponed till after the fall elections, he said, but to that complexion it must come at last. Mr. Bell, in reply, disclaimed having any favorite plan, and professed his will to concur to operate with the friends of the administration in any feasible plan. A National Bank would not, *he thought, afford immediate relief.* But as to the insane project of Treasury Agencies, the bold administration did not dare to impose it on the country. Another project might, he thought, be offered by those who supported the administration, which would command attention and favor. Mr. Wise said he firmly believed that in suggesting the Treasury scheme the Administration was not sincere.

But I happen to know that a third and much modified plan will soon be brought out which will puzzle both the administration and the opposition.

Sept. 12.

I expect soon the presentation of lots of abolition and anti-Texas memorials. This question will occupy the next session engrossing much of the attention of congress and the nation. This new question will puzzle the administration more than the currency question. Parties will be no longer by it, and made to assume more of a geographical character.

2 P. M. Sept. 13.

Both houses adjourned at an early hour, having nothing to do. Mr. Webster is indisposed and confined to his lodgings.

Remarkable Apple Tree.—We are informed that there is an apple tree on the farm of Elihu Smith, of Canaan, which blossomed in the usual time in the Spring, and the fruit from those blossoms is ripe; so that 1 blossomed again and the blows remained on for five weeks;—there are apples from the second crop of blows, about the size of hail's, and the tree has now, sept. 1st, blossomed a third time. The blossom upon specimens of ripe apples, young green apples and blossoms may be seen on the same tree.—*Northampton, (Mass) Gaz.*

The editors of the Courant, Hartford, have commenced a daily paper in that city, the first number of which has come to hand. It is of moderate dimensions, and the price adjusted accordingly.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday Morning, September 13, 1837.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

CONGRESS.—The Session will probably be a short one—many think it will close by the first week in October. What is necessary to be done will not require a great deal of time; and there appears every disposition on the part of both houses to dispatch business. The appointment of the committees were given to the Vice President and Speaker, in the two houses respectively, merely to save time. We are glad to see this. There seems to be no disposition to fritter away the time, doing nothing, as has often appeared to us to be the case.

The state of parties in the house is very peculiar. Those in favor of the separation of bank and state number about 103,—those in favor of a National Bank about the same number, and 23 or 24 are for the State bank system. The last, though least, will, we think, carry the day.—The Washington correspondent of the Railway Herald says, "It is my opinion, that if the Conservatives join themselves with the Whigs in the House, any plan can be carried in relation to a National Bank"—A wise sentiment truly, and most elegantly expressed.—He might as well have said, If the President had recommended a National Bank, and a majority of both houses in favor of it, we should probably have one!!—The Editor of the Herald knows as well as we do, or any one else, that the Conservatives are as much opposed to a National Bank, as are the remaining part of the Van Buren party. He would as himself have written such a sentence, we are very well assured. The Whigs and Conservatives joined in the choice of *printer*, to defeat the editors of the Globe, for which we are not at all grieved, but they can unite on no question of importance. Against a National Bank there is a decided majority of 18 or 20. Against Mr. Van Buren's system, there will probably be as large a majority, unless some of the Whigs should come out in favor of it, of which strong hopes are entertained. The Richmond Enquirer says that the Sub-treasury scheme was formerly advocated by the Whigs, and that some 33 voted for it—*and that the Democratic party opposed it.* We know not how true this is, but we know that the scheme was violently opposed by the Globe, and probably it would not have been thus opposed unless it had been advocated by its opponents.—But if this Sub-treasury system cannot pass, and it is not probable that it can, we think its advocates will join the Conservatives, in favor of the State Bank System, which in our opinion will ultimately pass both houses. We were right in our expectations respecting the appointment of Polk, *and the disappointment of Blair, which we expressed two weeks since, and we guess we shall be right in this case.*

THE MESSAGE.—We have read the Message over again, a little more carefully—and we like it a little better. A man of one party meets us and says it is the best one that ever was written, and for the times which was the occasion of it, it could not have been better.—If its recommendations are followed, the country is saved, and we shall never have such times again. A man on the other side tells us a different story—there could not be a message more calculated to destroy confidence and credit, which had just begun to revive by its own energies. We however do not think that the message is altogether the best or worst we have ever had, or that Mr. Van Buren is the best or worst man living. In looking at the message, as we certainly do, it appears as a whole conciliatory, and some of its specific recommendations, in our opinion, are to be disapproved, and some the contrary. The main thing recommended, the Sub-Treasury scheme, he has explained and enforced, as a plan which he deems the best; but he seems by no means to be exclusively attached to it, but expressly says he will do all in his power to fairly test any other scheme resolved on by Congress, which he does not consider unconstitutional. He cannot co-operate in the re-establishment of a National Bank, but there is no other scheme, we suppose, which he would not sanction, if passed by both houses of Congress. And the plan of a national bank in any shape, could not pass either house.

As respects relief to the people under present difficulties, he has left it entirely to Congress, to which, as says the Marylandian, it properly belongs.

It is said that John Quincy Adams, and Calhoun will come out in favor of the President's scheme, and we should not deem it very wonderful, if such were to be the case. It will not pass however.

The recent elections in Great Britain have resulted in a considerable gain to the Tory or Conservative party.

We were considerably encouraged a week or two since, in the hope that the banks would soon resume specie payments, when we saw the circular of the New York bank committee, and knowing that some of the banks in New Orleans had already commenced specie payments. But the opinion of the Philadelphia banks, which we spoke of last week has considerably damped it. The Richmond Enquirer says this answer was originated with the United States bank, and that it does not suit its purposes to resume immediately. It seems strange to us that the first bank should come from Philadelphia, when we were in hopes that the Bank of the United States would be the first to resume. One foreign debt,—the proposition of the Treasury scheme, perhaps,—the prohibition of small bills,—of which we think differently from what we did a month ago,—all tend to put far away the resumption of specie payments. We fear they will not soon take place.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Not much of importance has been done, since our last. The most interesting news from Congress, we take from the Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce, which will be found in another column.

On Friday, the 8th, the Standing Committees in the Senate were announced, the most important of which were,

Finance.—Messrs. Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Benton and Hubbard.

Public Lands.—Walker, Fulton, Clay of Ala. and Prentiss.

Judiciary.—Grundy, Morris, King of Ga. Wall and Clayton.

Both houses adjourned to Monday.

Monday, 11th. Senate.—Mr. Wright from the committe on Finance reported a bill to postpone the transfer of the 4th instalment of the revenue to the States, which was read the first time.

Mr. Calhoun hoped the bill would be pressed through, and that the whole of the measures would be acted on together.

Mr. Webster hoped that whatever measures were to be adopted to meet the exigencies of the country, they would be acted on promptly. He should do nothing to impede the progress of measures, beyond the statement of his own views, he desired to leave the matter in the hands of those majorities in the two houses which sustain the Administration.

The bill was ordered to a second reading.

In the House.—*Committee on Finance.*—Cambreling, McKim, Owens, Sergeant, Hamer, Jones of Va. Fletcher of Mass. Picket of S. C.

Mr. F. O. J. Smith proposed the following resolution, which was adopted without a count:

Resolved, that the action of the several standing committees of this house on all matters not embraced by the message, &c, be suspended until the annual session of Congress, and that the consideration of all petitions on such suspended matters be also postponed.

Tuesday, Sept. 12. *House of Representatives.*—Mr. Cambreling reported a bill on the transfer &c. similar to the one reported yesterday to the Senate, which was read twice.

Mr. Tuston was elected chaplain.

J. Q. Adams offered a resolution, calling for information in respect to the boundary between the U. S. and Mexico, and on our Northeastern borders.

Wednesday, Sept. 13. *Senate.*—Mr. Wright from the committee on Finance reported three bills: One to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes—Another, authorizing a further extension of the payment of duty bonds.—Another to adjust the remaining claims on the Deposite Banks.

Mr. Calhoun requested a postponement until all the measures were reported, and on his motion further debate until to-morrow.

House.—Mr. Cambreling reported a bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.

J. Q. Adams' resolution of yesterday concerning boundaries was taken up, and much desultory debate followed, about Texas. Several other resolutions were offered.

The bank bills of the State and of the State of New York are a little more scarce in these parts than specie was. *The banks in these two States are, we believe generally in a sound condition,* and they mean to keep so, by retaining their specie, and curtailing their loans and discounts. The consequence is, we are flooded with the notes of Pennsylvania, and the ones, twos and threes of the Eastern States. This ought not so to be. In times like these, at all events, small notes should not be prohibited. *If they are an* are an evil, as many contend, they would *now* be the prevention of a much greater evil, and one incomparable bad currency would be a little improved.

Crary, the Van Buren candidate for Congress, from Michigan, is elected by a majority of 1131.

The election returns from the State of Maine, so far as received, show a great gain to the whig party; it is almost probable that they will carry the State.

The *Madisonian* is now published every other day. The plan of a daily paper is abandoned for the present.

The Anti-Masonic National Convention, which recently met at Washington, adjourned without nominating a candidate for the Presidency.

The express with the president's message, for the west, left Washington on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, and reached Columbus, Ohio, at half past 7 the next evening—distance 595 miles, in less than a day and a half.

The Lion Locomotive Engine, employed by the Boston association of editors to carry the President's Message from Worcester to Boston forty-four miles, to 1 hour and seventeen minutes.

The ship Christevall, at New York, from Havana, has on board 4794 doubloons, and 5825 Spanish dollars to different persons.

The Vermont State election has resulted in a large Whig majority in the Legislature.

For the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Cushing: I submit the following solutions to your questions:

To weigh 1 pound, use a 1 lb. weight.

To weigh 2, put 1 lb. in one scale, and 3 lb. in the other.—To weigh 5, put 3 and 1 in one scale and 9 in the other,—which gives the following analysis:

First weight is 1. Second is that doubled, and one added, 3. The third is 3 and 1 doubled, and 1 added, 9. The fourth is 9, 3 and 1 doubled, and 1 added, 27. The fifth is 27, 9, 3, and 1 doubled, and 1 added, 81.

The five weights for weighing 121 lb. then are 1, 3, 9, 27, 81, which gives the following rule:

Take 1, multiply by three. To weigh 364 lb. add 3 raised to the 5th power—and to weigh 1091, add the 6th power of 3. The 7 weights consequently are 1, 3, 9, 27, 81, 243, 729.

Sept. 14. X.

Proof.—To weigh 20 lb. put 27 and 3 in one scale, and 9 and 1 in the other.—100 lb. Put 81, 27 and 1 in one scale, and 9 in the other.—350 lb. Put 243, 81 and 27 in one scale, and 1 in the other.—350 lb. Put 729, 81, 27, 9, 3 and 1 in the scale.

ENIGMA.—No. XII.

For the Plainfield Union.

A quantity of apples when counted by fives, had four remaining: by sevens, left 5; and by nines left 3. Required the least number possible? X.

Answer to enigma, No. XI.—A would have 48, because 48 is the square of 7; and the half of 48 is 24, and 25 is the square of 5.

B would have 1680—1681 being the square of 41, and 841 being the square of 29.

C would have 57,120.

D would have 65,918,160. X.

MARRIED.

In Rahway, on the 6th instant, Samuel B. Hicks, of Brooklyn, L. I. to Mrs. Nancy Brant, of Rahway.

DIED.

In Newark, Albert R. Mitchell, aged 34.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just made an addition to their former stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH!!

At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

H. A. & G. CORY

Plainfield, Sept. 12, 1837. 3t

The Subscriber, anxious to give his daughter a knowledge of music, wishes to learn whether class can be formed in Plainfield of sufficient size to secure the services of a competent teacher.—Ladies who would like lessons will confer a favor by leaving their names at the house of

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, August 16th. 30 3t

Plainfield English School.

Notice is hereby given to their friends and patrons, that

Messrs. DAVISON and WALLACE

Will recommence teaching the Village school on Monday, the 22d instant, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church. Parents are desired to send at the beginning of the quarter.

Plainfield, Aug. 17th, 1837 30

Timber Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay Two Dollars and a Half per hundred feet, two inch measure, for *all* qualities and any quantity of Timber delivered at his Saw Mill.

☞ Customers' Sawing done to order, on liberal terms and work despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

Plainfield, February 16, 1837. 6y1

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or Country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.

Weston, May 18, 1837. 49t6

NEW YORK PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould	14	a	15
Coffee, Cuba	0	a	12
" Java	12	a	14
Molasses	29	a	33
Oil, Linseed	75	a	80
" Whale	28	a	30
Pork, bbl.	15 00	a	16 00
Beef, prime city	8 50	a	9 00
Hams, lb.	11	a	14
Smoak'd Beef,	10	a	12
Butter	17	a	18
Cheese, Am.	10	a	10
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3 75	a	4 25
Tobacco, Island, Sale	33	a	35
Liverpool ground,	44	a	
Do., do. sack,	1 62	a	1 75
Sugar, N. O. prime,	6	a	7
" Havn. white,	10	a	11
" Lump,	14	a	15
" Loaf,	18	a	19
Tallow, Am.	10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,	85	a	1 00
Gunpowder,	75	a	1 00
Hyson,	50	a	1 00
Young Hyson,	26	a	80
Hyson Skin,	20	a	45
Souchong,	25	a	50
Bohea,	18	a	20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	8 00	a	8 50
Western,	9 25	a	9 50
Philadelphia,	7 50	a	8 00
Georgetown,	9 00	a	
Rye Flour,	5 25	a	
Indian Meal,	5 25	a	
Wheat, Baltic,	1 30	a	1 50
Do. Genesee,	1 70	a	
Do. N. Carolina,	1 70	a	
Rye, N. 35 lb.	1 00	a	1 00
Corn, N. bushel,	1 02	a	1 06
Do. South,	92	a	1 00
Barley,		a	1
Oats, North.	40	a	50

REDUCED FARE,

BY STAGE AND STEAMBOAT,

From Plainfield to New-York, FOR THREE SHILLINGS.

THE Public are informed that the Swiftsure Mail Line leaves Plainfield for Elizabethtown Point, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M. arriving in time for the 2 o'clock boat to New York. Returning, leaves New York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in the Elizabethtown Point steamboat, at 10 1-2 A. M. from Pier No. 1, Washington street, and arrive at Plainfield between 3 and 4 P. M. of the same day.

Fare.—From Plainfield to Elizabethtown Point, 25 cents.—From the Point to New York, 12 1-2 cents.

N. B. Freight or Baggage, to the amount of three or four cwt. will be brought or taken at a reasonable rate, and carefully attended to.

VINCENT BARKLEW.

Plainfield, Aug. 24, 1837. 33tf

PLAINFIELD & RAHWAY STAGE,

FARE REDUCED,

By Stage and Rail Road, from Plainfield to Jersey City.

THE Public are informed that Mr. Waters' Stage leaves Plainfield every morning Sundays excepted, at 1-4 past 6 o'clock, and arrives at the Rail Road Mansion House, in Rahway in time for the first cars. Returning leaves Rahway immediately after the arrival of the 2 o'clock cars from New York.

By this Route Passengers will arrive in New York, a quarter past ten, giving them four hours to do business in the city, and reach Plainfield at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Fare through 75 Cents.

By this arrangement, Tickets will be furnished by Mr. Waters for New York and at the Rail road office, foot of Courtland st. passengers will be furnished with Railroad and Stage tickets for Plainfield.

For seats apply at Thorn's and Laing's Hotels, and Anderson's Store, Plainfield. And at Coddington's Mansion House, Rahway.

A. T. WATERS.

PLAINFIELD, *Sept. 7th* 1837. 33tf

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by SAMUEL L. POUND & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts should be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

PLAINFIELD, August 31, 1837. 32tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.* low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1tf

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual at the Plainfield Factory, at 6cts per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 22d, 1837. 22 3m

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. 28

TO RENT,

Possession given, the 1st of October,

THE Premises now occupied by John D. Titsworth. Terms reasonable. Apply to

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

or to ELSTON MAESH.

Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 32tf

BOARDING.

MRS. NANCY DUNN will take 3 or 4 Boarders.

August 31, 1837. 32 3w

DWELLING AND STORE TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to remove to another part of the village, will let the House which he now occupies, including a dwelling, a room for a store, and a basement. Rent low if applied for soon, and possession given on the 1st of October.

PLATT DRAKE.

Plainfield, August 21st, 1837. 32 tf

DWELLING TO LET.

THE Subscriber will let the Dwelling on the second story of the building where he formerly kept store, opposite Mr. Rankin's Stage House. It is convenient for a small family, and will be let at a low rent. Possession given immediately. Application may be made to Mr. J. R. Dunn, merchant, or to

E. V. SHOTWELL.

August 17, 1837. 30 4t

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. The institution is designed to qualify young men for College, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. Oscar A. Monteiro.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnell.

Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need recommendation, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

Prices of Tuition made known on application.

Aug. 8, 1837.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscribers are having a general assortment of well selected articles in this line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 3, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Sir. Barr's Hotel, containing near half an acre of land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, August 10. 29

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 8. 16 6w

STEAM POWER

For Turning Newels, Columns, Stiles, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MOULDINGS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 tf

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the neatest workmen, (men of color and steady habits) in the shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Inks for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be satisfied by using the following heads. The pens with which it flows from and follow the pen, the superior blackness when it acquires, the elegant color which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to corrode pens or mouldy, never having any sediment, and lastly, *its great or Unalterable and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it justified in calling for general Public of Excellency.* *Writ. Inks, and also Log books as it cannot be repaired by Sea pie.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 27. 19tf

Notice.

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Subscribers, Executors of the Testament and last Will of the widow Elizabeth Drake deceased, late of Warren township, Somerset county, intend to exhibit their Accounts of the Estate of said deceased, to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said County, in the term of October next for their final settlement and allowance.

RANDOLPH DUNHAM,

JONAH F. RANDOLPH, } *Executors.*

July 27th 1837. 27 2m

NOTICES.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Commissioners those accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till further notice, our only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

GREEN BROOK SCHOOL.

The Subscriber having purchased the "Plainfield Seminary," situated on the banks of Green Brook, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, in Plainfield, intends to open a School, for boys on the 1st June day in August next. To the interests of this School, he proposes to devote his undivided attention. All the branches of a thorough English education, and Classics will be carefully taught by experienced and competent teachers, and no pains will be spared to render the school in every respect worthy of public confidence and patronage. The principles of the school will invariably be strict and impartial, but never harsh. All possible efforts will be made to promote industry and order among the pupils by appealing to their consciousness and love of character.

The Bible will find a place in the daily exercises. Its important texts and Divine precepts will be carefully studied by the school, and presented by the teachers, without including the peculiar doctrines of any religious sect.

Terms.

Tuition in Greek, Latin and English,	$7 per qr.
In French,	5
In Spanish,	5

No pupil will be received for a term less than one quarter, and the tuition bills of all non-residents must be paid in advance.

Board may be obtained in respectable families, near the school, on reasonable terms.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

P. S. A very few boys can be accommodated in the family of the principal immediately. After the first Monday in November next, an additional number may be received. And from this date a "Family-School," of the most due notice will be given. E. F.

PLAINFIELD, July 27, 1837. 27 tf

Editors of the Rahway Republican and Herald; and Elizabethtown Journal are requested to give the above three insertions.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street;

NEW-YORK.

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom, and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

THE Subscribers would inform their friends generally, that they have now on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cut Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are the following, viz. Imported Broadcloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They are offered for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no effort to accommodate will be spared in offering their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PACKETS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred.. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 10th. 1

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Leather, consisting of all descriptions usually kept in a country establishment.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, next door to Dr. Craig's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store, a large and full assortment of Steel Pens, Wafers, Sealing Wax, School and Pocket Testaments, Web sides Reading Books, Toy Books, English Readers, Primers, Goldsmith's Greece, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

July 13, 1837. 28 tf

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber, having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers who just come to small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York at large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality, at 140 shillings per bushel, 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 85 shillings per bushel, and 500 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 135 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats will be taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 24 to 6 cents per bushel less than cash prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready tailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES,

CONSTABLES' SALES,

WARRANTS,

SUBPOENAS for witnesses,

Bills to let houses.

Books.—Paper's Travels,

Slate Books,

Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo.

Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.

Porter's Travels, 8vo.

Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.

Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.

Brantley Almanacs, 2 sizes, in sets.

Crook in the Lot, a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet.

Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.

Baxter's Dying Thoughts.

Beauties of Locke,

Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.

Goldsmith's Greece.

Dodd on Death.

English Reader.

Life of Franklin.

Large School Testaments.—Pocket do.

Webster's Spelling Books.

Murray's small grammar.

A large lot of Toy books.

Three Last Children, an interesting tale.

Stationary, &c.—Paper, several varieties.

Steel Pens, 6 kinds.

Engravings.

Indn. Rubber.—Tooth Powder.

Wafers, at Wholesale.

Kaleidescopes.—Spy Glasses.

Gold paper.

Quills.

Patterns for working Lace, a variety.

Album and String Lasts.

Family Receipts.

Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

SEAR'S PILLS.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,**

LABELS, &c. &c. done in the first manner, at a low rate, and on the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 10th, 1837.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf.

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in the village of Plainfield, and executes orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Pattgens, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfield, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Pence streets, have on hand and offer for sale an liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Silks, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 3 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Pattgens, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in the village, (opposite Trustus Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Ladle Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Natural Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 20, 1837. 7

HOUSE AND JOB PAINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor in doing their work with neatness and despatch.

☞ *SIGN and ORNAMENTAL* Painting, and *PAPER-HANGING*, will also be executed as to the former and victory.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

PLAINFIELD, March 18, 1837. 1 tf

GOVERNOR VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating properties,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not presented to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common curses of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If grossly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a small less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the desired effect of the medicine. Diet should be vegetable food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proved by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 12, 1834.

MR. JOHN FISCH,—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to assist in giving it publicity, that it may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been considered a subject of consumption, and at times discharged blood from the lungs, with symptoms of an affection of the liver, also a considerable humour in the blood, which eventually reduced me to the borders of the grave. My physician, myself and friends considered my case as desperate, and a few weeks before I commenced using your medicine, I was confined to my bed. I was then recommended to use your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced taking it, and in five days experienced a visible change for the better. I have taken your medicine, as directed, and expect by the use of it, with the divine blessing, to arrive at a degree of health which I have not enjoyed for many years. I therefore most earnestly recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing myself, that it is the most certain and efficacious remedy in the world for that disease, and the most popular knowledge of mankind. My physician has acknowledged the benefit derived from taking your medicine, and has ceased a good opinion of it, as well as myself, from the wonderful cures of other remedies, and I unite in recommending it to others. Wishing you success in your benevolent efforts, and your valuable Specific a general circulation in every country, I subscribe myself your grateful friend and servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1834.

MR. J. FISCH,—I certify that the above is a faithful account of the state of my wife's (Mary Wooley's) case and of your Vegetable Specific, which I have used, and I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, in which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1825.

MR. J. FISCH,—As you required when I commenced using your Specific, that I would communicate the result, I do hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a violent cough, which threatened my destruction in a few months, and from which I had not a week favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects from the extreme sure of my having, at the time, a very bad cold to nurse, which established every symptom of a violent cough. I took your medicine as directed, and administered several doses to it, which removed it, and its cure progressed and consummated with my own. If your valuable medicine may be generally known, it will may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. J. Fisch of New York. I was induced to purchase some of the above being exposed upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above-mentioned medicine, I procured a bottle, and experiencing relief from the use, I continued it until I had procured the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility attendant upon it, I declared a further use to be unnecessary, that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Mardon, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1824.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good. Actuated by this principle, and by the feeling of gratitude for the benefit he has received from its use, induces the writer to pursue a moderate course, and in a few lines, where he might with equal propriety fill a prime to a column.

The writer is aware that public confidence has been often abused by patented medicines, which promise to cure, when in a particular case, the most eminent surgeon and physician has given up all hope of "never-failing Bolusses," and "Incomparable Panaceas," but his own experience of its never-failing virtues, leads him to recommend this medicine. For, for several years, I was afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, hemorrhage, and many symptoms of consumption, which it appeared impossible to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced using the Vegetable Specific, and has received much benefit from it. His cough has become less severe, the hemorrhage and pain have discontinued, and he has good reason for believing that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, Nov. 25, 1824.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pain... cause which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Fisch of this city. My symptoms were peculiarly distressing, and were succeeded with extreme loss of appetite, &c. On taking a few doses I felt relief, and was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until I was entirely restored to health. I consider it my duty to make this statement, that others afflicted as I was, may be induced to make use of your Vegetable Specific.

WM. H. FANSHAW.

Mr. J. FISCH.—Gentlemen permit me to offer you this testimony in favor of your Vegetable Specific. I was persuaded from the use of your Vegetable Specific, feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its salutary effects in both cases, and testify to its powers of relief.

MARY GOODHART.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

Mr. J. FISCH.—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had been afflicted with the disease for some time almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; on the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine and began to use it, but before I had taken one bottle I felt relief to health myself; but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound to recommend it to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until I purchased a bottle of your Medicine which contained a notice of the above medicine to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to purchase and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations. In effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a permanent one.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y.

The New-York Mirror!

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; established with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood —and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged to the piano-forte, harp, guitar, &c. and embracing in the pages of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, criticisms of publications—critical notices of the fine and elegant arts—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents employed and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discovering and improvements in science, art, amusement, &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will continue to be in its employ, and no pains nor expense will be spared to make the work worthy of the high patronage it has received. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, translations will be made from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant, spicy, and rich periodical and literary repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New-York Mirror, in point of literature, it will be greatly surpassed in the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant upon the pledge that, in every respect, it will be worthy the liberality and patronage it has received. It will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its per eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a combination of attractions that has rendered popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of original and select engravings, consisting of American scenery, incidents, and personages, intended to grace the new volume; among which, from a chef d'œuvre of Sully's, will be a splendid engraving of the feet likeness of Mr. Hallock, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of "Fanny." The landing of Columbus, as described by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, expressly for this work, will be engraved by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, in the best manner. A plate of Elssler will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant and striking sketches of various subjects connected with the scenery, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, &c. and consisting of choice morceaux from operas as produced here and in Great Britain popular pieces, ballads, duetts, glees, marches, &c. known for the taste in the selection of choice and rare pieces, which, although carrying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a cost, for gratuitous distribution, of four or five dollars per copy.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles-lettres, and no expense will be spared to render it equal to any periodical now extant. The flattering and general testimonials of writers, scholars, and contemporary journals, on both sides of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which can claim the valuable appendages for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more strong and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the octavo quarto form, beautifully stitched in wrappers,

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating properties,) when used by persons in a low state, while its secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervious excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children, healthy: The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, must *be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the design and effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third dose for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proved by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RARITAN REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing suffic ent to last about three weeks.

Acknowledgments received from a few of those who have been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Morris-Town, (N. J.) Oct. 19, 1824.

MR. JOHN PIXCE.—Having experienced great benefit from the use of your Vegetable Specific, I am anxious to save its virtues known, that the medicine may be properly appreciated. I have, for ten years past, been frequently a subject of consumption, and had recourse to every kind of medicine in the hope of a termination of my affection of the liver, also a scrofulous humour in the glands, which eventually reduced me to the borders of the grave. My friends gave themselves up to despair in my case as incurable, and that a few hours, or at most days, would consign me to the grave. At this critical moment a friend recommended your Specific, and with the consent of my physician, I commenced its use; in five days I discovered a visible change for the better. I have taken three bottles of your medicine, and expect by the use of it to enjoy as firm health as ever. I am sensible that no other human means could effect. Therefore, I cheerfully recommend the use of your Vegetable Specific to all afflicted with consumptive complaints, believing it to be a safe, certain and powerful effector and purifier of the human blood. I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

MARY WOOLEY.

Morristown, (N. J.) Jan. 15, 1824.

MR. J. PIXCE.—I certify that the above is a faithful statement of the effects of my wife's disease, before the use and of the operation of your Vegetable Specific, which I believe has been blessed as a means of rescuing her from the grave, to which she appeared to be rapidly approaching. Yours, with respect,

WILLIAMS WOOLEY.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1825.

MR. J. PIXCE—As you required, when I recommenced selling your Specific, that I would communicate the result of it hereby certify, that by the use of your medicine I was relieved from a severe attack of the Cholera morbus—very serious consequences; and I am further induced to speak favorably and confidently of its beneficial effects from the circumstance of my having, at the time, a number of child in case, which exhibited every symptom of the disease by which it was threatened, until I had administered several doses to it, which removed it, and left it in perfect health. Considering the high value of your medicine may become generally known and may be duly appreciated, I am respectfully, yours, &c.

SARAH HARRIS.

This may certify that the subscriber has been cured of a cough of long standing, by taking three bottles of Vegetable Specific, manufactured by Mr. Pixce, in the north of New York. I believe it first came upon me from being exposed upon a raft in the Delaware, in the year 1822. Since that time it increased, and in February last, hearing of the above recommended medicine, I procured a bottle, and commencing relief from the use, I continued it until I had taken the third, when finding my cough had left me, as well as the debility accustomed to expectorate, I declined a further use of it, convinced that from its use I have been restored to health.

STEPHEN J. RITCHIE.

New-York, April 16, 1824.

Extract from a Communication by Mr. J. T. Murden, of this city.

New York, May 1, 1824.

It is the duty of every good citizen to contribute all in his power to the advancement of the public good, whether it be in morals, political economy or health: a conviction of this, and a sense of gratitude for the benefits I have received from the use of your medicine, induces me to call your consideration, especially in a city like this, where so many annually fall victims to consumption.

The writer is aware that public confidence has been sometimes abused by puffed medicines which possessed no merit, but a prejudice is entertained against almost anything in the shape of "never failing Balsams," and "infallible Panaceas." But from the experience of its effects, I feel a satisfaction to recommend this medicine. For several years, been afflicted with a severe cough, attended with pain in his breast, hemorrhage, and many symptoms of consumption, which I had supposed incurable to remove. About six weeks ago he first commenced taking the *Vegetable Specific*, and has received decided benefit from it. His cough has become less frequent, and his breast entirely free from pain. I believe the good ground for expecting that his health will be fully restored in a short time."

New-York, May 25, 1824.

This is to certify that I have been cured of a pleurisy, which reduced me to the verge of the grave, by taking three bottles of a Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Pixce of this city. The symptoms were pain, shortness of breathing, and accompanied with a severe cough, and were relieved by the use of your medicine.

WM. H. PANSHAW.

Mr. J. PIXCE.—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I was troubled with a severe cough. Taking the several remedies usually resorted to in such cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief. MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

MR. J. PIXCE.—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a consumption, by the operation of the nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and relatives had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been cured to health myself; but also my wife who was suffering with a bad cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous, very much afflicted with the Asthma, and could find nothing to afford me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures effected in desperate complaints, and as I was fearful I was rapid consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting a cure completely relief, just as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

The New-York Mirror!

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood, executed by the most eminent artists, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry and prose essays, numerous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both periodical and standard—scientific and miscellaneous intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts brought forward for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best foreign works, in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, and typographical execution. The best writers of the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be expended in the embellishments to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and selections from popular journals, abroad will serve to enrich its pages. The object of our publication is entertaining and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the literary character derived from the early volumes of the New-York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the 2d of July, will be of a superior cast of interest, will be a splendid engraving and perfect likeness of Mr. Hallock, the only acknowledged portrait ever taken of the gifted and universally admired author of the Croakers, the laureat of Columbia, as declared by Washington Irving, and the arrival of the English at Jamestown, from the tales of J. K. Paulding, painted by Chapman, engraved for this work, will be engraved by Danforth in his best manner. The fourth plate of this volume will be engraved by Smillie from a design by Weir. There will be four engravings in the course of the year, besides the vignette, all the most exquisite specimens of the art that can be procured in the country, and all by native artists. The cost of these will exceed $4000!

Wood Engravings. The perfection to which this art has been brought in the United States, induces us to promise a variety of specimens, comprehending brilliant specimens from the pencils of various artists, illustrative of the history, antiquities, and picturesque views of America.

Its Music.—The last page of the Mirror will present weekly to amateurs, a popular piece, arranged with accompaniments for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c. and containing of choice morceaux from operas as per, as from the most fashionable popular airs, songs, duetts, waltzes, &c. forming, in the whole, a collection of choice and rare pieces, which, although occupying but little more than one-sixteenth part of the work, could not be purchased in any other way, except at a far greater than that of our entire annual subscription.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the plan of the New-York Mirror, in every subject within the range of the fine arts and the belles lettres, will be conducted in a manner not to be surpassed by any other publication extant. The flattering and general testimonials of which we are in possession, from all parts of the United States and of the Atlantic, have unequivocally asserted that there is no work which gives such valuable equivalents for the amount of subscription, ($5 per annum,) or which possesses more imposing and undeniable claims to the efficient support of the American people.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at the corner of Nassau and Ann sts. It is elegantly printed in the extra superroyal quarto form, on beautiful paper, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every week with a splendid engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. For each volume an exquisitely engraved vignette title-page, printed on fine paper, engraved Table of Contents, and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the first conveyance mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications post paid must be addressed to the editors. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year.

LUMBER.

THE subscribers has just received from New-York, and now offers for sale an assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for stair-railing, bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Cuban Veneers; Shaded do; Cherry Table Legs, unfinished do; French unfinished posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Building Lumber, viz: Scantling; Joist Timber; 1 inch 1 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do; 1 wide do clear Boards; 1 do bar Boards; White Pine Plank; Island Spruce do; Such Spruce Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Board; Shingling Lath; ceiling lath; Gate Posts; Cedar Posting; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH

Raheway, March 14, 1827. 9

HOUSE AND JOB PRINTING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PRINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Printing, having employed a number of good workmen.

To those who may favor him with a call, he will endeavor to do their work with neatness and despatch.

SIGNS and ORNAMENTAL Painting, and *PAPER HANGING*, will also be attended to, in this place and vicinity.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Plainfield, March 16, 1827. 1tf

To Millers and Farmers.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New-York, is desirous of receiving all kinds of grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will enable people to call, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 6 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground Plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1827.

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, late occupied by Mr. Charles Weckerly—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stables and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public lnkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has become possessed of, he assures the public who may call upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, to and from Easton and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 9, 1827. 2tf

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this valuable Article, which is now in general use in the Eastern, Middle, and Western states, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without the least injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable families in this neighborhood, who have tried, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Machines, and sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1827. 1y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months: and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 per year.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 9, 1827.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine. MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

Plainfield, January 8, 1827. 1tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Wood,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpool,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Tysoson,
Dr. Updike,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bullman,
Dr. Crane,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Cove,
James J. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Broeve,
Feh. Randolph, Esq.	John Lawrence,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Stoutwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Bird,
Isaac L. Marsh,	Terentius Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Vail,
Joseph Vail,	Wyatt L. Rahway
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILLS SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has once more taken the above concern in this place, and is soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) as if the mole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may favor him with their custom may depend on a good article of flour, and the highest price will be paid for wheat.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for wheat, if good quality.

Plainfield, May 13, 1826. tf

WILLET'S SAW MIL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in this place at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Paneing Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at the shortest notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

Warren Township, December 30, 1826. 1tf

FOR SALE OR RENT

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

wherein he now resides, containing 91 1-2 acres of land situated near the village of New-Market within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the road leading from New-Brunswick and Elizabeth-Town, within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the other being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 36, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 3 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 3 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the barn, which can easily be converted into a Corn House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door; likewise an excellent Well of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 100 or 170 trees; also Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficiency of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well situated for having convenient roads on both sides of the Farm besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, thus rendering it free for ploughing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm, may call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Cortell in the village of New-Market. Any indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1826.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and as an instance of their astonishing effects in which they have not had a salutary effect, and in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and all diseases arising from disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

Numerous cases of cures effected by the use of these pills, by the above named gentleman, have come to the knowledge of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in any climate. Being a vegetable, they do not produce any other than a salutary effect in any—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to cleanse the stomach, and by a general purgation in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and produce its healthy secretions—to restore the digestive and urinal action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. In proceeding all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office, where the Pills are for sale. tf

CERTIFICATES.

Having tried almost all kinds of patent medicines, for the cure of Dyspepsia, including Seidlitz Powders and Aperient, the Vienna or Dutch, Emery's Universal, Moffatt's Life Pills, &c., I have no hesitation in saying, that the benefit I derived from taking Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, is the only one especially grateful to me, obtained from all the other kinds I have used. And I further certify, that I not only place great confidence in Dr. Sears as a man of honor and integrity, but I do believe him to be a man of integrity, and his statements entitled to credit. J. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, January, 1827.

Extract of a Certificate from Mr. James Comstock, Editor of the Bolliton Spa Gazette.

For several years past, Mrs. Comstock has been affected with an unusually obstinate dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of acidity of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. About four months since she commenced taking Sears' A. H. F. Renovating Pills, and has used no other medicine. Her health has improved more by the use of them than by all the means she has ever employed. Their effect has been to correct the acidity of the stomach—to carry off the bilious matter, and give tone and strength to the stomach and bowels. They have not produced those nauseating and debilitating effects which have attended the use of former medicines, but have greatly strengthened and invigorated the whole system. JAMES COMSTOCK.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. Samuel Hinman, who has been afflicted with a severe cough for a long time, and is now in this city.

Having made use of Mr. Sears' Renovating Pills in my family five more than six months past, and experienced very salutary effects from, I take a pleasing in recommending them to the public. Mrs. Hinman has suffered much from bilious and pulmonary affections; and for several months previous to her making use of this medicine, her life was almost despaired of. But since the use of Sears' Renovating Pills and the Cough Syrup, her health has been greatly improved. She has received more benefit from these medicines than from any other. Others of my family have used them, and have been greatly benefited by them. I have also known many who have made use of this medicine and who have received great benefit from it, but have never known it to fail of having a good effect. SAMUEL HINMAN.

Between 18th and 19th sts. in 5th Avenue.

Extract of a certificate from Mr. J. Bingham.

Mrs. Bingham having been very unwell for a considerable time, had taken much medicine, without being relieved. Having for several years been acquainted with Dr. Sears, and knowing him to be entitled to the most perfect confidence. I applied to him for medicine, which Mrs. Bingham has used, and found great benefit from. Her health is now always generally restored by means of it. I do highly esteem the Renovating Pills.

JAMES BINGHAM, 5 Lewis-street, N.Y.

By the month of January last, I was confined with a violent cough, and much effected with rheumatic affection, and a disordered state of the stomach and bowels. After having tried various means without relief, I procured a bottle of Dr. Sears' Renovating Pills, which in a few weeks entirely relieved me. I have since, during the summer, occasionally made use of the Renovating Pills, and they always have relieved me. Others of my family have also known others to use them with the same good effect. I do think that they do fully come up to the recommendation which Mr. Sears has given of them. I do highly esteem and recommend them.

PETER GRANT, 231 Bivington-street.

PAINTS OILS, BRUSHES & DYEWOODS.

ALSO—A general assortment of Groceries, for sale low for cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing on Monday, July 21st, 1828.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

REDUCED FARE!!

THE public is hereby informed that this Railroad is completed for the use of Locomotives from Jersey Hill to East Brunswick, and until further notice the following Arrangements will be observed:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 50 cents; to Rahway, 50 cents; to East Brunswick, 75 cents. Newark to Elizabethtown 25 1-2 cents.

BRUNSWICK TRAINS.

Every day, Sundays excepted.

Leave New York	Leave East Brunswick
At 9 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M.
At 3 o'clock, P. M.	At 12 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
At 6 o'clock, P. M.	At 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. a quarter before 10 A. M., 1-4 before 3 P. M. and 1-4 before 6 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 8, A. M. 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.

NEWARK ACCOMMODATION LINE.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 9, and 11, A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 P. M.

Leave Newark at 5 1-2, 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and at 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*

(Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 1-2 cts.)

Leaves New York at 11 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are respectfully requested to procure their tickets at the Offices before starting of the Cars, as they otherwise they will be charged *extra prices*; viz —37 1-2 cts. to Newark, and one-third more than the above to all other places.

The office in New York is at the foot of Courtlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the Boat starts punctually, at the above named hours. At Newark, the office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st.; and at East Brunswick at the station house at the landing.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been undertaken, and passengers will be carried in and from the Depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

Omnibus Coaches are always in attendance to carry passengers across the bridge, to and from the different Trains at East Brunswick. Fare 6 cents. 39

August, 1827.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoes, Hats, Logwood by the sack, &c. which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1827. 1tf

N. B.—All those who find it necessary to open with me have been standing six months or more, and as my necessities require that I call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing over 6 months or notes, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

Dropsy Cured.

IN the month of May last, Mrs. Robbins was taken sick with a violent inflammation about her breast, attended with a cough, for which she had a good medical attendance, but continued to grow worse under her treatment became alarming. The inflammation and cough finally settled in a dropsy in the chest. Her body and limbs became much swollen, attended with great pain and distress. Several pain. Several physicians were called to see her, and attended her, but all to no purpose. A medicine had a very powerful and salutary effect in relieving her swellings and relieving her pains. Her health soon began to amend, and in ten days she was able to walk about the house, and continued to gain until she has been entirely relieved from every appearance of dropsical effusion, and her otherwise much improved.

MRS. ROBBINS,

17th street, near 6th Avenue.

New-York, October 20th, 1826.

[Dr. Adams' Certificate.]

I was called by Mr. Robbins to consult with Dr. Sears in Mrs. Robbins' case, mentioned above. She found her much debilitated, and laboring under a peritoneal dropsical affection. I visited her a second time, and found her symptoms becoming more favorable. From the facts of her speedy recovery, I am convinced that Dr. Sears' treatment in dropsical affection is judicious, and his medicine peculiarly efficacious.

GEORGE ADAMS, M. D., 89 19th street.

New-York, November, 1826.

ANGINA PECTORIS.—Dr. Sears would most respectfully observe, that among the numerous applications made to him in pulmonary and dropsical affections, he has had occasion to observe a number of cases of one disease, "Angina Pectoris." Persons subject to it have generally the appearance of enjoying good health, and not being aware of its fatal tendency, apply too seldom until, alarmed by its death-like paroxysms, they apply too late. This disease is no doubt the cause of most of the sudden deaths which frequently occur, and are denominated by the visitation of God. The peculiar and characteristic symptoms are an unpleasant sensation at the sternum or breastbone, commonly at the lower part of it, extended to the left breast, but more particularly about the left side and region of the heart, extending often to the shoulder-blade, especially the left, and often affecting the left arm. These subject to it are sometimes awakened with a sense of suffocation or difficulty of breathing, and generally experience a shortness of breath, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart, walking; but more frequently in ascending, or against the wind, or up a flight of stairs. The pain is sometimes not constant, and the person often enjoys good health, except during its paroxysms, which at first do not frequently occur, but which become more frequent, attended with peculiar and alarming sensations, and often passing suddenly fatal when apparently good health is enjoyed. Having paid much attention to the treatment of this disease, and having successfully relieved a number, he would invite those subject to it, or who at times experience the sensations above described, to call on him at his office, 17th st. near 5th Ave. street, New-York, and make such enquiries as may satisfy their minds.

[Certificate of Mr. S. Ely, of the firm of Barden & Ely.]

For many years I have been subject to a bilious affection, which rendered application to physicians frequently necessary. I have for a long time been acquainted with Dr. Sears, and have also been acquainted with his medicines. I have since his establishment in this city frequently been in for advice and medicine, when needed, and have always been gratified with his treatment. During the commencement of last spring, I had a severe bilious attack, accompanied with an inflamation of my lungs and cough. Dr. Sears attended upon me, and under his treatment the inflamation and cough subsided, and my health was restored. I have the fullest confidence in his ability and skill in his profession. Persons wishing to make any enquiries, are at liberty to call on me, at 71 Fulton street.

SMITH ELY.

New-York, November 1, 1826. 3m3

THOMAS S. ALBERTI,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 67 Cedar-st. near Nassau, Dealer in Fine Cutlery, &c., for sale on liberal terms.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Plainfield, December 30, 1826. 1

THE PLAINFIELD UNION.

Volume I. PLAINFIELD, N. J. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1837. Number 30.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear. Milton F. Cramer Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.50, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c. and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be paid in, as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Moral and Religious.

From the New Yorker.

Baptism.

SUGGESTED BY WITNESSING THE IMMERSION OF TWO PERSONS.

'Twas some few hours past noon, that day of days
On which Messiah rose, and rain his sway,
When by a lovely stream which yonder strays,
In thoughtfulness I stood, but not alone,
To list the music of the water's tone;
For countless multitudes on either side,
Whose shadows on its pure thick were thrown,
Had gathered from the regions far and wide,
While all in waiting stood, watching the river's tide.

When from an opening in yon shady grove,
Sweet voices, strains of melody burst forth,
Which seemed to fill the air around, above,
And from the South re-echo to the North:
For, lo! the sounds ascended o'er the earth,
As if Jordan the Holy Dove's descent,
Which rested once on flesh of spotless worth,
Who meekly 'neath the crystal waters bent,
Then rose and went his way, on heavenly mission sent.

And now the man of God came leading on
Those two fair sisters of the green stream;
With measured, solemn step, they one by one
The peaceful river's brink at length did gain;
And 'mid the throng of curious and of vain,
They stood a moved, with eyes upraised to heaven,
While prayer was uttered in manner fervent, strain,
To him who had the sins of earth forgiven,
And from terrestrial earth their hearts and hopes had riven.

Then each in turn the shepherd of the flock
Amid the waves of the cool stream did lead—
His long white surplice on the water's wave,
While rays divine upon the scene did shed
Their glory, as the sun, who, long with years, might seem
But verge below—for now it seemed to gain,
The path to him was his appointed stream,
Which he repaired, had rested on in vain,
Yet still could trust the hand that upon high sin's strain.

Fathers and mothers, with the group they reared,
Pressed forward and now kept upon the flood,
With holy calmness, firm, yet awed, and feared
To lose the sig ht of the trium Ged;
And humble teams of loveliness there stood,
With heavenly radiance beaming through their eyes,
That spoke of inward joy, and trust that would
Confide in God above beyond the skies,
In beauty's morning hour, and fasten there love's ties.

And last came forth the noble Africa son,
Whose soul in Gu ray's fount had been made white
Whose title to eternal joy was won;
And soon in Christian love would claim his right;
And on beneath the wave he sunk from sight,
I felt he was a brother, had might shine
With more lustre in the life to come, more bright
Than would in that imperial state be mine;
And hence the closing song—" The Great, Lord, is thine."

Clemevisa

Cedar Brook, Plainfield, N. J.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The Greenwood Shrift.

Outstretched beneath the leafy shade
Of Windsor Forest's deepest glade,
A dying woman lay;
Three little children round her stood,
And there went up from the greenwood
A woful wail that day.

"O mother," was the mingled cry,
"O mother, mother! do not die,
And leave us all alone."
"My blessed babes!" she tried to say,
But the faint accents died away
In a low sobbing moan.

And then, life struggled hard with death,
And fast and strong she drew her breath,
And up she raised her head;
And peering through the deep wood maze,
With a wild, sharp, uncanny gaze,
"Will he not come?" she said.

Past them to parting boughs between,
A little maid's light form was seen,
All breathless with her speed;
And following close, a man came on,
(A portly man to look upon)
Who led a panting steed.

"Mother," the little maiden cried,
Or e'er she reached the woman's side,
And kissed her clay cold cheek—
"I have not idled in the town,
But long went wandering up and down,
The minister to seek.

They told me here—they told me there—
I think they mocked me every where;
And when I found his home,
And begged him on my bended knee
To bring his book and come with me,
Mother! he would not come.

"I told him how you dying lay,
And could not go in peace away
Without the minister;
I begged him for dear Christ, his sake,
But oh! my heart was fit to break—
Mother! he would not stir.

"So, though my tears were blinding me,
I ran back, fast as fast could be,
To come again to you;
And here—close by—this squire I met,
Who asked (so nice) what made me fret;
And when I told him true,

"'I will go with you, child,' he said,
'God sent me to this day my bed,
Mother, he's here, hard by.'
While the a the little maiden spoke,
The man, his back against an oak,
Looked on with glistening eye.

The bridle on his neck flung free,
With quivering flanks and trembling knee,
Pressed close his bonny bay;
A statelier man—a stateller steed,
Never on greenward paced, I rede,
Than these stood there that day.

So, while the little maiden spoke,
The man, his back against an oak,
Looked on with glistening eye
And folded arms; and, in his look
Something that, like a sermon book,
Preached, "All is vanity."

But when the dying woman's face
Turned towards him with a wistful gaze,
He stepped to where she lay;
And kneeling down, bent over her,
Saying "I am a minister—
My sister! let us pray."

And well, without the book or stole,
(God's words were present in on his soul)
Into the dying ear
He breathed, as 'twere, an angel's strain,
The things that unto life pertain
And death's dark ah down clear:

He spoke of sinners' last resort,
In Christ renewed—regenerate—
Of God's most blest decree
That not a single soul should die
Who turns repentant, with the cry
"Be merciful to me."

He spoke of trouble, pain and toil,
Endured not for a little while
In patience—faith—and love—
Sure, in God's own time, to be
Exchs ged for an eter nity
Of happiness above.

Then, as the spirit ebbed away,
He raised his hands and eyes, to pray
That peaceful it might pass;
And then the orphan's sobs alone
Were heard, as they knelt every one,
Close round on the green grass.

Such was the sigh their wondering eyes
Beheld, in hear-struck, mute surprise,
Who raised their coursers back,
Just as they found the long ostray,
Who, in the heat of that sad day,
Had wandered from their track.

But each man reined his pawing steed,
And lighted down, as if agreed,
In silence at his side;
And there, uncovered, all, they stood—
It was a wintesome sight and good—
That day for mortal pride.

For of the soldiers of the land
With feet deep hushed, bare headed band;
And eastern is the reign,
By that dead pauper on the ground,
Her ragged orphans cling a round,
Knee! their's noblest sing.

The royal minister w e George III. The anecdote is rel ted on the authority of the Rev. George Crabbe, the well known poet of humble life.

There is an immense bic distance between the genuine and the spurious Christian. The genuine Christian may be we k, wild, eccentric, fanatical and faulty; but he is right hearted, you find the matter in him. The spurious Christian is the most dangerous of men.

One of the easiest, the most common, and the most perfectly foolish things in the world is to quarrel, no matter with whom, man, woman or child—or on what pretence, provocation or occasion soever.

THOMAS LURTING,

OR THE

Fighting Sailor transformed into the Peaceable Christian.

Thomas Lurting, the subject of the following narrative, was for some time boatswain's mate on board a British man-of-war, and during the period of his being thus employed, experienced many remarkable preservations from death, which appear to have made a deep impression on his mind, as being evidently the fruits of Divine protection and afforded him with feelings of gratitude and tenderness.

About the year 1654, there was among the soldiers of the ship in which he then served, a young man who had been at a meeting of the Quakers in Scotland, and was in some degree convinced of their principles. Through the instrumentality of this young man, two of the ship's company were seriously impressed, and often met together in a silence for the purpose of Divine worship; which, attracting the attention others were induced to come at those times, by which means their number increased. The peculiarity of their behaviour in meeting occasionally roused the attention of the rest, and being now brought to observe demeanour in their absence, he was, through various inward exercises, and after much struggling against so humiliating an alternative, constrained to acknowledge the truth of that which he had so recently despised, and from a sense of religious duty joined in connexion with those seriously disposed people.

This change subjected him, among the rest, to much suffering, having received the name of Quaker, that term, in common with their people, was the subject of scorn and derision. In this the captain was exceedingly active and bitter, and even after the men in the ship refused any longer to molest them would procure men from other ships for that purpose. Some time after, a sickness prevailed on board the ship by which above forty lives were destroyed in a short time. This very much affected the captain, that from that time his disposition towards them was changed and instead of an enemy, he became apparently their friend, often sending for Thomas part of his watches, and became so well pleased with him, that when any thing was to be done, he would often say to Thomas, "take thy friends, and do such a one's thing;" for though they had received the name of Quakers, yet they had not any command set on with that people, and had not yet seen the impropriety of war, and when sent upon any such expedition commonly succeeded beyond expectation. Although, with others, they enjoyed their eternal joy, they would be the means of the ship's being engaged in fight with the enemy, in which others were often killed or wounded. Lay to, and on, though they behaved themselves as valiantly for the captain would say, "that he cared not if all his men were Quakers, for they were the likest men in the ship."

But the time of liberty Thomas looked upon as the forerunner of further trouble, for he saw that what was done in pretended friendship was but to win over their minds, and therefore he expected a time of trial, which soon arrived, in which their faithfulness was to be proved.

Their ship having been ordered to go to Barcelona, the station assigned her was to lie against a castle and bather it, and one corner of the castle firing into the ship, Thomas Lurting was for beating down that part, he, as well as his friends, having fought till now with as much courage as any. Accordingly, he, (being stripped to the waist,) went into the forecastle and levelled the guns, and said, "fire not till I go out and see where the shot lights, that we may level higher or lower;" but as he came out of the door, suddenly the thought ran through him "what if now thou killest a man!" This struck him as a thunderbolt, and He, who can turn the hearts of men at his pleasure, so completely changed his in a moment, that although just before bent upon destroying his enemies, he now felt no d sposition for it, though it were to gain the whole world; and immediately putting on his clothes he walked on the deck as though he had not been a gun fired.

At night they removed out of reach of the castle's shot, and Thomas took occasion to speak to several of his friends, acquainting them his regard to war; they said but little a matter; only, that if the Lord sent them well home, they would never engage in it again. To which he returned that if he was faithful to the Divine witness within him, and the Lord's assistance, he should bear his testimony against it, for he clearly saw that as they had been such great actors in fighting, they must now bear their testimony against it and suffer the issue. Some time after, one of Thomas's friends would be taken to depart, desiring to be cleared, and the captain asking for what reason; he answered, that he could fight no longer, to which the captain replied, "he that refuses to fight in engagements, will put my sword through him." "Then said the other, then will be a plain sayer, and guilty of shedding blood;" for which the captain beat him severely with his fist and cane, and he who had professed to be their friend now became their open enemy.

In the course of a short time, being about the year 1665, they were ordered to go a cruising, and discovered one morning a ship bearing down upon them, which they supposed to be a Spanish man-of-war; when orders were given to clear the the ship for battle, Thomas, being sensible that a time of trial was now come, earnestly desired of the Lord, that he might be endued with strength for the occasion, and being met with his friends, he told them that things looked dark and cloudy, yet his hopes were, that the Lord would deliver all such as were of their faith; adding, as the Captain puts great confidence in you, therefore, let us be careful that we give him not of fence. Let us meet in the most public place on deck, in full view of the captain, that he may not any that we deceived him in not telling him we would not fight." Being thus met upon deck, in a little time, the lieutenant said to one of them, go down to thy quarters;" to which he replied, "I can fight no longer;" upon which the lieutenant went to the captain, and—making the worst of it—said, "Yonder the Quakers are all together, and I do not know but they will mutiny, and one says he cannot fight." The captain having asked his name, came to him, threw his hat overboard, and beating with his cane, dragged him to his quarters, and having got his sword, came in an angry threatening manner towards them, when Thomas stepping forward, with his eyes fixed upon him with great seriousness, the captain's countenance turned pale, and he called his man to take away his sword. The ship they had seen, proving to be a Genoese, their friend, the captain sent in the prize; in the evening to excuse his anger. Thus the storm was overcome, and Thomas finally got a fe home.

Now, leaving men of war, he went to sea with a merchant vessel, out of which he was several times pre-ed into the king's service, and for bearing a faithful testimony to the peaceable nature of Christ's Kingdom, suffered much. Once he fasted five days, taking only at times a draught of water believing that if he had eaten of their provisions it had gone the harder with him, as he accepted to do every ship work, not being confined to render any assistance to those whose business it was to fight.

Having promised thus much, we have now to observe how without violating his pacific principles he re-took a ship from pirates. This circumstance while it exemplifies the care of Divine Providence over his servants, may serve for an answer to those who are often inquiring how the doctrines of the Gospel are to be maintained, when its disciples are invaded or attacked by wicked men.

The vessel in which he was mate, (the master being likewise a friend or Quaker,) was sailing in the mediterranean, and passing near the island of Majorca, was chased by an Algerine pirate, from which they endeavoured to escape by sailing, but carrying too much sail, some of her rigging gave way, and the Turks were thus enabled to overtake them. They commanded the master to go on board, who accordingly, with four of his men, went in his boat, leaving the mate with three men and a boy on board his vessel. As soon as they came to the pirate, 19 or 20 of the Turks went in the boat to the English ship, leaving the master and four men behind. This brought the mate into no small anxiety, particularly as the men who were left with him were rather unruly. In this strait, he was, however, made to believe that he would not go to Algiers, and having had great experience of the Lord's mercies, he had learned to trust in Him almost against hope. This inward assurance divested him of all fear, and going to the ship's side to see the Turks come in, he received them as though they were his friends, showed them all parts of his ship, and what else was laden with, saying to the men that were with him, "be not afraid,—for all this we shall not go to Algiers." He then desired them, as they had been willing to obey him, to be as willing now to obey the Turks, to which they agreed, and soon perceived, that by so doing they gained their confidence, and they, seeing the diligence of the English seamen, became careless, had having taken a small part of the lading, some went again to their own ship, leaving eight of their number behind. Upon this the mate said, that if the men for and East men were now on board, he should not fear if there were twice as many Turks.

He thus encouraged the seamen, who, not being of his persuasion, thought otherwise, and would have been ready to kill the Turks, if an opportunity had offered. Meanwhile it was the mate's earnest prayer, that the Turks might be induced to send their captain and men back, and his desire was answered, for soon after they were permitted to come on board.

Then all fear of going to Algiers was taken away, and he said to the men, some of which blamed his behaviour, "now believe! that we are not go to Algiers; and if ye will be ruled by me, I will act for your safety as well as my own." At this time, however, he saw no way for it, altho' it spoke thus boldly; the Turks being all armed and unmanned we without arms. Upon his saying to them, a certain time, when they were altogether except the master, "what if we should overcome the Turks and go to Majorca?" "aye one," I will kill one or two;" "and I" said another; "I will cut a many of 'em;" "then we will have her." But of this the master entirely disapproved, not in a strong manner, to injure one of them; and told the men that he knew they would touch a Turk in that way, he would tell the Turks himself; but said he, "if you will be ruled by me I will act for you, if not I will be still." They seeing that he would not suffer them to have their own way, agreed to do as he would have them.

He then directed them that if the Turks had them do any thing, to do it without noise, and not with an outcry, and as occasion offered, to do it, "for," said he, "they, please them, and will the more them to let us be together." To this men all agreed. Upon informing the master his intentions he remarked that if they were rise and should fall, they might as well be alive, and indeed, the mate knew that in any event, that they would be punished with cruelty. The master was fearful that in or gain their ends, blood might be spilled, and t ers hesitated to assent to the proposal; but mate assuring him that he was resolved to spill a drop of blood, and that he would rather by Algiers, than that one should be killed, caused the master to contrest that he should do as he pleased.

Meanwhile, the weather became stormy that they lost sight of the Turkish men of which was what the mate desired, and the T seeing the diligence of the English sailors, carelessness about them. A few nights afterwa the captain of the Turks and one of his com sons, having gone to sleep in the cabin with master, the mate persuaded one of the in his c and another in another, and it finally prov ist at last persuaded them all to lie down, when they were ill asleep, he got their arms his possession; this done he said to his men, we have the Turks at our command, warn them at the same time, that if they attempted injure them, he would be against them. So c fully did he guard his prisoners against violo and injury.

They then steered for Majorca, keeping Turks below deck, and having a strong guard, there is sight of it by morning. They then when they found the situation they were in, that, instead of their own country, they were sight of Majorca, were completely surprised; so far were they from attempting to resist, th spirits sunk, and they begged they might not sold. This the mate assured them should not done, and in order not to have any difficulty w the Spaniards, he contrived a place to hide tw that they might not be found. Arriving in po the master having attended to his business shore, returned without taking license, fearing Spaniards might come on board and take aw their prisoners. At night, the captain of which English ship which was lying there came board, and was told, under a promise of secre what had occured. Upon hearing it, he wish very much to have two or three of the Turks take with him to England; which being denie him, and finding he could not prevail on the ma ter or his men, he told him that if he would not selling the Turks, who were each worth 300 dollars. The mate said he would not s them for the whole island, for he hoped to se them to their own country. This man going o shore, broke his promise, and told the Spanish of the circumstance, who threatened to take th Turks, the captain was under the necessity c calling upon them to assist in getting the vess out to sea, they hazarding their own lives an liberty, from kindness to their preservers.

They suffered the Turks to have their liberty for four or five days until they made an attemp to rise, which the mate prevented without an injury to any of them, though the win was once under the necessity of laying hold of on; and indeed he was so kind to them that some of his men said he took more care of the Turks than of them; to which he answered that they were strangers and they must treat them well.

They continued towering for several days, being unwilling to put into any port in Spain, but at length concluded to steer for the Barbary coast which they reached in a few days. The next consideration was, how the Turks should be landed. After several suggestions, the mate, who had been the agent thus far, concluded to take the ship's boat and set them ashore. This proposal, attended as the undertaking manifestly was, with much risk, drew tears from the master and mate and the latter, taking courage said that he believed the Lord would preserve him, and that he had not the least fear but that all would be well. The master having consented, the mate called up the Turks, and going with two men and a boy into the boat, took them all in loose and undoubted, but in order to prevent them from rising suddenly, he placed their captain in the stern of the boat, then one on his lap, and one on each side, and one in each of their laps, and so on till they were all seated. He himself sat in the bow of the boat, with a boat hook in his hand, having next him one of the sailors, and the other two rowing; now having an adze, and the other a cooper's broad knife, which were the only arms they had, except those belonging to the Turks. When the boat had arrived so near the shore that the Turks could easily wade, he ordered them to get out, having previously supplied them with provisions, till they could reach a neighboring town.

The Turks would have persuaded the mate and men etc to accompany them, promising to treat them with much kindness, but they declined it, trusting in Divine Providence, and felt but little fear that they would ill treat them, yet he prudently declined their invitation, remembering the Scripture command, "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God." Being unwilling to return any thing belonging to them, they then put the boat in readiness to the shore, and threw them all their arms. The Turks then waved their caps, and so joyfully took their last farewell.

Upon the arrival of the vessel in London, the king with the Duke of York and several lords, being at Greenwich, they were told that Queen's ship was coming up the river which had been taken by pirates, and recovered without fighting; upon which the king came with his barge along side, and bidding the captain step in to him, and told the case as it had occurred.

When he found that they had suffered the Turks

to go free, he said to the master, "You have done him no hurt, for you might have sold him to them," and to the master, "you should have brought them to me." To which T. Lurting answered: "I thought it better for them to be in their own country." At this the company smiled, thinking the master had done notable; but he and his mate were so confounded, as they made it appear that they did practically approve the command of our Saviour, "Love your enemies, and do good to them that hate you."

Regeneration and Conversion. Regeneration is the Lord's dressing the heart to himself; but conversion is the mental turning of the heart to God.—*Cecil's Remains.*

Twenty-fifth Congress.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Thursday, Sept. 14. Senate.—Mr. Buchanan presented remonstrances against the annexation of Texas to the United States, from Philadelphia. Laid on the table.

Mr. Webster said he had also received remonstrances from Massachusetts of a similar character, which he should not present until some propositions on the subject should be before the Senate.

Mr. Wright, from the Finance Committee, reported three bills.

To authorize the deposite of certain merchandise in the public stores.

The Sub-Treasury plan.

And a bill to revoke the charters of all banks in the District of Columbia which shall not resume specie payments, and to suppress the circulation of small notes in the district.

All were ordered to a second reading.

The bill to postpone the transfer the 4th instalment of the surplus revenue was then called up for consideration.

Mr. Webster spoke at some length against the bill.

After further debate the bill was ordered to be engrossed, yeas 27, nays 18

In the House.—Mr. Cambreling reported a bill to postpone the payment of duty bonds, which was twice read and committed.

Friday, Sept. 15.

Senate.—After much debate, in which Messrs. Preston, Crittenden, Brown and Walker joined, the bill for the indefinite postponement of the 4th instalment of the deposites, was read a third time and passed, by a vote of 28 to 17.

The Senate then passed to the consideration of the bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.

House.—Mr. Cambreling reported a bill relating to the manner of settlement with the deposite banks.

Also a Sub-Treasury bill.

Saturday, Sept. 16.

Senate. The bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes was again taken up.

Mr. Calhoun moved that it be postponed till Monday, which after considerable discussion was agreed to, 28 to 18.

Monday, Sept. 18.

Senate.—The bill authorising the issue of Treasury notes was again taken up.

Mr. Calhoun rose and made an exposition of his views. He said the question is, "Shall the government use the banks as fiscal agents? as depositaries of the public funds,—and shall it receive their notes as specie?" He had come to the conclusion that the interest of the banks and the government forbid the re-union. He asked that he might be judged with candor.

Those in favor of a re-union will find the preliminary difficulty that the banks are now separated from the Government; and until the law which separated them is annulled, none he imagined, would wish the restoration of the union.—The opposition will not be in favor of it, they were always against it—neither will those in the ranks of the administration, for they have denounced them.

It was not safe to trust the country to an untried expedient, but what must we call the trial of an experiment that has already failed? Worse than folly, madness itself!! If the unions to be restored a national bank is indispensable.

If we are to receive notes in the public transactions, we are bound to have a national bank. Whatever you treat as money, you are bound to make as good as possible. He referred to his opinions in 1834, when he said that if the government was to do without a bank, it must dissolve its connection with all.

He now declared there must be a national bank to restore the connexion. He thought, however, public opinion is against such an institution—at least the sentiments of a large and powerful party are.

The Executive is pledged against such an institution. It could not be established without a political revulsion. Another crisis must come, and the prostration of commercial credit.

He thought there were insuperable objections to a national bank. What we have gone through would be nothing to what would follow upon the establishment of it. (He illustrated this position at some length.)

He thought the crisis of 1816 essentially different from the present. The government was then the debtor—it is now the creditor. He was then in favor of a national bank. Another measure was proposed, namely a bankrupt law: such as is now offered by the executive.

He was entirely opposed to a bankrupt law, as harsh, oppressive, and unconstitutional. The states alone have the power to pass such a measure.

He who would try a bank on the present state of things, will find the recoil overwhelming. It would compel specie payments—but not as a reformer, only as a destroyer.

He was opposed to a National bank on grounds of expediency, of constitutional construction, and because it would enlarge executive power. He referred to the proposal to unite the government with the Pennsylvania bank of the United States, as its fiscal agents.

He thought it might be done; but he never could consent to give such a preference to any state, to give as much power to any sect of stockholders—to give such a triumph to an individual over the government as this would be.

He spoke of the expansion of the banks, and thought it arose from their connection with the government. The simple fact that the notes should be received in payment of the public dues, gave an immense impulse to the circulation of the deposite banks.

They were issued by the government as money, while the notes of other institutions were regarded as mere written agreements between man and man. He attributed to this connection all the financial convulsions that have occurred in this country; and to the same cause in England, the commercial convulsions that have taken place there.

He believed the connection to be of value to the banks in most parts of the country. He knew it was so regarded in South Carolina; and the advantages as enjoyed in other places is an advantage unequal, and contrary to the genius of our institutions.

He alluded to the corruption attendant on the connexion. It was manifest in the degraded state of public morals.

He spoke of the remedy. It must not be a Treasury Bank, nor possess the capacity of becoming one.

He referred to his amendment. He said the object of it was to produce a gradual reform.

After the first of January next, three fourths of the public dues may be paid in the notes of specie paying banks; after the first of Jan. 1839, one half; and after Jan. 1840, one fourth, and after 1841, the whole revenue of the government shall be collected in the constitutional currency gold and silver, or such notes issued under the government as the Treasury shall approve.

The decision on this question would test the determination of the Administration. It could be carried if the administration chose. If they opposed it he knew his course.

He did not wish it to pass if they did not support it, for he was unwilling to entrust it to hands that would not be disposed to carry it into execution.

Mr. Calhoun then offered the amendment, of which the substance is given above; but at the suggestion of several senators, he withdrew it, but said he would annex it to the sub-treasury bill. The amendment was ordered to be printed.

The bill extending the time for the payment of Merchant's bonds was taken up.

It was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, after debate and an amendment had been annexed.

The bill for adjusting the remaining claims on the late deposite banks was disposed of in the same manner as the preceding.

House of Representatives.

After the presentation of petitions which occupied much time,

Mr. Cambreling reported the Senate bill for adjusting claims against the deposite banks.

Also a bill to deposite merchandise in the public stores.

And a bill to revoke the charters of the deposite banks which do not after a certain time resume specie payments.

All of them were committed.

On motion the daily hour of meeting of the house was fixed at 11 o'clock.

Tuesday, Sept. 19.

Senate.—The following bills were read a third time and passed.

A Bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury Notes.

A Bill to extend the time for the payment of revenue.

A bill to adjust the remaining claims on deposite banks.

Mr. Rives introduced a bill to designate the character of the funds receivable for public revenue. This is a measure which had been recommended by the executive, but was omitted in the report of the committee on Finance. He thought an exclusive currency of gold and silver, mischievous and calculated to postpone specie payments.

The bill was ordered to a second reading.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Adams offered the following resolution,

That the power of annexing the people of an independent foreign State to the Union is not delegated to Congress, nor to the Executive, but is reserved to the people.

Laid on the table.

The Florida War, and the bill to postpone the transfer of the 4th instalment, &c. was debated till the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Sept. 20

Senate.—Several petitions were presented, against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance reported a bill to remit the duties on certain goods imported into Georgia, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

After some resolutions were discussed, the sub-treasury scheme was taken up, and debated until the hour of adjournment.

House of Representatives.—Many memorials were presented in opposition to the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Cambreling, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported the Senate bill to authorize the issue of Treasury notes.

Also the bill to extend the payment of duty bonds.

The bankrupt act, Florida War, and the Sub-Treasury scheme, were next taken and discussed without coming to any decision.

Thursday, Sept. 21st.

Senate.—Anti-Texas petitions.

Mr. Wright reported a bill appropriating $1,000,000 to defray the expenses of hostilities in Florida.

Also a bill to the petitions for a National Bank.

The Treasury system was then taken up.

Mr. Smith of Indiana spoke against it, and Mr Strange in favor of it.

House of Representatives.—Memorials for a National bank, and against the annexation of Texas were presented.

Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on the Judiciary reported the following resolution,

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to report a bankrupt law during the present session of Congress.

The resolution was adopted and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The bill to postpone the 4th instalment of deposites was taken up, in committee of the whole on the state of the union, and debated till adjournment.

New York, Sept. 23.

A most successful attempt was made on Friday to navigate the new channel, which has been recently shallowed by Captain Gedney. The packet ship, Roscoe, Capt. Delano took the new passage, and although the Ship Sandy was two miles ahead, yet when the Roscoe got to sea it was ascertained that she was 18 miles to windward. This is the first ship that ever went through this passage.—*Express.*

There was a great sale of imported English cattle at Philadelphia, on the 12th inst. at which Mr. Clay and other distinguished gentlemen was present. Nineteen cows were sold for $9,110; fifteen bulls for $14,305; and seven Bakewell sheep for $675. The highest priced cow was $900.

It is said in a French paper that the manufacture of sugar from pumpkins, is likely to supersede that from beets. The Yankees will soon know how much of the saccharine can be squeezed out of a pumpkin.

ESSEX COUNTY WHIG CONVENTION

The subscribers appointed by the last Whig Convention, a Committee to designate the times and places of meeting for nominating a Ticket to be supported at the approaching election for Council, General Assembly, Sheriff and Coroners for the County of Essex, do for that purpose appoint Wednesday the 4th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Barnabas Day, late D. Kilburn's) in the township of Orange. The several Townships are requested to call their meetings and select delegates to attend such Convention.

Wm. Pennington,
John P. Jackson,
Z. Nas S. Crane,
Wm. Gretwood,
Committee.

Notice to Newspaper Publishers.—The Editor of the 'Delawarean,' published at Wilmington, (Del.) proposes a Newspaper Directory, and therefore asks the favor, that each newspaper publisher in the United States will forward him by mail, one copy of their paper. He intends to arrange them by states, giving their politics, &c. For this favor, such editor sending his papers shall receive one copy of the Directory, as soon as made ready. The advantage of a sheet of this kind to publishers must be apparent to all.

Editors will please copy the above, in order to give it circulation.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday Morning, September 28, 1837.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. Thomas Jefferson.

☞ Congress news of this week possesses much interest, for which reason we have devoted considerable space to it in the present number. Mr. Calhoun's sentiments are given pretty fully, for a synopsis of whose speech on Monday, we are indebted to the Commercial Advertiser.

☞ With much pleasure we give place to the following fact, which is much better than we expected. The disclosures of Mr. Wise has done good.

House of Representatives have adopted the ... "No spirituous liquors shall be offered ... within the Capitol, or on the public ... tenements.

It was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Maine Election.—Full returns have been received from all but two towns in the State, which show that the Whig Governor, Kent, is elected by about 700 majority.

For Kent,	34,428
For Parks,	33,692
Majority,	736

Of the 25 State Senators, 11 are Whigs.—11 Democrats, and 3 doubtful, or have made no choice.

In the lower house 87 Whigs, and 59 Democrats are ascertained to be elected—40 are yet to be heard from.

This is a great, and to us entirely unexpected revolution, and we believe it was unexpected by either party. The Whigs of New York celebrated their recent successes, on Friday afternoon last, by a salute of 500 guns, from the Battery, Jersey City, and Brooklyn heights.

We were so unlucky this week, as to break into *pi*, the whole of the last page, by reason of which, some of the advertisements on that page, cannot appear this week,—neither are we able to give so much of our own lucubrations as usual. The latter, however, will be no loss, as we shall give as much more selected reading matter. We are aware of no other inconvenience arising from the *melancholy accident.*

☞ We are now making arrangements to procure a much better quality of paper than that we are now using, on which to print the second volume of the Union, which will commence in January next. We intend also that it shall then be better printed, and contain more reading matter. The present appearance of our paper we do not like at all, but certainty is as good, and a little better, than the pay.

SOMERSET COUNTY

Democratic Convention.

We learn from the Somerset Messenger, that this Convention met at the Court House in Somerville, on the 21st inst. and was organized by choosing Wm. A. Van Doran, President; Farrington Dutcher, Caleb Brokaw, and John Brokaw, Vice Presidents; and Henry D. Johnson, and John L. Todd, Secretaries.

The Convention adopted unanimously the following ticket:

For Council.

Ferdinand S. Schenck,

Assembly.

Nicholas C. Jobs,
John Skillman,
Abraham I. Van Doran.

Sheriff.

James W. Todd.

Coroners.

Daniel Brown,
Bergum B. Huff,
Abraham A. Ten Eyck.

Several resolutions were adopted, which we have not room for.

SOMERSET COUNTY

WHIG CONVENTION.

From the Whig, we learn that this Convention met at the Hotel of Jacob A. Fritts, in Somerville, on Saturday last.

Peter S. Nevius, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Robert E. Horner, Secretary.

A committee of one from each township was appointed to draft resolutions, viz. J. S. Nevius, E. Schenck, T. Frelinghuysen, Wm. Kennedy, R. E. Horner, Horace Sheldon, and Dr. Lewis Craig.

The following ticket was unanimously adopted:

For Council.

Walter Kirkpatrick.

Assembly.

David T. Talmage,
Henry Duryee,
Ralph Voorhees.

Sheriff.

James W. Todd.

Coroners.

Capt. Wm. Wilson,
John F. Brown,
Thomas P. Smith.

For the further proceedings and resolutions we have not room.

The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Calhoun, to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette, written previous to the expression of his opinions in the Senate. We always thought Mr. Calhoun a man of giant intellect, and withal one of the few honest statesmen, which we have. He errs, however, in his opinions, occasionally.

On the highly important subject on which Congress has been called to deliberate, I shall express my views and opinions in my place in the Senate.

How strange, that any man who knows me, should imagine it possible for me to be driven or seduced from my position. I have but to carry out the great principles for which I have been contending since 1824, and which I have maintained under every danger and difficulty.

In their defence I have acted with and against every party without blending with any. Mr. Van Buren has been driven into a position favorable to their advancement—and shall I not avail myself of the opportunity which it affords me to accomplish my object. Shall I permit him to drive me from my position, because he has been driven on it? All I ask, is to be heard.

Why is it that editors have the most trouble of all men?

Because editors do the talking.

Why do we always hear it said that the ladies are the more loquacious half of the human race?

Because men have their say about it.

Presbyterian General Assembly.—George Wood, Esq. of this city, Samuel Hopkins, Esq. of Geneva, and Chancellor Kent of this city, have each given a written opinion that the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church exscinding the Synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee, and the Western Reserve, and the 3d Presbytery of Philadelphia, are irregular, null and void, and that the exscinded bodies are still component parts of the Presbyterian Church.—*N. Y. Trans.*

Middlesex Pleas.—September Term.—A case novel, we are happy to say, in this county, and of great interest was tried at the present term. The action was brought by Mrs. Ann Brown against Gordon A. Sharpe, for the seduction of her daughter. The family is respectable, and resides some seven miles from this city. The defendant was a schoolmaster in the neighborhood, and attentive to the young woman. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Molleson and Van Dyke, and the defence by Messrs. Stewart and Navius. The jury, however, manifested their reprobation of the crime by a verdict of no cause for action. The counsel on both sides evinced ability of a high character.—*Presbonian.*

The following is taken from the first sermon in the Capitol, by the Rev. Theophilus Fisk, of Washington, D. C. It is truly beautiful.

If there is any thing that woman should prize above all things else, it is the christian religion. In the brethren world, and even under the Jewish dispensation, she was held in low estimation. She was not allowed to hold that elevated rank for which God is so pre-eminently qualified. Christianity made her the equal and the friend of man: it made her sanctifying influence known and felt in all the holy relation of life, as neighbor, friend daughter, wife, mother!,—where but in christian lands is woman's worth known, appreciated, and honored?—where else does she exercise such deep, potent influence over the destiny of man? How important is the truth of revelation to her! Possessing full dominion over the first sympathies that spring into existence in the infantile bosom—whose cares cherish the first germ of the dawning intellect—who teaches the at immering tongue to lisp its first prayer to the maker of countless worlds,—whose meek lessons of undying love follow us into the busy haunts of men, and live in us, to guide and to save when she lives among the purified in the paradise of God.

The mother of your children is necessarily their first instructor; to her is committed the most immediate duty of watching, with tenderest care, over our earlier years; it is her privilege to direct the first expansion of the budding faculties. And can it be of slight importance in what manner this responsible duty is performed? The influences of those early lessons which she inculcates is of immeasurable consequence in the formation of the mental and moral character of the child; and upon them care cannot be taken in giving the twig its first direction in the earliest season of its growth is that the object of her fondest solicitude may learn nothing they will have to unlearn when they come to riper years. How wide, how fearful, how sacred, is this part of woman's influence! Who will not admit the all-controling influence of the mother in moulding the young and tender heart? Who that reflects upon the subject will not acknowledge the vital importance of christianity, to her who gives the earliest direction to the human mind—to her who constitutes in christian lands, the blessing of every home—who divides our sorrow and doubles our joys—in whom the thoughts return when our feet are weary with wandering, and the heart sick with disheartenment.

It will be admited that many of the best precepts of our lives have fallen from the lips of maternal kindness. How often when straying in loneliness, fall those sweet cadences of love upon the ear, like a healing balm sent upon the wings of sleep. They may be forgotten in the hour of mirth and festal glee: but, in the solitary hour, those gentle tones come stealing on the heart in spite of years of manhood, or of sin; we feel ourselves in imagination once more standing by her side, who loved us so fondly and so well—When the howling winds arise on life's ocean, and its black billows are covered with angry foam—when the thunders roll and the lightnings blaze—how dear that bosom on which love and hope, beaming in its cloudless joy, shedding its hallowed rays upon the heaving tide of sorrow, bringing balm and peace to the tried and wounded spirit, soft and sweet as the summer's breath of the gentle zephyr upon the perishing blossoms. The heart may have become hardened by its intercourse with a cold and hollow world—the mildew of disappointment may have dried up the fountain of tears, or turned them to stone—yet there are moments when the meek lessons of mercy, holiness and truth, whispered in the ear during our laughing boyhood, come rushing upon the recollection with overpowering force; we again hear that low sweet voice that first taught our lisping tongue to say, "Our Father who art in Heaven!"

The prospect for our city next winter is really frightful. Persons well acquainted with the subject estimate that 50,000 persons (male and female) are out of employment, comprising mechanics of every description, laborers, hat trimmers, book binders, folders, tailoresses, and seamstresses &c. And as to fuel, our provision and coal dealers know no disposition so late as a store to advance of the close of river navigation—in fact but few have the means of doing so, and the necessaries of life are scarce and high. Many persons during the summer months obtained sufficient to support life among the farmers, but the harvest is over, and, no longer wanted, they try their fortunes again in the cities. What is to become of them, God only knows. There is no ideal picture about this.—*N. Y. Times.*

A tremendous gale occurred at Apalachicola, on the 30th ult. It is stated that $200,000 worth of property was destroyed, and buildings blown owo, and roofs blown off, &c. The tide rose from ten to fifteen feet.

☞ The Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company will furnish employment for about one hundred more hands, on the work between Bordentown and Trenton; the pay is 75 cents per day per the first month, and 87 1-2 cents after that time—*Times.*

New Orleans, Sept. 9th—The epidemic is increasing both in extent and malignity—deaths from 50 to 70 per day, which is a small proportion to the number of cases, and about the same to be yet comparatively mild. Several cases have occurred which terminated fatally on the 4th or 5th day. Our city presents an unusually dull and gloomy aspect.

☞ An extra of the Scioto (Ohio) Gazette states that on the 15th inst. a fire occurred in Chillicothe, which destroyed all the buildings in Hollier's Row. The principal sufferers are Wm Shepherd, Clark & Seney, J & G Wood, L Bellock, R. Douglas, and McGhehee. The most extensive fire ever known in Chillicothe.

...adles, mould,	14 a	15
...offee, Cuba,	9 a	11
... Java,	10 a	14
...olasses,	29 a	38
...ll, Linseed,	75 a	80
... Whale,	28 a	30
...Fish, bri.	10 00 a 10 75	
...oef, prime city,	8 50 a 9 00	
...ams, lb.	11 a	14
...mok'd Beef,	10 a	12
...utter,	17 a	20
...heese, Am.	10 a	10
...ice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3 75 a	4 25
...urks Island Salt,	33 a	39
...liverpool ground,	44 a	
...a. do. sack,	1 62 a	2 06
...ugar, N. O. prime,	6 a	7
... Hava. white,	10 a	11
... Lump,	14 a	15
... Loaf,	16 a	19
...allow. Am.	10 a	11
...EA,—Imperial,	45 a	1 00
...unpowder,	45 a	1 00
...yson,	56 a	1 00
...oung Hyson,	26 a	50
...yson Skin,	26 a	45
...uchong,	25 a	50
...hea,	18 a	20

EXCHANGE.

...our, N. Y. brl.	8 50 a	0 00
...estern,	8 50 a	9 50
...iladelphia,	7 50 a	8 00
...orgetown,	9 00 a	
...re Flour,	5 75 a	— —
...ian Meal,	5 50 a	— —
...heat, Baltic,	1 30 a	1 50
... Genesee,	— — a	— —
... N. Carolina,	1 70 a	— —
...e, N. 56 lb.	1 00 a	1 00
...rn, N. bushel,	1 02 a	1 09
... South,	92 a	1 00
...rley.	— — a	1 —
...s, North.	48 a	—

...NFIELD & RAHWAY STAGE.
...FARE REDUCED.

...age and Rail Road, from Plainfield to Jersey City.

The Public are informed that Mr. Waters' ...ge leaves Plainfield every morning, Sunday excepted, at 1-4 past 8 o'clock, and arrives ...ail Road Mansion House, in Rahway in ...he first cars; Returning leaves Rahway ...tely after the arrival of the 2 o'clock cars ...York.

...a Route, Passengers will arrive in New ...quarter past ten, giving them four hours ...siness in the city, and reach Plainfield at ...t, P. M.

...re through 75 Cents.

...is arrangement, Tickets will be furnished ...Waters for New York; and at the Rail ...ce, foot of Courtland-st, passengers will ...hed with Railroad and Stage tickets for ...d.

...tents apply at Thorna and Laing's Ho... Anderson's Store, Plainfield. And at ...on's Mansion House, Rahway.

A. T. WATERS.

...FIELD, *Sept. 7th* 1837. 331f

Notice.

SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that ...usiness, as butcher after the 1st of Sep... to morrow,) will be conducted by SAMUEL ...OUND & Co. and he wishes all those in... to him for ...ment, or other accounts, to ...ediately, for it is necessary that all my ...nts should be closed, and all having any ...against me are requested to present them ...ut.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

...TELD, August 31, 1837. 322f*

GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

...bscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, ...on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms— ..., Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, ...re Stuffs and Trimmings, exactly which are ...Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, ...dings, and Bands.

A. & T. ANDERSON.

...ld, January 25, 1837. 9tf

LIQUORS.

...Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

..., June 16. 21tf

Cheap for Cash.

...bscribers take this method of informing their ...s and the public in general, that they have re... a supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, ...ERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or ...tice.

N. & R. DRAKE.

...ay 18, 1837. 15 4t

...EPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
...AINFIELD, N. J.

...ubscriber takes this opportunity to inform his ...nd the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

...is village, and has taken a house across the ...door to Mr. Craig's where he is prepared to ...orders in the above business in the best manner ...on reasonable terms.

...for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

...b, July 31, 1837. 30 tf

...dow-Glass & Putty.

...ntinue to supply merchants with these articles ...good terms as they can buy them in New-...

J. THOMPSON & CO.

...May 4. 18 6w

...RUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

...t the New Brunswick prices, at the corner ...and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

..., January 4, 1837. 1 tf

THE Subscriber having purchased the "Plainfield Seminary," situated on the banks of Green Brook, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, in Plainfield, N. J. intends to open a Select School for boys on the 1st Monday in August next. To the interests of this School, he purposes to devote his undivided attention. All the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education will be carefully taught by experienced and competent teachers. Nothing shall be wanting to render the school both profitable and agreeable to good boys. The discipline of the School will invariably be strict and impartial, but never harsh. All possible efforts will be made to promote industry and order among the pupils by appealing to their excellent and love of character.

The bible will be made the standard of morals. Its historical facts and Divine precepts will be carefully studied by the school, and presented by the teachers, without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any religious sect.

Terms.

Tuition in Greek, Latin and English, $7 per qr.
In French, 5
In Spanish, 5

No pupil will be received for a term less than one quarter, and the tuition bills of all non-residents must be paid in advance.

Board may be obtained in respectable families, near the school, on reasonable terms.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

P. S. A very few boys can be accommodated in the family of the principal immediately. After the first Monday in November next, an additional number may be received, and formed into a "Family School," of which due notice will be given. E. F.

PLAINFIELD, July 27, 1837. 27 tf

Editors of the Rahway Republican and Herald and Elizabethtown Journal are requested to give the above three insertions.

The Subscriber, anxious to give his daughter a knowledge of music, wishes to learn whether a class can be formed in Plainfield of sufficient size to secure the services of a competent teacher.—Ladies who would take lessons will confer a favor by leaving their names at the house of

EBEN FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, August 16th. 30 3t*

Plainfield English School.

Notice is hereby given to their friends and patrons, that

Messrs. DAVISON and WALLACE,

Will recommence teaching the Village school on Monday, the 22d instant, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church. Parents are desired to send at the beginning of the quarter.

Plainfield, Aug. 17th, 1837 30

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

JACKSON POUND.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in the village, opposite Trustee Manning, Esq.'s where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Dust Pans, Ladles, Funnels, Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 23, 1837. 7

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6 cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 22d, 1837. 22 3m

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 15th, 1837. 25

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their store embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 16, 1837. 3 tf

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 6, 1837. 1 tf

Possession given, the 1st of October.

THE Premises now occupied by John D. Unsworth. Terms reasonable. Apply to

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
Or to ELSTON MARSH.

Plainfield, August 21, 1837. 29 tf

BOARDING.

MRS. NANCY DUNN will take 3 or 4 Boarders.

August, 21, 1837. 29 6w*

DWELLING AND STORE TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to remove to another part of the village, will let the House which he now occupies, including a dwelling, a room for a store, and a basement. Rent low if applied for soon, and possession given on the 1st of October.

MATT DRAKE.

Plainfield, August 21st, 1837. 29 tf

DWELLING TO LET.

THE Subscriber will let the Dwelling on the second story of the building where he formerly kept store, opposite Mr. Barclee's Stage House. It is convenient for a small family, and will be let at a low rent. Possession given immediately. Application may be made to Mr. J. R. Dunn, merchant, or to

E. V. SHOTWELL.

August 17, 1837. 30 4t*

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel, containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, August 10. 29

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and desire them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street,
Of NEW-YORK.

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store, a large Assortment of Steel Pens, Wafers, sand, Amber Bathing Water, School and Pocket Testaments, Webster's Spelling Books, Toy Books, English Readers, Franklin's Life, Goldsmith's Greece, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

July 13, 1837. 25 tf

Notice,

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Subscribers, Executors of the Testament and last Will of the widow Elizabeth Drake deceased, late of Warren township, Somerset county, intend to exhibit their Accounts of the Estate of said deceased, to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said County, in the term of October next ensuing, for their final settlement and allowance.

RANDOLPH DUNHAM, } *Executors.*
JONAH F. RANDOLPH, }

July 27th 1837. 27 3m.

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of Iron and Steel, usually called *Sad Ironed*. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, for Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th. 1

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Hezekiah Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

PLEASE, TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 15 tf

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This institution is designed to qualify young men for College, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bennet.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive care and the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

THADEUS DAVID'S
WRITING FLUID,
A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be examined upon the following heads: The ease with which it flows from, and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great... Durability, and its ability to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Water.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES.
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.

Books.—Porter's Travels,
Scrap Books,
Dr. Fresh Dictionary, 8vo.
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Berquin's Novels, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Brambletye House, 2 vols. in one.
Crook in the Lot, a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet.
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Batter's Dying thoughts.
Beauties of Locke,
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Dodd on Death.
English Reader.
Life of Franklin.
Large School Testaments.—Pocket do.
Webster's Spelling Books.
Murray's small grammar.
A large lot of Toy books.
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.
Steel Pens, 6 kinds.
Engravings.
India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.
Wafers, at Wholesale.
Kaleidescopes.—Spy Glasses.
Gold paper.
Quills.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.
BEAR'S PILLS.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks**, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Property will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place. TRUSTUM MANNING.

ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

JAN. 12, 1837. 1 tf

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Rock and Plate Glass, of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York, & liberal discount made to Retailers.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, a most decided cure was effected.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. The most beneficial effects in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious attacks, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, to derangements in any of the internal secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings on Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They are perfectly safe to be taken by persons of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and can not produce any other than a salutary effect in any — their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter may occasion disease — create a healthy action in the liver and promote its secretions — to purify the blood — to regulate at action — and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various duties, and in producing all those salutary effects which will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

Pamphlets giving a more general description of these properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office where the Pills are for sale 1tf

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the city of Plainfield.

The Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises a

Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was intended by Alexander Kirkpatrick, late deceased, and now belongs in his widow, Eliza Kirkpatrick, and the heirs of the said deceased. The whole of the above Farm will be sold subject to the life of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber, living at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, at the same place. TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 12, 1837. 1tf

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

BLANKS—SUMMONSES.
BILL BLANKS SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Note to let house.
Stoddard Porter's Travels,
Comp Books,
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo,
Porter's Travels, 2 vols. 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.
Osman's Poems, 2 vols.
Brandstive House, 2 vols. in one.
Work in the Last, a very valuable Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet.
Gay's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Abbot's Young Islands.
Beauties of Locke.
Gardner's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Geography.
Old and New Testaments,—Pocket do.
English Reader.
Life of Franklin,
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.
Webster's Spelling Books.
Gray's small grammar.
Large size of Thomsons
Cowper's Poems, an interesting tale.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.
Pens, 6 sizes.
Pen knives.
Pen Shaver.—Tooth Powder.
Quills at Wholesale.
Spectacles.—Spy Glasses.
Sand paper.
Wafers.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Assorted Scrap Leaves.
Family Bibles.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.
SEAR'S PILLS.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds. Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store, a large Assortment of Steel Pens, Wafers, sand, Amber Dutching Waxe, School and Pocket Testaments, Webster's Spelling Books, Tuy Books, English Reader, Franklin's Life, Goldsmith's Greece, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

July 13, 1837. 25tf

Notice,

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Subscribers, Executor of the Testament and last Will of Jacob Drake, late of Dunellen deceased, late of Warren township, Somerset county, intends to exhibit their Accounts for settlement and allowance of the Orphans Court of said county, on the first Monday of November ensuing, for final allowance.

RANDOLPH DUNHAM, } *Executors,*
JONAH F. RANDOLPH, }

July 27th 1837. 2T 2m.

NOTICES.

All the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or Subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till further notice, our only agent, *out of the Village,* and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me,

M. F. CUSHING.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, a good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The former numbers the following notices from papers of the great political sentiments in the state:

"In tone is what its name imports—plain—but to course. Vigor of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, exercised not to its legitimate issues, and yet not to the extent of a reckless and ill-tempered purpose, mark the papers in this first number.

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press in Trenton, and which will conduct it fearlessly and independently, without any party, for "the larger liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted, and well calculated to exert an influence which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Farmer's Post.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, impressing sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his forcible and even when we differ from them. His style and "plain talk" is fortified by facts and arguments not to be gainsaid. Himself a gentleman to the feelings, he knows how to reward the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is the sum and substance of editor say day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, and with a masterly hand. His style and force of "plain talk" (plain only to those who understand the subject) is fortified by facts and arguments not to be gainsaid. Himself a gentleman to the feelings, he knows how to reward the feelings of others."—*New York Express.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, formed eight years past, and unaffiliately, the distinguished writer of the Evening Post. He fully realized the expectations which his former efforts had excited. In our opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political principles. Mr. Leggett has long since established himself as becomes the harnessed champion of any political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the United States. In point of independence, he is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the friends of the people have received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

We salute Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the ablest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, or English writers, his refused his paper to be backed for with interest not only by politicians, but by all lovers of good writing. We have first the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer. Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matter. All who have been accustomed to read the Editor's writings in the past, we be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the fearless independence of manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.* 1

THE NEW YORKER.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker, in form and ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to present to the high est degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will still be devoted to the cause of Religion and to Literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current intelligence of the day. Under the first department, (comprising the sermons of the week, and other sketches of original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books of general interest, Extracts from the most popular and deserving works in prose or just given the public, brief Memoirs, Biographical Sketches, Historical Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of Intelligence some especially (comprising the latest form of the general news of the day, foreign and domestic, proceedings of Congress and acts of the National Executive, and more minutely of the State Legislature, with a still briefer review of the more important Legislative acts of other states; in the shape of a faithful account of all important political movements and doings throughout the Union, Conventions, Nominations, Meetings, &c. &c. In both of these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free and candid discussions upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance in force or in contemplation, avoiding as far as possible the tone of dictation or interference with party politics local or national—exhibiting, whenever practical, the arguments opposed to the views editorially advanced, and laboring rather to secure the full and consistent application of acknowledged political truths, than suddenly to strike out new paths, and proconial new doctrines. Brief notices of new books, pamphlets, periodicals and the like, of knowledge and literature, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, Feb. 25 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of good paper, and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at Two Dollars per year.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday evening on a larger and a finer sheet, (26 by 40) in a form and style of typography similar to the Literary Gazette, at the rate of sixteen pages of three columns each, or the same width and about half the length of those of the folio, and contain the equivalent of one half of the matter of the folio every week, or two of three columns of additional matter each week, and a page of fashion plates, suitable for this paper, and the appointment of which shall be of the highest order. In this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most cheap however we city journal in the United States.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers or Two Dollars per annum in advance. Where payment is not made in advance, Three Dollars will be required if delayed till the end of the year. Four Dollars if not made till after the year has expired. Specimens freely free of postage or otherwise, will be entitled to two copies for one dollar paid in the same proportion to a larger sum; for no less than five dollars and will be taken on any other terms than those given above.

Local Agents are invited to act as agents to procure subscribers and receive subscriptions and 10 dollars will be paid as an allowance to any one obtaining seven names of Five dollars or more up to ten. A shorter period than a year will be taken in case a person will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

J. Thompson & Co.

BAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready hailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th. 1

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

The New-York Mirror!

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts, embellished with engravings, and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood — new, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays—sketches of society—critiques on the drama, literature and the fine arts—choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—interesting notices of foreign countries, by correspondents residing in those countries—in short, a weekly journal—distinct upon the various productions in the line arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—copies of the newest dramas and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The present volume of the New-York Mirror will excel its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be opened. No sum will be spared that will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume!

Besides a which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish, and selections from popular journals abroad will serve to it variety, and render it one of the most piquant reporting and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILLS SWAINY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this mill; that its soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and to whole to excellent order.

He will endeavour to give satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ Still, as usual, the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. 1

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, ceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in the best manner.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) *Pine and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.*

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 26, 1836. 1tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

wherein he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land —situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the road leading from Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad, within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by , containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House nearly as good as new, having been partly built within years, the remainder thoroughly repaired. There also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of water about 10 rods from the House; likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 30 and 13 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficience of fencing standing on the same. The Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation, being with a mixture of slate, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is to be had for all it must, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Cortell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the last day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

P. CORIELL.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made and at the shortest notice.

Of my former customers, and the public generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BUCK & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tea-keys, Tea Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods are comprised the following, viz—Broad cloths, Satin, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

Groceries for sale cheap.

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to the above established and well known stand, and are confident that no attention will be spared to make their assortment suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 26, 1836. 1tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street,
and NEW-YORK.

Roundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Roundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Weckesser—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and Sheds are commodious and extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public innkeeper, and the well known qualifications of his excellent lady in the kitchen department, he embellishes that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages run through this place twice daily, viz—the Easton down and Somerville line once a day making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed free of charge.

ROUNDBROOK, January 2, 1837 2tf

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC
FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating properties,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the mull to linous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea, but promises to relieve one chiefly the fatal to gradually undermining consumption of the human race, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands of its people throughout the states, and yearly, with a fatal precision, the families and village scattered over our lovely extended country. Persons dying from fevers, who are troubled with colds, and liability of the lungs in consumption, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per Bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

CERTIFICATES.

MR. J. FISCH.—Grenade promises me to offer you this small testimonial for the benefit he derives from your specific from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can safely say in its favor of relief. MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1834.

MR. J. FISCH.—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to the public at large, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long laboured under a severe cough, and almost every remedy had been tried to no effect, and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect, at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and can say in sincerity that I have never been so free to health before; but as for my wife, who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel bound to offer my strongly recommend to the public your valuable Medicine, and do recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthma by consulting by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Fisch. I had been for two years previous very much oppressed, and could find nothing that should relieve me, but by taking your Specific I have found myself free to health entirely. I do therefore recommend it to the afflicted, as I believe it to be a valuable medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would be unnecessary to insert them, I have not done so, and make the best opinion of which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1834. 16 3y

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock remains a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their grateful for the favours with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Silverware, also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Sadlers, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 1tf

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Slicks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from building of sixty years standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Iron and Plate Hinges, which they will sell on reasonable terms to Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are respectfully manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged to the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

They are made of good materials, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred families in this town, who have given Miller & Rogers' Patent, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 yl

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth some the interest of $100 a year.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 5, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family, for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend it to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine. MANNING VERMULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same in the citizens of the county of Somerset, who are in want of a machine will find a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 3, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Reed,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Denham,	William Agar,
Asa T. Winters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpool,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Urnston,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David Hedges,	David Bishop,
Dr. Craig,	Ira Dunn?
George Wells,	Daniel Cove,
James Thompson,	Joel Bonnell,
Samuel Ann Ralph,	Peter Sexton,
Col. Randolph, Esq.	John Lauterette,
Truman Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Stacy Randolph,	Daniel Randolph,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Stead,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Robert Vail,	Jacob Vail,
Benjamin Vail,	Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Samuel L. Pound,	Morris Randolph,
	Garret Laing.

GREEN BROOK SCHOOL,

THE Subscriber having purchased the "Plainfield Seminary," situated on the banks of Green Brook, a pleasing the Presbyterian Church, in Plainfield, N. J. intends to open a select School for the Ensuing Monday to August next. To the interests of this School he purposes to devote his undivided attention. All the branches of a thorough English and Classical education will be carefully taught by experienced and competent teachers. Not a day shall be wanting to render the school both profitable and agreeable to good boys. The discipline of the school will invariably be strict and impartial, but never harsh. All possible efforts will be made to promote industry and order among the pupils by appealing to their feelings as men and love of character.

The health of the place is unsurpassed by any in the state. No historical facts and Doctrinal opinions will be carefully studied by the school, and presented by the teachers, without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any sect whatsoever.

Terms.

Tuition in Greek, Latin and English,	$7 per qr.
In French,	5
In Spanish,	5

No pupil will be received for a term less than one quarter, and the tuition bills of all non-residents must be paid in advance.

Board may be obtained in respectable families, near the school, on reasonable terms.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

P. S. A very few boys can be accommodated in the family of the principal immediately. After the first Monday in November next an additional number may be received, and formed into a "Family School," of which due notice will be given. E. F.

PLAINFIELD, July 27, 1837. 2T tf

Editors of the Rahway Republican and Herald: and Elizabethtown Journal are requested to give the above three insertions.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and begin trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday and Tuesday of each week for cash settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness. JACKSON POUND.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscribers take this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Mill Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Lead Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash or trade.

☞ Tin Ware made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All work that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837.

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in any line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Coffins, Finishing Blocks, Window Frames, and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 3, 1837. 1

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume I. PLAINFIELD, N. J. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1837. Number 37.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Thursday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cumbie Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be kept in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly

NEW JERSEY RAIL ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGMENT.

Commencing on Monday, July 31st, 1837.

NEW YORK. NEWARK. ELIZABETHTOWN RAHWAY. AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

REDUCED FARE !!

THE Public is hereby informed that this Rail Road is completed for the use of Locomotive from Bergen Hill to East Brunswick, and until farther notice the following rates will be charged:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 25 cts; to Rahway, 50 cts; to East Brunswick 75 cts.

From Newark to Elizabethtown, 12 1-2 cts.

East Brunswick Trains.

Every day, Sundays excepted.

Leave New York.	Leave East Brunswick,
At 9 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 1-2 o'clock,
At 3-o'clock, P. M.	At 12 1-2 o'clock;
At 5 o'clock P. M.	At 4 1-2 o'clock.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at a quarter before 10 A. M., 1-4 before 3 P. M. and 1-4 before 6 P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 9 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.

Newark Accommodation, Line.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 9, and 11, A. M., and 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

Leave Newark at 5 1-2, 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and at 2 4, and 6 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*

Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 cts.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the offices before taking their seats in the cars —otherwise they will be charged one third more.

The office in Newark is at the foot of Cortland and Market-sts. adjoining the Ferry, where the *Boat starts punctually*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot foot of Market-st.; and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The two rooms in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

Omnibus Coaches are always in attendance to carry passengers across the bridge, to and from the different sins in East Brunswick. Fare 6 cents

August, 1837. 29

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he is constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turner's Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c. &c. which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837.

☞All those who have accounts or notes which have been standing for 4 months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1y J. R. DUNN.

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keaper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving Village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wickoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Innkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making five stages at the house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2tf

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash or approved Railway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Words to a Sleeping Christian.

Sleeping Brother, now from God
Comes the call, Awaken!
On dangerous ground thy feet have trod,
For thou hast him forsaken.
Stir thee up, thou sleeping saint,
The ranks of God are broken!
Awake! thy weary brethren faint,
And send the drilling token.

Rouse thee for the battle strife!
They perish without number,
By all thy hopes of endless life,
Now break thy guilty slumber!
Sleeping still? O burning shame!
One call there is, must shake thee,
By thy white stone and secret name,
Thou child of God, awake thee!

The Height of the Ridiculous.

BY HOLMES.

I wrote some lines once on a time
In wondrous merry mood,
And thought, as usual, men would say
They were exceeding good.

They were so queer, so very queer,
I laughed as I would die;
Albeit, in the general way,
A sober man am I.

I called my servant and he came;
How kind it was of him,
To mind a slender man like me,
He of the mighty limb!

"These to the printer," I exclaimed,
And, in my humorous way,
I added, as a trifling jest,
"There'll be the d—l to pay."

He took the paper, and I watched,
And saw him peep within;
At the first line he read, his face
Was all upon the grin.

He read the next, the grin grew broad,
As shot from ear to ear;
He read the third, a chuckling noise,
I now began to hear.

The fourth, he broke into a roar;
The fifth, his waistband split;
The sixth, he burst five buttons off,
And tumbled in a fit.

Ten days and nights, with sleepless eye,
I watched that wretched man;
And since, I never dare to write
As funny as I can.

Rise and Fall of Families.—Every young man should start in life determined to act upon the motto *Nil desperandum*, dont give up the ship. Let him on commencing life, look around him, and see who are the wealthy, who are the influential, who are the courted and respected of society, and ask from whence it they sprang. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he will find them to be those who in the age possessed as little of the world's goods, as little of family influence, and as little of any extraneous aid as his himself possessed; men who commenced the world with nothing, and whose advancement in life solely depended upon their own husbandry, frugality, integrity, and strict attention to business. Most young men consider it a great misfortune to be poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves at once in a good business; this is a very mistaken notion for so far from poverty being a misfortune to him, if we may judge from what we every day behold, it is *really a blessing* for the chance is more than ten to one in favor of the success of such a young man over one who starts with plenty of money. Look back twenty years and see who commenced business at that time with abundance and trace them down to the present day; how many of them can now boast of wealth and standing! On the contrary, how many have become poor, lost their place in society, and are passed, by their once boon companions with a look which plainly says, *I know you not.*

In this country the wheel of fortune is constantly turning, and he who is at zenith this year, may be at nadir next, and excite no surprise. It is seldom that the fourth, even the third generation enjoys property & station in society that was won by the industry of the first. This constant change is the natural result of causes in continual operation. The first generation starts in life poor, but industrious and honest, he resolves to acquire property, and at the same time sustain a character that shall command respect. By dint of long perseverence in business, and the attainment of a high character for integrity and fair dealings, he succeeds, (such a man never fails,) and becomes wealthy. His sons succeed him and perhaps maintain the character of their father, and add to the wealth he left them—they were educated to business, and know how the property they enjoy was acquired. But their sons grow up, and from infancy find themselves in the lap of luxury, and rocked in the cradle of ease; their minds are never turned on business, they scorn labor, run the rounds of folly; marry fashionable ladies; dash away a few years in their carriages; attempt to carry on business; fail; struggle to keep up appearances, are obliged to retire—and get through the world as the case may require, with the appearance of shabby gentlemen. Their children are more miserable even than themselves; being brought up with an idea that labor is degrading; pride and poverty are at war with them.

A Night Scene in a Poor Man's House.

It was in the middle of winter, on the night of Jan. 23d, when the weather was bitterly cold; it neither decidedly froze, nor yet did it thaw; but between the two it was cold and damp, and penetrated to the very bone. It was on this evening that the seven children of David Baird, the weaver, stood huddled together in their small room, beside a small fire, which was burning comfortlessly. The baby lay in a cradle on one corner of the hearth. The mother had portioned out the evening meal—a few mouthfuls to each—and she now sat down by the round table, lighted the farthing candle, and was preparing to do some little piece of housewifery.

'May I stir the fire?' asked David, the eldest boy.

'No, no,' replied the mother, 'it burns away too fast if it is stirred.'

'I wish we had a good fire,' sighed Judith, the second girl.

'Bless me!' said the mother, 'it is a good fire. Why there is Dame Grundy and her grand child, dren gone to bed because they had no fire at all.'

'I should like some more salt to my potatoes,' said little Bessy, 'may I have some, mother?'

'There is none, child,' she replied, 'I put the last in the pot.'

'Oh dear!' cried out little Joey, 'my feet are so bad. They get no better, mother, though I did beat them with holly.'

'Poor thing,' sighed the mother, 'I wish you had better shoes.'

'There's a pair,' said Joey, briskly, at Timmy Niven's for fourteen pence!'

'Fourteen pence!' rejoined the mother, 'it would take a long time to get fourteen pence.'

'Mat Willis begged a pair of nice warm boots —replied Joey, experimentally.

'We will not beg,' said the mother; 'if we can help it—but let me see the shoes;' and Joey put up one of his miserably frost bitten feet on his mother's knee. 'Bless thee! my poor lad,' said she, 'thou shalt not go to work again till it is warmer.'

'Mother,' interupted little Susan, 'may I have some more?'

'There is no more,' said she, 'but I have a whole loaf yet.'

'Oh dear, oh dear, how nice!' cried the children clapping their hands, 'and give Joey the bottom crust, because of his poor feet.'

'And give me a big bit,' cried Susan, holding out a little fat hand.

The mother divided the loaf, setting aside a piece for her husband, and presently the husband came. 'It rains, and is very cold,' said he, shivering.

'Please God,' rejoined the mother, 'it will be warmer after the rain.'

David Baird was a tall, thin man, with an uneasy look, not that he had any fresh cause for uneasiness, his wages had not been lowered, his hours of work had not been increased; nor had he quarrelled with his master; but the life of a poor man is an uneasy life—a life of care, weariness, and never ending anxieties. The children made room for their father by the fire; Susan and Neddy placed themselves between his knees, and his wife handed him a portion of a supper which had been set aside for him. Mary, the oldest girl, was sitting on a box, feeding a squirrel with the bread which her mother had given her—she was very happy, and kissed the squirrel many times; Judith was sitting beside her, and David held a cup out of which the squirrel drank.

'Nobody has inquired after that squirrel,' said the father, looking at them.

'No,' replied Mary, 'and I hope nobody will.'

'They will not now,' said the younger David, 'for it is three months since we found it.'

'We might sell it for half a crown,' said the father. Mary looked frightened, and held the squirrel to her bosom.

'Joey's feet are very bad,' remarked the mother.

'And that doctor's bill has never been paid,' said the father, 'seventeen and sixpence.'

'Is more money than we get in a week,' sighed the mother.

'I go round by the back way to avoid passing the door,' said the father, 'and he has asked me for it three times.'

'We will get paid in the summer,' rejoined the mother, 'but new cloaks are raised, and bread they say, will rise before a week.'

'Lord help us!' exclaimed the father, interrupting.

'Mary, fetch the other candle,' cried the mother, 'as the farthing candle burnt low in the stick, and then went out.

'There is not one,' replied Mary, 'we burnt out the other last night.'

'Have you a farthing, David,' asked the wife.

'Not one,' replied he, humbly.

'Not have you one in the house,' said the wife, 'I paid the last for bread.'

'Stir up the fire, then,' said David.

'Nay,' rejoined the wife, 'coals are raised.'

'Lord help us!' again sighed David, and two of the children coughed.

'Those children's coughs are no better,' remarked the father, somewhat impatiently.

And then the baby awoke—and so did Bessy, who had fallen asleep on the floor, unobserved, crying? I am so cold, mother, I am so cold!'

Go to bed with her, Mary,' said the mother, for you were up betimes this morning washing, put your clothes on the bed to keep them warm.'

Mary went to bed with her little sister into the little dark chamber, and her mother tried to hush the crying infant. David was distracted. He was cold, hungry, weary and ill used. Eight children whom he loved were about him, but he thought of them only as born to poverty, uneasiness, and care, like himself—he felt unhappy and grew almost angry.

'Cheer up, David, honest man, there is the coming even now—coming within three streets' length of thee—which shall raise thee above want for ever! Cheer up! this is the last hour any of you shall want for fire—the last hour you shall want for candle-light. Thou shalt keep thy squirrel, Mary! Bessy, thou shalt have blankets to warm thee! The doctor's bill shall be paid—nor David Baird, shalt thou ever again steal by back ways to thy work to avoid an importunate creditor! Joey, thou shalt turn the wheel no longer—thy feet shall get well in woollen stockings, and warm shoes at 5s. the pair! You shall no more want salt to your potatoes, nor shall Susan again go short of her supper! But of all this, as yet, you know nothing, good people! and there you sit, hopeless and comfortless, and know nothing of the relief—and such splendid relief too! that even now is approaching your door. Wait, little boy as! thou wilt—nurse thy poor tingling feet, Joey by the fire! and moan in sadness on thy poverty, David Baird, yet a few moments longer, it can do you no harm for the goodness is even now turning the corner of your street!

Knock, knock, knock. David started from his reverie. 'Some one is at the door,' said the wife, and up jumped little David. 'If it is neighbor Wood come to borrow some meal, you can get her a cup full,' added she, as the knock was repeated more hastily.

Up rose David Baird, and, thinking of the apothecary's bill, opened the door reluctantly.

'Are you David Baird?' asked the letter-carrier, who had knocked.

'I am,' said David.

'This then, is for you, and there is twenty-two pence to pay on it,' said the man, holding forth a large letter.

'Is it a summons,' cried the wife, in dismay 'for what is David Baird summoned?' and she rushed to the door with the baby in her arms.

'It is no summons,' replied the man, 'but a money letter, I take it.'

'It is not for me,' said David, half glad to escape his liability to pay the postage.

'But are you not David Baird, the weaver?'

'I am,' said David.

'Then,' continued the letter carrier, 'pay me the twenty-two pence, and if it is not right, they will return you the money at the Post Office.'

'Twenty-two pence!' repeated David, ashamed to confess his poverty.

'Give him the money and ten pence,' said the wife, 'we have not so much money by us, good man.'

'Light a candle,' said the carrier, hurting in to the house, 'and hunt up what you have.'

David was pushed to an extremity; 'we have none,' said he, 'we have not money to buy a candle!'

'Lord bless us,' said the man, and gave David the younger, fourpence to fetch half a pound of candles. In a few moments the candles came, and the letter was put into David's hands.

'Is it for me?' inquired David again.

'It is,' replied the other, impatiently—'what a fuss is here about opening a letter!'

'What is this!' exclaimed David, taking out a bill for one hundred pounds.

'Oh,' sighed the wife, 'if it should not be for us after all! but read the letter David;' and David read it.

Sir,—You, David Baird, weaver, son of the late David Baird, lineal descendant of sir David Baird, of Monkshauten Castle, county of York, and sole heir of Sir Peter Baird, of Monkshaugh-ton castle, aforesaid, lately deceased, are request-ed to meet Mr. Dennis, solicitor, at York, as soon after the receipt of this as possible. It will be necessary for you to bring your family with you, and to cover travelling expenses, you will receive enclosed, a bill for one hundred pounds.

J. Smith, for Mr. Dennis.

'Oh, oh, oh,' chuckled out little David, as he hopped about behind the group, 'a hundred pounds and a castle.'

'Heaven be praised,' ejaculated the wife, while she hugged the baby in her arms.

'And, continued David, 'the great David Baird was our ancestor, but we never looked for any thing from that quarter.'

'Then the letter is for you?' said the man.

'It is. Please heaven to make us thankful for it!' said David seriously; 'but,' hesitated he, 'you want the money.'

'No,' said the man, going out, 'I'll call for that to-morrow.'

'Bolt the door,' said the husband, 'this money requires safe keeping.'

'Mend the fire,' said the mother, and her son David put on a shovel full of coal.

'Is the house on fire?' screamed Mary at the top of the stairs, 'for there is such a blaze.'

'We are burning a mould candle,' said Judith, 'and have such a big fire!'

'Come here, Mary,' said the father, and Mary slid down stairs, wrapped in an old cloak.'

'Father's a rich man;' 'we're all rich—and shall live in a grand castle!' said young David.

'We shall have cows and blankets, and stockings and shoes,' cried Joey, all alert.

'We shall have rice pudding every day!' cried Ned.

'And let me have a horse, father,' said young David. David Baird was again distracted; he could have done a thousand extravagant things, but he sat calm, and looked almost grave. At length he said: 'Wife, send the children to bed and let us talk over this good fortune together.'

'You shall all have your Sunday clothes on to-morrow,' said the happy mother, as she sent them up stairs. To bed they went; after awhile laughed and talked themselves to sleep.

The father and mother smiled and wept by turns, but did not sleep that night.

Independence.—One very important lesson which people must learn before they steer clear of imposture is to have confidence in their own minds—not in their knowledge, but in their own judgment and powers of reasoning. The contrary is too apt to be the case. Men are too apt to overrate their knowledge, while they underrate their own capacity. If they would but strengthen their confidence in their intellectual powers, and distrust their own knowledge and information they would carefully, subtly out these facts which is the foundation of wisdom and then boldly and independently draw their own conclusions from these facts. How ridiculous is it for the citizens of a free government to boast of the freedom of their institutions while their minds are slavishly confined in the yoke which some distinguished dunce—dubbed a great man—has placed about their quiet necks. That man is an arrant slave and deserves to be the subject of a despotism, who wavers the least in an opinion which he has carefully and deliberately formed, when he finds that some of the most distinguished men in the country differ from it; and he is a bigot who will not change his opinion after he has become acquainted with facts and arguments which prove it to be erroneous. It is the mark of a true Democrat to be so independent in his opinions as in his actions; to be ever ready to ask information of all who have it to bestow, but to ask no man what inference it is proper for him to draw from his facts. The right of representation and several suffrage cannot secure a people from ultimate thraldom and tyranny, who allow any man to be the keeper of their consciences, or the dictator of their opinions—Perfect freedom of mind alone can preserve political freedom.

An Elegant Extract.—If the time shall ever come when this mighty fabric shall totter, when the beacon of joy that now rises in a pillar of fire, a sign and a *wonder* of the world, shall wax dim, the cause will be found in the ignorance of the people. Your cause is still to continue to cheer the hopes and animate the efforts of the oppressed of every nation—if our fields are to be trodden by the hireling of despotism, if long days of bloodshed are to attend our country in her career of glory; if you would have the sun continue to shed its unclouded rays upon the face of freemen, then *educate all the children in the land.* This alone startles the tyrant in his dreams of power, and rouses the slumbering energies of an oppressed people. It is intelligence that reared up the majestic columns of national glory; and this alone can prevent them crumbling to ashes.

English Order and Method.—One of the merits of England is the perfect order in which every thing is kept, and the perfect method with which every thing is done. One sees no cracked cups no tea-pots with broken noses, no knives thin as wafers, no forks with one prong longer than the other, no coach wanting a glass, no rubbish for a handle, no crooked poker or tongs loose in the joints, no knife that won't cut, no sugar cracked in lumps too big to be used, no hot unbrushed, no floor with a hole in it, no noisy servants, no bell that won't ring, no window that won't open, no door that won't shut, no broken pane, nor any thing out of repair that might have been mended. I now speak of the eyes of him who can pay. In France half of these incongruities are to be met amid silken curtains and proud mirrors; though France is rapidly improving in this respect; but, at home, to build on a huge scale, equip with cost, and take refuge in expedients as things go to decay. We are not to be but the Irish are said to be in this respect but he who insists on having things precisely as they ought to be, is usually esteemed a most reasonable rogue, more especially in the interior. We satisfy ourselves by acknowledging a standard of merit in comforts, but little of acting up to it. We want servants, and mechanical labor is too costly.—*Cooper's Gleanings in Europe.*

That man shall never persuade me that he believes the truth and certainty of heavenly joys, who cleaves to this earth, says who does not scorn and despise it with all its babbs and allurements, and employ all his powers as well as his utmost industry, to obtain this immense and eternal blessing.

"Call & Settle," is the name of a very good firm in New Hampshire; and *"Ketchum & Sweetser,"* is the style of another concern at the South.

A foot race took place yesterday between a light-footed gentleman and a running account, which he had for some time had at the grocer's store. He beat the account hollow, and was out of sight ahead as to be wholly out of sight. It is thought he is still running.

Days hanging in their sorrel; wonderful news; highly important, isn't it?

Gratitude.—A very poor aged man, bowed in stooping and grafting apple trees, was rudely interrupted by this interrogation:—'why do you plant trees, who cannot eat the fruit of them?' He raised himself up, and with a look of peace, replied, 'somebody planted trees for me before I was born, and I have eaten the fruit; I now plant for others, that the moral gratitude may exist when I am dead and gone.'

the following summary of Mr. Tallmadge's able and conclusive reasons against the Sub-Treasury scheme.

1st. This system, if carried into effect will be the cause of total ruin and perdition to the country.

2. It is physically impossible to be carried into execution in New York.

3d. It will produce a complete, universal, and prolonged stagnation of business.

4th. It will cause the working men to be thrown out employment all over the country, making the manufactories and every branch of business to come to a stand still for want of money to carry them on.

5th. It will render the resumption of specie payments impossible.

6th. It will render money ruinously scarce.

7th. It will cause property of all kinds to fall to a ruinous degree of depreciation.

8th. It will throw gold and silver in the hands of office holders, giving them 10 to 12 per cent. more than congress has allowed them for their salary, while it will leave to the people a depreciated currency.

9th. The public funds have been always safe in former depositories, they cannot be safer in the hands of individual officers spread over the country.

10th. The banking institutions of the country will be obliged to wind up their concerns.

11th. It is an anti-republican scheme, dangerous to liberty; it is an alliance not a divorce, a marriage within the unlawful degrees of powers which are too near in kin, and ought not to be married.

Visit of the Emperor of Russia to the American ship of war, Independence.

Extract of a letter from on board the ship.

The Independence arrived at Cronstadt on the 29th of July, with Mr. Dallas's family and suite on board. The passengers and crew enjoyed uninterrupted health on the voyages from the United States to England, and from Portsmouth to Cronstadt. One serious accident alone occurred.—While coming up the Baltic, before a brisk breeze, at the rate of eight or nine knots, a young seaman by the name of Michael Reed fell from the mizzen-topsail yard, and striking against a part of the vessel, sank as soon as he reached the water. The ship very unluckily let go; the ship turned at once with all her steering sails drawing up into the wind, and stopped, and a large lowered with eight oarsmen; but every effort was fruitless, and the lad was lost. He was generally regretted as a most promising and meritorious hand. It was impossible to behold the reception given to our flag on entering the Russian harbor, without feeling equal gratification and pride. The Emperor residing during the summer at Peterhof, about nine miles east of Cronstadt, was as he directly apprehended by telegraph of our approach; and our anchor had hardly got a good hold upon his soil before he came in his steamer, attended by the ministers of the marine, Prince Mentikoff, Count Nesselrode, and other officers, to visit us. His pleasure was to affect the incognito, and to have Prince Mentikoff recognized as the principal guest. Of course he passed while on board as a subordinate individual of his minister's retinue, and separating himself from the accompanying group, he found his amusement in wandering alone among the seamen, and throughout the vessel, inquiring and conversing with the utmost freedom. Commodore Nicholson, however, aware of the disguise, directed a salute of forty guns to be fired as soon as he returned to his steamer; and finding himself thus discovered and announced, His Majesty hoisted the American ensign, gave signals to his principal ship of war in our neighborhood for a return of our salute, and finally unfurled at his mast head the imperial standard. This last act was instantly followed by a royal salute from every armed vessel, about 8 or 10, in the harbor, and from all the adjoining batteries—producing as much uproar, and as dense smoke, as could well be endured by three of the senses. As the centre and pivot of the operation, the occupants of the American frigate experienced unfeigned delight. —*Globe.*

From the Rochester D. Adv.

A Phenomenon!—Rochester is now honored with the presence of one whom all parties unite in pronouncing a great man, if not "a god-like" one—whether seen by dim twilight or the broad day.

Col. Porter, the young American giant, is a rare specimen of Kentucky growth. He is now at the age of 22, *seven feet and six inches high!* and competent judges express opinion, that he will attain EIGHT FEET plump!

He is now on a tour to Europe, to "astonish the natives" of the Old World with some specimens of the vegetable as well as animal growth of the American continent—for he has shipped for that country a portion of a mammoth sycamore tree, raised like himself in" old Kentuck," which tree, was SEVENTY FOUR FEET in circumference! It is said that it was once used as a boarding house and afterwards as a barn.

Mr. Porter, or "Colonel," as he is dubbed, (for military titles are democratically abundant in Kentucky,) is good humored as well as great, and relates some capital jokes illustrative of the difficulties in standing between himself and common men." The tallest man in Rochester, upwards of six feet, may walk under his arm when placed shorizontally. Like most other large men, he is amazingly good natured, and looks laughingly upon the troubles of the times for he feels himself wholly "above the pressure."

When we first saw Col. Porter at Louisville about 18 months ago, he was 3 inches lower than he is now; and the Kentucky friend who accompanied us was home of another specimen of mammoth size—a small touch of a "*monstrosity*," as the boatman said—over six feet seven! Both of these "mobbies were more remarkable for length than rotundity—and though their "hog and hominony" raised them above the common level, it did not remarkably enlarge the circumference of their corporations—both being rather sparse in flesh.

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53 Candidates have already entered for the Freshmen class of Brown University, R.I.

Information Wanted.—Any one who may be in the possession of knowledge concerning the Rahway Temperance Society, will confer a favour on many inquirers by giving information at this office. Such a society must have been in existence, and the members must be known, or else the Secretary, in the multiplications of the young folks in these parts, more than intimated that she has eloped clandestinely in company with one *Mr.* "Committee on Sidewalks," who it will probably be remembered by some of our citizens made his exit about the same time.—*Rahway Adv.*

'Tom, my son,' said a father to his wild and wayward son, 'what do you intend to do for a living you scamp?' 'I don't know father; I rather think I shall enlist in the last war.'

Gold and silver are disappearing from circulation. The people are in want of change.—*Ex.*

Ay, and the people will have change,—and first of all a change of rulers.—*Prentice.*

Hartford, Ct. Sept. 23d.—U. S. Circuit Court.—Warner vs. Gedwin.—This was an action brought by Mr. Warner of New York, against one of the proprietors of the Providence line of stages, to recover damages for a severe injury sustained by Mr. W. by being upset in a stage last winter, in the town of Bolton. Judge Thompson in his charge to the jury, informed them that stage proprietors were bound to exercise all reasonable care, and that all damages sustained in consequence of the want of such care might be recovered. The Jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $500, with costs.

Heavy Damages.—Caution to Towns.—The town of Bolchertown, in this State, has lately been prosecuted, for injuries sustained by the upsetting of a waggon in a travelled road of the Town. The trial occupied more than two days. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, for $1470. This being doubled by the statute, and costs added will make over $3000—a pretty severe rebuke to the town for its alleged negligence.—*Salem Adv.*

Mammoth Pumpkin.—We saw on Friday, at the store of Mr. Philip Wilcox, a pumpkin raised in his garden this season, which weighs 132 1-2 pounds, and measures in circumference, 6 feet 2 inches! It is of handsome size and color, and of a kind said to good for pies. It grew from the blossom in ten weeks.—*Springfield Repub.*

Rev. Richard Varick Dey, recently of New York and formerly pastor of the congregational church in Greenfield, Ct. fell from a beam in his barn, at Cheapside, N. J. the 12th of September, and was so much injured that he died on the 20th —aged 36.

Bank Circulation.—It is the opinion of gentlemen having the best opportunity to form a correct judgment, the circulation of Connecticut banks since their annual returns in March last, has diminished *one half*. The circulation of the Banks in the State of New York has diminished since the 1st of January, more than *two fifths*. And the whole Bank circulation in the United States has diminished within the same period at least *one third*.—On the 1st of January 1836 (not last January,) the whole Bank circulation was estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at $140,301,038. Supposing it was equally great on the 1st of January 1837, there has been taken from circulation since the last mentioned date, or within, two or three months, $46,000,000, or thereabout, in bank bills, besides four fifths of all the specie was absent, amounting probably to $20,000,000 more, making a total diminution in the actual circulating medium, of $66,000,000. The remaining actual circulation may be

Bank bills,	$92,000,000
Specie,	5,000,000
Present circulation,	$97,000,000

Of course this is only an *approximation* to the actual state of things: but it is a calculation founded upon known data. Some weeks since, we published actual returns from more than half the Banks in the country, showing a decrease of circulation in about the same ratio. Three hundred and thirty-four Banks exhibited a decrease of 22 1-2 millions out of $73,000,000.—*Jour. of Com.*

Rats! Rats!—A gentleman of veracity has informed us that he happened to be present in a very extensive brewery while the workmen were cleansing one of the large vats he saw at the bottom of the vat, full a bushel of rats and remains of rats, in various stages of decay.

Another.—An apothecary stepped up to the Rev. T. P. Hunt a few evenings since, at the close of one of his lectures, and assured him that he had long been in the habit of selling to brewers all the drugs which are usually said to be used in the manufacture of beer, and did not suppose there was any secret about the whole matter. All we ask is, that those who insist upon it that strong beer is a better drink than cold water should frankly proclaim all its ingredients.—*Am. Temperance Journal.*

John Morgridge, the principal of the Thompsonian Infirmary at New Bedford, Mass., has been brought before the police court to answer to a charge of manslaughter in having caused the death of Mrs. Eliza Howland, by the administration of *lobelia* and other similar prescriptions. The examination promises to be a very protracted one.

Deposit Banks.—We understand that the deposit banks in this city owe the federal government scarcely a dollar. Much as they have been slandered, they have paid their way well, and their Bills are now worth within 5 per centum of silver, much as the latter is wanted to send away and as good, for home use, as they ever were.—*Times.*

James Gordon Bennett, editor of the New York Herald, who was convicted, some time since, in the Court of Sessions, of a libel on John Hagerty, an auctioneer, has been sentenced to a fine of $500.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday Morning, October 5, 1837.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

☞ The Union will hereafter be issued one day earlier than heretofore. The Village subscribers will be supplied on Tuesday afternoon, and our country subscribers on Wednesday of each week. By this arrangement the same news contained in the paper as now published, will be given to our subscribers one day earlier.

CONGRESS.—The Senate have agreed to the joint resolution appointing the 9th of October, as the day for adjournment, Monday next. It was sent to the House for concurrence, where it was not well received. Mr. Bell said it was the most insulting message ever passed between the two houses, as the house has not yet acted upon a single important question. It is thought however, that the house will ultimately agree to the resolution.

The Senate has disposed of most of the business before them, except the Sub-Treasury bill, which is now under debate. It will not pass.

But in the House they proceed more slowly—they have done nothing but talk since our last dates.

MAINE.—There is much dispute in the party papers about the result of the late elections in this state. The Whig papers state, and we think they are rather entitled to credit in this instance, that Kent the Whig candidate is elected by a majority of 486 over the Van Buren candidate, and a clear majority over all candidates of about 300.

The Van Buren papers state the run between Kent and Parks was so close, that the scattering votes will defeat the election of either, the contest will be carried to the Senate, where the Van Büren party has a majority.

In the two houses, on joint ballot, the Whigs have a majority of 20—say the Whigs. The V. B. papers say there is a majority of 17 the other way.

VERMONT.—Whigs have elected their Governor by about 4000 majority. Senate 20 Whigs to 10 Democrats. Whig majority in the lower House 41.

☞ We beg leave to inform the editor of the Rahway Herald, that our correspondent, "Clementina," has never sent a communication, poetry or prose, original or selected, for insertion in the Herald. Consequently the correspondent of the Herald, who sent the piece entitled "Home," extracted from the Rahway Republican, has improperly assumed the signature, "Clementina," and is an entirely distinct person from the Clementina of Plainfield.

We think this procedure on the part of the Herald correspondent manifestly unjust, as that signature has long been used by a correspondent of ours, who also contributes, with the same signature, to the columns of the New Yorker, N. Y. Evangelist, and several other papers. The former Clementina must now, we suppose, seek a new signature, or be subjected to the charge of plagiarism.

We state the above as an act of justice, as our correspondent stands exposed to censure, which belongs to another.—The remarks of the editor of the Republican on this subject are good and just—the plagiarist justly deserves blame at all times,—but, as will be seen by the above, they belong not to the person who has generally used that signature.

We have received this week, the Sentinel, from Jacksonburg, Michigan. Moderately Whig, in politics, as it calls its opponents democrats, not tories. How fast the papers are starting up in the West! By the extract, which we here insert, it will be seen that they are in the vicinity of whopping bears.—The paper is well printed and well edited, and has reached its 23d number.

One day last week, a few miles north of this place, a bear of extraordinary size was seen and captured. After having visited one of the neighboring farms and breakfasted on one of the farmers best hogs; made "track" in the direction of D. F. Dwight's mills where he was discovered by Mr. Daniel Ackley, who happening to be passing along with "gun in hand," compelled Bruin to "smell powder."—Such was the magnitude of the bear, that when prostrated, the lady of the gentleman, who was present, exclaimed: "There *you have shot an Indian Pony.*"

Said Bear was upwards of four feet high about eight feet long from toe to toe, and weighed about four hundred pounds.

Since the above was in type we learn that one of our citizens had the pleasure of shooting one of these "ferocious animals" within the limits of the village.

Mr. Thomas J. Edgar, of Short Hills, in this vicinity, we regret to state, was drowned off Governor's Island, on Tuesday, the 19th of September.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Friday and Saturday, Sept. 22 and 23.—Last week were mostly occupied in debating on the questions before them. In the Senate, Messrs. Tallmadge, Benton, King of Ga. Strange, Niles, Calhoun, Tipton, and Rives, each spoke at length on the Sub-Treasury scheme. The substance of the remarks made by Mr. Tallmadge will be found in the first column of this paper. Mr. King, also a Van Buren Senator, made a powerful speech in opposition to the bill, as did Mr. Reuter in favor of it.

In the House, the bill to transfer the 4th instalment to the States was still under consideration. The House moves slowly.

Monday, Sept. 25. Senate.—After the presentation of memorials the Sub-Treasury bill was taken up.

Mr. Clay spoke long and well in opposition.

The bill to remit duties on goods consumed by fire in New York, and a bill making additional appropriations for the Florida war, were considered and ordered to a third reading.

House.—Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on Elections, reported on the Mississippi election. The substance of the report is that the Senators are properly elected for the whole term.

The minority, for the committee were divided, 5 to 4, report that they were not elected at all. It was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Cambreling reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to charter a National Bank.

He offered it not for discussion but decision.

Mr. Mercer moved to lay it upon the table, lost, 89 to 122.

The bill to postpone the 4th instalment, &c. was taken up.

Mr. Garland of Va. spoke at length against the projects of the Administration.

Tuesday, Sept. 26.

Senate.—The joint resolution fixing on Monday, Oct. 9, as a day of adjournment, was agreed to.

The resolution fixing on ten o'clock, as the hour for the daily meeting of the Senate was agreed to.

The report of the committee on Finance, adverse to a National bank was taken up.

Mr. Tallmadge offered the following resolution, which passed, 29 to 15.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate, a clear majority of the United States are opposed to the establishment of a National bank, and that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

A bill to remit certain duties on goods destroyed by fire, and

A bill making additional appropriations for the Florida War,

Were read a third time and passed.

The Sub-Treasury bill was then taken up.

House of Representatives.—The resolution adverse to a national bank was taken up and debated. Postponed till next Monday.

The postponement of the 4th instalment was next taken up.

Wednesday Sept. 27.—The Senate was mostly occupied with the Sub-treasury bill.

The Mississippi election was debated without coming to any decision.

Then the postponement bill was taken up.

☞ The Whigs of Franklin and North Brunswick Townships, in this State, will this day, Thursday, fire One Hundred Guns, in honor of the recent victories of their party in many states.

☞ The result of the elections in this state, which take place on Tuesday and Wednesday next, we look for with much solicitude. We rather think the Whigs will carry the State, but it will be a close run if they do. We should not be very much surprised, however, if it should go the other way, not so much as we were when we heard the result of the Maine election.

Editors of partizan papers, look out!—Or rather, look in!!

Libels.—Edwin Croswell, editor of the Albany Argus has been sued for a libel by Isaac R. Van Tuyser, of Orange county where the suit is to be tried in the Circuit next week.

Mr. Cramer formerly a member of Congress from this state, has obtained a verdict of $5,000 against the editor of the Shenectady Cabinet for a libel published in that paper at the time Mr. C. was a candidate for Congress.—*Com. Adv.*

The Newarkers had a regetta on Thursday, the 21st ult. in which the Echo of that place, and five boats from New York took part. The distance was four miles, and was accomplished in 29 minutes. The first prize was a silver goblet and the second a flag. The Echo, of Newark, was the victor. The Lilly, of New York, secured the second prize.

The New Brunswick papers this morning mention that property worth $500 was destroyed, by a fire which broke out in Cook's plane factory, in that city, on the 14th—and ascribe the preservation of the rest of the adjacent buildings to a reservoir of water which had been wisely provided, by the neighborhood within a few weeks.

☞ Notes are in circulation, purported to be issued by the Girard Loan Company, also the Mechanic's and Farmers Savings Institution.—They are good for nothing.

The following anecdote was lately related to us as having occurred not a hundred miles from this place, which we think is well worthy of being published, as it never before has been.

A shrewd old gentleman of considerable talent and education, who had in his earlier years been much engaged in teaching, was sitting in an inn one afternoon, whither he had gone to hear a trial there pending, to read the news, &c. The trial over, a very genteelly dressed, but rather foppish looking young man came in, and inquired of the landlord if there was a schoolmaster any of the neighboring school districts, as he wished examination as teacher. He replied, he thought it probable, and introduced him as the old gentleman above referred to, as one better acquainted with the subject.

The two teachers soon got into conversation—asking and answering questions, schoolmaster fashion—in which the elder rather evinced his superiority. The younger in endeavoring to turn the laugh against his antagonist was also sadly discomfited. Not having wit to retort, he was silent, and shortly went on his way. He obtained a school some three miles distant, and still smarting under his defeat, sent by letter to the old man the following *tough* question;

"As you profess to be master of the science of numbers, I ask you what part of threepence is the one third of two pence?"

He received the next morning the following answer:

The Science of numbers, if rightly defined,
Is far too extensive for one human mind,
Even Priestly and Newton, those giants of art,
Ne'er should have seized that arrogant part,
As to make the assertion, or dare to pretend,
That they had ever pursued that great art to its end.
Then why, sir, insult a poor pigmy like me,
By supposing this I so pedantic could be,
As master of numbers myself to proclaim,
A title not won by the loftiest name.
Insult not you do in words and in actions,
By sending me this little problem in fractions,
Which any small school boy of moderate brain,
Might solve in a trice, without labor or pain.
But since you ask me an answer, you do,
What part of three pence is the one third of two?
Two ninths is the answer, as I make it out,
And sure it's but fair, if I turn about;
And as you deal in fractions I ask you for once,
What part of a man is two thirds of a dunce!

SOMERSET COUNTY

Democratic Nominations.

For Council.

FERDINAND S. SCHENCK.

Assembly.

Nicholas C. Jobs,
John Skillman,
Abraham I. Van Doran.

Sheriff.

James W. Todd.

Coroners.

Daniel Brown,
Bergum B. Huff,
Abraham A. Ten Eyck.

SOMERSET COUNTY

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Council.

WALTER KIRKPATRICK.

Assembly.

David T. Talmage,
Henry Durree,
Ralph Voorhees.

Sheriff.

James W. Todd.

Coroners.

Capt. Wm. Wilson,
John F. Brown,
Thomas P. Smith.

Morris County Whig Ticket.

Council, Wm. Britain.

Assembly, Elias B. Gaines, Lewis Condict, Robert C. Stephens, Silas Tuttle.

Sheriff, Benj. McCoury.

Warren County Democratic Ticket.

Council, Robert H. Kennedy.

Assembly, George Plummerfelt, Wm. Larason, Henry Van Nest.

Sheriff, Daniel Axford.

BURLINGTON WHIG TICKET.

Council, Wm. Irish.

Assembly, Jesse Richards, Phineas S. Bunting, Robert E. Hutchinson, Amos W. Archer, John Emley.

Accounts from New Orleans to the 19th inst. represent the Yellow Fever as raging with unabated violence. The number of interments in a single burying ground, answering to our Potter's Field, from the 1st to the 17th September, were 766. In the mean time new food for the pestilence was supplied by the arrival of numerous passengers, chiefly foreigners from this and other places. Within three days, ending the 19th of June when 486 passengers, including 92 in the ship Hebrew, 75 in the Mary Howland, 214 in the Nestor, and 21 in the Lotus, all from this port. It is to be lamented that these unfortunate creatures had not been restrained from rushing so suddenly to the grave. Numbers, no doubt, are already in their graves.

The publication of the N. O. Observer, a religious paper, has been suspended in consequence of the sickness of the editor, as well as several hands in the office. The editor is convalescent.

Among the recent victims is Mr. King, late assistant in the Post Office.

The Polls open and close at the following places, in the townships of

Westfield,—1st day. John M. Clarke's, Westfield; 2d day, Abraham Laing's, Plainfield.

Warren.—1st day at Pangborn's; 2d day at Mahlon Smalley's.

Bridgewater.—1st day at John H. Van Derveer's; 2d day at Moore's tavern, Gateville.

For the Plainfield Union.

☞ A BEET THAT'S RARELY BEAT.

Mr. Editor: Our attention was arrested this evening to view a beet raised in the garden of Mr. Zachariah Webster, of this village, weighing 11 pounds, and measuring 21 inches in circumference. We send you this notice in order to show that the pressure of the times has not proved so injurious to the growth of vegetables as to the increase of our pockets. W.

We are happy to hear that the Bank of Earth has not suspended—but on the contrary, has in this section of the country, as in all others, discounted even more freely than usual.

For the Plainfield Union.

Were there a smooth lake between us, and the eyes of each elevated six feet above the surwater, we might see from eye to eye, but not each other's bodies. Renuired my distance from you? X.

We suppose this question was intended for our own particular benefit and behoof; and consequently give the answer with the question. The distance between us 4 miles, 4 furlongs, 3 rods, 10 inches, and 3 3-5 barley corns.—We did not suppose you lived quite so far off.

ENIGMA.—No. XIII.

For the Plainfield Union.

Two men having each $150, went to the west and purchased 300 acres of land, at $1 the acre. They wished afterwards to divide it, but the quality of the larger portion was a little inferior to the remainder, and one consented to allow 25 cents more per acre than the other, and take the corresponding number of acres. How many acres did each have, and what did each pay per acre, that each might have his $150 worth?—Ed.

Will X send in a solution, or any other correspondent who wish to exercise their mathematical abilities?

For the Plainfield Union.

ENIGMA No. XIV.

A man in his will, leaves to Jack, Tom and Phill,
A sum of gold guineas, (unknown,)
Among them by art, as here stated to part
In ratios, whole numbers alone.
One ninth of Jack's share must be added with care
To Tommy's, divided by seven;
Not over nor under one fourth of Phill's number
Shall equal them thus to be given.
And further 'tis told, that one half of Jack's gold
In number exactly shall be
One fifth of Phill's store, in addition once more
To Tommy's divided by three.
The question is plain, what's the sum each will gain
To show the proportions with skill. X.

New Orleans, Sept. 20.—The yellow fever is said to have broke out with fatal violence in Natchez.

The St. Francisville Journal came to us last evening, shrouded in mourning, for the death of its respected, talented and gentlemanly editor, James M. Bradford, Esq. He was the oldest editor and printer in the State.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Quilting," by E. C. S. will appear in our next; the request of the author will be complied with.

"On a Pipe of Tobacco," will also appear next week.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office in Plainfield, N. J. September 30th, 1837.

Vincent Barkley, 2,
J. T. Bergen, 2,
John Briant,
David Coon, 2,
Mary Compton,
John R. Corwin,
Amos C. Dayton, 2,
Henry Dayton,
Anson Dennison,
John Drake,
William M. Drake,
Darius Dearch,
Davidington,
L. S. Freeman,
James Ferguson,
John Gaunt,
Maria Gulick,
John Harris, jr
Sharp Heagland,
William Harmeson,
Elizabeth Hance,
George C. Jackson,
Abner Koon,
Enos Libe,
Aston Little,
David Lesson,
James Leonard,
E. H. Leindy,
Anna M. Lafauchuie,
Giles McCord,
Charles McCord,
Henry Mulison,
Mary Ann Miller,
John H. McIntere,
Richard Osman,
Miron G. Olmsted,
Walter Perkins,
Samuel Perkins,
William Perkins,
Elizabeth M. Paine,
Samuel L. Pound,
James Ross,
Bertram Rise,
Francis or Elbu Runyon,
Lewis G. F. Randolph,
Henry Smalley,
Daniel D. Southard,
Isaac Stewart,
Joshua Totten,
John Tuer,
James Thorn, 2,
Hannah Thomas,
Squier Terrel,
D M Terrel,
John Urmston,
Van Nostrand & Connor, 2,
James Veil,
Hannah Webster,
Zachariah Webster,
Reuben Woodruff,
Joseph Wells,
Benjamin Wooden,
Jane Young, 2,

JACOB MANNING, *P. M.*

October 5th 27 3t

NEW CHEAP STORE,

IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Beaverets, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Shootings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 5th. Rahway.

Brown Shirting Muslin,

AT 4d a yard, for sale by B. M. PRICE,
Oct 5th. Rahway.

☞ ***Bloody Persecution Exposed,***

From the New York Sun.

☞ I do solemnly, declare, in the fear of God whose I am and whom I desire, to serve, that there has been a conspiracy for years against me, to destroy my character, and when the enemy found they could not do this, they conspired to take away my life; reported that I had given arsenic to my husband to complete my prophesy. This report came from three women. I will spare their names believing all this was to complete their cruelty. But my suffering experience must appear. This I have given into the hands of Elder Whiting, editor of the Gospel Witness; he can revise this, and the rest I wish to be exposed in the Museums in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, as the dead I have written on lie in those places, and all Staten Island and Jersey will help prove this work. The names of the dead will be seen in every book, and their characters and family names in the same. This is not Greek nor Latin; a work done in our day, our character will represent a thousand, and some ten thousand. I do not wish to live to revive this or do any thing more with it, but let the sinner know there is a God, and a just God, and he will defend them that go with to live Godly. I hope Christians will help in printing this small work. I am left alone. My husband put all out of my hands and left me in the power of them that believe me either guilty or deranged, and the most bloody persecution followed me. If I am not this day in the asylum, I have no friend in my family to thank for it. I do not blame any one for this but say this was to try me. If they stand condemned, their works will condemn them. I cry this day for justice, and this I do know, in the meantime, their charges before God and manand if all should come out, I can defy priest and people to say this is not a true work. Some of the churches have thought it would be best to let this experience sink with me, for this reason—it will revive many things, and expose the churches. But I ask you, in the name of Jesus, as a body of Christians of every name. To you I am called to write. Will you excuse the Romans as you wish to do, and cover dirt in your own body in this way? You will do this if you keep back the truth. If you will not help me I appeal to the Deist, and say help me, for my father was a Deist, and a stumbled man, and one of the best of the age in which he lived.

Essex County, ss.—Personally appeared before me Trustum Manning one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, Jane Ann Ibbetson Martin, widow of the late Rev. A. R. Martin, who being duly sworn, saith that three persons, whose names she forbears to mention, has basely slandered her character by circulating absolute falsehoods against her; that she gave her husband arsenic, which was the cause of his death. 2d That she was a drunkard and neglected her family. 3d That she was great with her Doctor. Which three charges she now declares before God she is wholly innocent of, and that they are calculated to injure her character.

JANE ANN MARTIN.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1837. Trustam Manning, J P.

Richmond County, ss.—Personally appeared before me, Daniel Wandel, one of the Justices of the Peace of said County, Jane Ann Ibbetson Martin, widow of the late A. R. Martin, Pastor of the First Baptist Church on this Island, who being duly sworn, saith that three persons whose names she forbears to mention, has basely scandalized her 1st For giving her husband arsenic, 2d To being a drunkard and neglecting her family. 3d To being with her Physician. And she, Jane Ann Ibbetson Martin, further saith she has lived twelve years on this Island, and tried to live blameless before God and man, am innocent, and no mortal can prove these charges if they speak the truth, so help me God.

JANE ANN MARTIN.

Subscribed and sworn to on the 19th day of September, 1837. Daniel Wandel, J. P.

It was impressed on my mind to lay this before the Mayor of the City of New York, which I did on the 21st of September, 1837, and was willing to make oath before him that I had lived in this City from the age of 5 to 35 years, and could prove my character. He thought it unworthy of my notice, and advised me not to make my deposition. I replied, sir, I have done my duty.

JANE ANN MARTIN.

Daughter of the late Thos. Ibbetson, of Hull, England.

At the time I suffered to write on the change in the church, and the trials that would come on families, church and state, I suffered for food and rest; this made my body weak. I reeled too and fro like a drunkard, but refused any thing to drink till all my strength would fail, for want of this. Then my strongest drink was beer. There is nothing on the page of history, that can unfold more cruelty than this suffering experience will to man, bound to do my duty for my family, and write my experience,—and now from this time,

Let lying fame her blasting trumpet blaw,
Since I no evil nor occasion know;
'Tis but a blast to blow me to that shore,
Where scandal's breath shall sound her trump no more.

October 5th 27 3t

Red Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannels Just received, and for sale cheap, by
Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,		14	a 15
Coffee, Cuba,		9	a 11
" Java,		10	a 14
Molasses,		29	a 38
Oil, Linseed,		75	a 80
Whale,		28	a 30
Fish, brl.	16	00	a 16 75
Beef, prime city,	8	50	a 9 00
Hams, lb.		11	a 14
Smok'd Beef,		10	a 12
Butter,		17	a 20
Cheese, Am.		7	a 16
Rice, lst q'lity, 100 lbs.	3	75	a 4 25
Turks Island Salt,		33	a 35
Liverpool ground,		44	a
Do. do. sack,	1	62	a 2 00
Sugar, N. O. prime,		6	a 7
" Hava. white,		10	a 11
" Lump,		14	a 15
" Loaf,		16	a 19
Tallow, Am.		10	a 11
TEA.—Imperial,		45	a 1 00
Gunpowder,		45	a 1 00
Hyson,		50	a 1 00
Young Hyson,		26	a 80
Hyson Skin,		26	a 45
Souchong,		25	a 50
Bohea,		18	a 20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	8	50	a 9 00
Western,	8	50	a 9 50
Philadelphia,	7	50	a 8 00
Georgetown,	9	00	a
Rye Flour,	5	75	a ——
Indian Meal,	5	50	a
Wheat, Baltic,	1	30	a 1 50
Do. Genesee,			a ——
Do. N. Carolina,	1	70	a ——
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1	00	a 1 00
Corn, N. bushel,	1	02	a 1 09
Do. South,		92	a 1 00
Barley,		——	a 1 ——
Oats, North.		48	a

A CHANCE FOR CASH

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Felloe Plank, and
Rave Stuff, for Wagon Work,
30 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
Lath for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 362 '

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by SAMUEL L. POUND & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts should be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

PLAINFIELD, August 31, 1837. 32tf

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash than ever before.

N. B. Tea Leaders made to order: also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ Any Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in the most fashionable and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Pateres, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks, LABELS,** &c. &c., done in the best manner, and low rates, and the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th. 1837.

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Flat-Hinges, and all the various articles used in Building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 tf

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay; and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 18, 1837. 14

GREEN BROOK SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the "Plainfield Seminary," and the Academy at Green Brook, and opening the Presbyterian Church, in Philadelphia, N. J. intends to open a School for boys on the 1st Monday in August next. To the interests of this School, he purposes to devote his undivided attention. The branches of a thorough English and Classical Education will be carefully taught by experienced and competent teachers. Nothing shall be wanting to render the school both profitable and agreeable to good boys. The discipline of the school will invariably be strict and impartial, but never harsh. All possible efforts will be made to promote moral delicacy and order among the pupils by appealing to their commonsense and love of character. The bible will be made the standard of morals. Its historical facts and Divine precepts will be carefully studied in the school, and practised by the teachers, without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any religious sect.

Terms.

Tuition in Greek, Latin and English, $7 per qr.
In French, 5
In Spanish, 5

No pupil will be received for a term less than one quarter, and the tuition bills of all non-residents must be paid in advance.

Board may be obtained in respectable families near the school, on reasonable terms.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

P. S. A very few boys can be accommodated in the family of the principal immediately. After the first Monday in November next, an additional house may be received, and formed into a "Family-School," of which due notice will be given. E. F.

PLAINFIELD, July 27, 1837. 29 tf

Editors of the Rahway Republican and Herald; and Elizabethtown Journal are requested to give the above three insertions.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Ostave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching, is well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known as applications.

APRIL 6, 1837.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just made an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH!!

At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, Sept. 12, 1837. 34

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 12, 1837. 13

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory. Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 12, 1837. 13

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture and keep on hand

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

PLAINFIELD & RAHWAY STAGE.

FARE REDUCED.

By Stage and Rail Road, from Plainfield to Jersey City.

THE Public are informed that Mr. Waters' Stage leaves Plainfield every morning, Sundays excepted, at 1-4 past 6 o'clock, and arrives at the Rail Road Mansion House, in Rahway in time for the first cars; Returning leaves Rahway immediately after the arrival of the 2 o'clock cars from New York.

By this Route, Passengers will arrive in New York, a quarter past ten, giving them four hours to do business in the city, and reach Plainfield at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Fare through 75 Cents.

By this arrangement, Tickets will be furnished by Mr. Waters for New York; and at the Rail road office, foot of Courtland st. passengers will be furnished with Railroad and Stage tickets for Plainfield.

For seats apply at Thorna and Laing's Hotels, and Anderson's Store, Plainfield. And at Coddington's Mansion House, Rahway.

A. T. WATERS.

PLAINFIELD, *Sept.* 7th 1837. 32 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Pease streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Earthenware; also, Tanners' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings; among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Varnish, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOEMELT.

Plainfield, June 14. 21tf

TO RENT,

Possession given, the 1st of October,

THE Premises now occupied by John D. Titsworth. Terms reasonable. Apply to

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.
Or to ELSTON MARSH.

Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 32 tf

BOARDING.

MRS. NANCY DUNN, will take 3 or 4 Boarders.

August, 21, 1837. 32 4t

DWELLING AND STORE TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to remove to another part of the village, will let the House which he now occupies, including a dwelling, a room for a store, and a basement. Rent low if applied for soon, and possession given on the 1st of October. PIATT DRAKE.

Plainfield, August 21st, 1837. 32 tf

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS, at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (as my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, cast at the shortest notice.

Of my former customers, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 42 tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1tf

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, on Green Brook. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 22d, 1837. 22 3m

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. 28

DWELLING TO LET.

THE Subscriber will let the Dwelling on the second story of the building where he formerly kept store, opposite Mr. Barclow's Stage House. It is convenient for a small family, and will be let at a low rent. Possession given immediately. Application may be made to Mr. J. R. Dunn, merchant, or to E. V. SHOTWELL.

August 17, 1837. 30 4t

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

PLAINFIELD, January 6, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Bass's Hotel, containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, August 10. 32

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at the Store, a large Assortment of Spelling Books, Writers, and Amber Bathing Water, School and Pocket Testaments, Webster's Spelling Books, Key Books, English Readers, Franklin's Gentleman's Geneee, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

July 13, 1837. 28 tf

Notice.

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Subscribers, Executors of the Testament and last Will of the widow Elizabeth Drake deceased, late of Warren to the county, Somerset, have exhibited to me their Accounts of the Estate of said deceased, to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said County; in the term of October next ensuing, for their final settlement and allowance.

RANDOLPH DUNHAM,
JONAH F. RANDOLPH, } *Executors.*

July 27th 1837. 27 3m

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Hannah has absconded, and left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is to notify all persons from harboring or trusting her, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, after this date.

BENJAMIN CORY.

September 20th, 1837. 36 3w

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of house trimmings, ready boiled and stirred. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will find it very handy. Try it. June 15th

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of S. A. Wood and J. S. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is employed in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Derry & Dinham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

PLAINFIELD & RAHWAY STAGE.

FARE REDUCED.

By Stage and Rail Road, from Plainfield to Jersey City.

THE Public are informed that Mr. Waters' Stage leaves Plainfield every morning, Sundays excepted, at 1-4 past 6 o'clock, and arrives at the Rail Road Mansion House, in Rahway in time for the first cars; Returning leaves Rahway immediately after the arrival of the 2 o,clock cars from New York.

By this Route, Passengers will arrive in New York, a quarter past ten, giving them four hours to do business in the city, and reach Plainfield at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Fare through 75 Cents.

By this arrangement, Tickets will be furnished by Mr. Waters for New York; and at the Rail road office, foot of Courtland-st. passengers will be furnished with Railroad and Stage tickets for Plainfield.

For seats apply at Thorne and Laing's Hotels, and Anderson's Store, Plainfield. And at Coddington's Mansion House, Rahway.

A. T. WATERS.

Plainfield, *Sept. 7th* 1837. 33tf

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or country Produce.

N. & E. DRAKE.

Wrren, *May 18*, 1837. 1841

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, next door to Dr. Craig's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

The Subscriber, anxious to give his daughter a knowledge of music, wishes to learn whether a class can be formed in Plainfield of sufficient size to secure the services of a competent teacher. Ladies who would take lessons will confer a favor by leaving their names at the house of

EZRA FITCHFIELD.

Plainfield, August 16th. 30 3t

Plainfield English School.

Notice is hereby given to their friends and patrons, that

MESSRS. DAVISON and WALLACE

Will recommence teaching the Village school on Monday, the 22d instant, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church. Parents are desired to send at the beginning of the quarter.

Plainfield, Aug. 17th, 1837 30

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers tax this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. & C. GURLEY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if required. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Baking or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

JACKSON POUND.

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a fair paper, and the types from which it is printed are in good repair. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices from papers of different political sentiments.

"It is one to which the name independent press does not misapply. It is free in its language—free in independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, and where they may lead, as we believe, great honesty of purpose has guided the pages of this publication."

"We hope this new undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and expose all consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be encouraged by the public generally."

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Journal of Commerce.*

"His writ as made imports—a bold, dashing, unerring sort of journal, displaying such talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, as will ensure for it success."

"We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his incubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" relates both to politics and private matters. He considers himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper in these times,) and we say with truth, honesty and independence characterize every line. Whatever Mr. Leggett has to say, he says boldly, but never offensively. Editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinions of Mr. Leggett's talents as a writer, we have already expressed, but we must say that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to be the mere echo of any party, however much he may approve of its principles, and powerful writer. His style is pure, graceful, and forcible writer. Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the circle of American writers. His new paper, both in the arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years, and we trust it will be a public good. we heartily wish it the boundless success which it is well calculated to obtain."—*New Era.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American writers, and we may add, of English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have for the Political Plaindealer, and the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he does not write with all those subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straightforward manner in which he puts and advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Sun.*

THE NEW YORKER.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker in its folio or ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine in the highest degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with pleasing incidents—improving instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will still be devoted in nearly equal proportions to Literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current intelligence of the day, foreign and domestic. (Occasionally, however, for two or three pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books and general interest, Extracts from the most popular and deserving works in preparation, &c. &c. The residue of the paper) will embody the News of the Day, foreign and domestic, proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Executive, and more summarily of the State Legislatures, with a full section devoted to the more important Legislative measures of other States; also numerous statistical account of all important political movements and doings throughout the Union, Commercial intelligence, Elections, &c. &c. Besides these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but courteous comments upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance, whether in or out of congress, avoiding as far as possible, any allusion to or interference with party politics local or national—exhibiting, whenever practical, the arguments opposed to the views advocated by the paper, and labouring rather to enforce the full and consistent application of acknowledged political truths, than ambitiously to strike out new paths and propound new doctrines. Brief notices of New books, pamphlets, periodicals and occasionally of the Drama, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, Feb. 25 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet, of good paper, and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at two dollars per year.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday evening, on a larger and a better sheet, (which is expressly calculated for preservation. Each number will consist of sixteen pages of three columns each, of the same width as those of the folio edition, and will be fully adequate, beside all the matter of the folio excluding advertisements, to two or three columns of additional literary selections, and a page of Mathematical questions for the benefit of the supervision of a distinguished professor and teacher of music. In this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in America.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for Three dollars per annum, if the amount of payment is not made in advance Three dollars fifty cents will be required if delayed till the expiration of the year. Four dollars, For six months, the price will be Two dollars in advance. Any person who forwards us Four dollars, postage free of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies for one year and in the same proportion for a larger sum; but no subscriptions taken through agents will be taken on any other terms than those given above.

Postmasters and others will be allowed 25 per cent. compission on new subscriptions and 10 on collections, with postage on all letters containing a remit ance of Five dollars and upwards to them. A subscriber who takes a copy of each edition in his own name, will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1tf

DRUGS. MEDICINES. &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

The New-York Mirror:

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts: embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and filled with beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon a plan of publication that can never interest the general reader, including original poetry—tales and sketches, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both foreign and domestic—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and opposition of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the scientific drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exist in precedence ors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume. Besides which, 1000 pages selected from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve to enrich the work, under it one of the most attractive fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions at the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the attractions and claims to public consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant its most ample and well founded claims to every respect, both particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a combination entirely with the most refined popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of superial embellishments illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

wherein he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land —situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick, lying on the New Jersey Rail Road, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built over two years ago, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built now within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Corn Crib and Tobacco House standing within short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other outbuildings on said Farm. There is also on said Farm a never-failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door; likewise a never failing spring of water within 20 steps of the door. There is also on said Farm a good Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 30 and 40 cords of Wood and Timber, and a sufficiency of fencing stuff to fence the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running out two sides of the Farm, besides several springs, which never fail. The land is in very good state of cultivation, being mostly with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is well calculated for raising Fruit, being near to Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf. P. CORIELL.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn, partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow. One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Theodore Runyon, Esq., at Vanderlin's, or Peter Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 12, 1837. 1 tf

THADDEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be attested by under the following heads: The ease with which it flows and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in the pen, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great*er Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to de*stroy the common writing Fluids*; thereby rendering it particularly valuable for *writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and any Legal books as it cannot be obliterated by Sea Air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25, 1836. 19tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6tc NEW-YORK.

Washing Machines.

(Weller & Rooney's Patent.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing the New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

In washing flannels, woolens, colored clothes, &c. they put injury to the finest Clothes, and wish so much said that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of many of the most respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with *Good Machines*, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of its value saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 5, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, and have had one in my family for a few weeks and think it to be an excellent thing, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who will be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
Farwell Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Edger,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpool,
Nahum Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Drayton,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David Laing, Jr.	David Bullman,
Dr. Craig,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Cess,
James Compton,	Eli Pounell,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brocaw,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Lauterwite,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel R. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Stead,
Isaac L. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Nor Garrison,	Jacob Cook,
Robert Vail,	Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this mill; that this mill is now in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the wheel is in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may favor him with their custom may depend upon it that no pains will be spared to render it a desirable establishment.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. tf

WILLET'S SAW MIL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to saw all customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Pencil Timber, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

Warren Township, December 28, 1836. 1 tf

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES, CONSTABLES' SALES, WARRANTS,

Bills to let houses,

Bills to let boards,

Books.—Porter's Travels,

Scrap Books,

Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo,

Porter's Travels, 8vo.

Porter's Travels, 8vo.

Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo.

Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.

Brandtome's Lives, 2 vols. in one.

Crook in the Lot, a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet.

Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.

Baxter's Dying thoughts.

Beauties of Locke,

Penelton's Fables, in French, with plates.

Telemachus Grecque,

Dodd on Death.

English Reader,

Life of Franklin,

Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.

Webster's Spelling Books.

Murray's small grammar,

Murray's large do.

Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.

Steel Pens, 4 kinds.

Fograving,

India Rubber,—Tooth Powder.

Wafers, at Wholesale,

Kaleidescopes,—Spy Glasses.

Gilt paper,

Quills,

Patterns for working Lace, a variety.

Album and Scrap Leaves,

Fancy Boxes,

Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

SEAR'S BILLS.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfield, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC FOR COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although the first effect is apparent, (consisting of no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating properties) when taken by persons in a low state, while the exercises or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before break fasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. After the general effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

CERTIFICATES.

MR. J. FISCH.—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound by reconnection to attest to it. After an indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 0, 1834.

MR. J. FISCH.—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a consumption, which for years had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long laboured under the disease, and tried almost every remedy which the ingenuity of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and as happy to state that I have not only been relieved, but cured, and that after I was almost given up by those who were suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your invaluable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthma, by the use of Fisch's Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Fisch. I had been, for many years, very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication of his, which contained a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some of the medicine, and was induced to do so from the most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1834. 16 ly

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than five years past been extensively used throughout this country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they do not profess to be an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those proceeding from a disordered state of the liver.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be given to both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any—Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and sustain a healthy peristaltic motion in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalize the perisil action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performances of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of the properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

NOTICES.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overseer, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till further notice, our only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overseer's dues, as above specified, for me.

M. F. CORING.

Plainfield, June 16th, 1837.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume I. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1837. Number 38.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published Every Wednesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office, entrance from the west. Milton P. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

NEW JERSEY RAIL ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGMENT.

Commencing on Monday, July 31st, 1837.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

REDUCED FARE !!

THE Public is hereby informed that this Rail Road is completed for the use of Locomotion Bergen Hill to East Brunswick, and until farther notice the following rates will be charged:

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabeltown, 25 cts; to Rahway, 50 cts: to East Brunswick 75 cts.

From Newark to Elizabeltown, 12 1-2 cts.

East Brunswick Trains.

Every day, Sundays excepted.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 9 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 1-2 o'clock,
At 3 o'clock, P. M.	At 12 1-2 o'clock,
At 11 o'clock, P. M.	At 4 1-2 o'clock.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at a quarter before 7 A. M., 1-4 before 2 P. M. and 1-4 before 7 o'clock P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 9, A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 9, and 11, A. M., and 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

Leave Newark at 5 1-2, 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and at 2 4, and 6 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*

Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 cts.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 12 and 3 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the offices before taking their seats in the cars —otherwise they will be charged one third more.

The office in New York is at the foot of Courtland street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *Boat starts punctually*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st. and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

Omnibus Coaches are always in attendance to carry passengers across the bridge, to and from the different streets in East Brunswick. Fare 6 cents

August, 1837. 99

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand, on Somerville road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Tanner's Tools, Shoe Findings, Leather, by the sack, &c. &c. which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837.

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1tf J. R. DUNN.

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the Old County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles W. Eckel—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

Hay Scales.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed in the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 9, 1837 2tf

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Plainfield Union.

Quilting.

The last stitch of patchwork is done!
The ample apartment well cleared;
And now, put the spread quickly on,
For the frame work already is reared.
Hark! hark! there's a rap at the door—
Another!—they're gathering fast;
Make room!—here are two more a score,
Equipped from the first to the last:

For each, on her white little hand
The bright silver thimble displays;
And each bath made fast to her band,
(Like the matrons of earlier days,)
Achain for the polished steel pair,
Perchance the trite gift of some swain,
Who forget in his zeal for the fair,
That "scissors will cut love in twain."

But now the last guest has arrived,
And all to the quilt room repair;
Where a place for each one is contrived
By dint of much squeezing and care:
Bright eyes, and dark curls are beat quick,
And needles are flying apace;
While anon, some sly mischievous trick
Is played 'neath a dignified face.

Fast move the light fingers—and fast
The tongues too, are moving the while;
For never a quilting was passed,
Except in the gossiping style:
And so, as the quilt becomes small,
The scandal increases in size;
And, if it be blameless at all,
'Tis when round the quilt frame it flies.

But swift pass the afternoon hours,
And twilight is now coming on!
One effort of all the fair powers—
One spring—and the quilt is now done!
Next comes the enlivening tea;
But no time for chatting is here;
Each fair one the *mirror* must see,
Ere the guests of the evening appear.

The riglets are twisted anew;
The mose gay arranged at a glance;
The beaux all in readiness too—
And how, for the next country dance,
How fate ere the party disperse,
Doth much on convenience depend;
But with *quillings*, as 'tis with my verse,
The dance is most surely the end.

E. C. S.

Cedar Brook, Plainfield, N. J.

For the Plainfield Union.

The London Courier of 1781 contains the following lines which are the best we have seen on the subject of which they treat.

On a Pipe of Tobacco.

Little tube of mighty power,
Charmer of an idle hour;
Object of my warm desire,
Lip of wax, and eye of fire!
And thy snowy taper waist,
With my finger gently braced,
And thy pretty swelling crest
With my stopper gently pressed!
And the sweetest bliss of blisses
Breathing from thy balmy kisses!
Happy thrice, and thrice again,
Happiest he of happy men,
Who, when again the night returns,
When again the taper burns!
When again the crickets gay,
(Little cricket fall of play,)
Can afford his tube to feed
With the fragrant Indian weed!
Pleasure for a nose divine,
Incense of the God of Wine!
Happy thrice, and thrice again,
Happiest he of happy men!

The Times, A Dialogue.—Two of Afric's sons were to be seen sitting on the fence that encircles Lafayette Square. They were conversing on the all engrossing subject of the times, and as their opinions may possibly amuse some of our readers, we will give them:

Sam. Say, looke here, Pete, what you tink of dis stroditiary times?

Pete. Tink? Why, I tink dey is highly reprehensible. I can't comprise 'em for my part. I used to could keep the run of tings in general; but now I can't trace all the matters to the right canal. Dis 'merciful rebolution is spiling all my calculations. Don't you find Sam, dat do pussare 'gins to operate in your kitchen?

Sam. Rader so. I'm 'spicious when all de grand speculashuns in cotton was all in full blast, gosh! de way we used to lib was an immortal caution: but row since massa's busted, and got himself signed over, I find it hard getting along. De good tings of dis life is gettin mighty scarce. But, lookee here Pete, when you 'spose dis grand 'merciful rebolushun is gwine to stop? I begin to get sick of him myself.

Pete. When I 'spose he gwine to stop?

Sam. Yes, nigger, when you 'spose he's gwine to cease his here dissemminating course?

Pete. Dare's where you hit me in de head.—Some say he already held up; some say nex 'ir sorser. For my part, takin every thing into commiserashun, I 'spose he'll end when he stop; may be little 'fore so.

Sam. Dem is my sentiments to a figger T, Pete. You're a nigger of more genus dan what I took you for. De 'fair of de business is just here. 'Cording to de general run of nature as dey calls it, all tings must suspend 'fore long, and I tink dese hard times must suspend too. Gosh! I want to see de good old time come round again once more. I has to work a little harder, dat's a fact, but who cares so dey see a little fun.—When I was

Just at this juncture the old cannon in the square sung out to the darkies in a language well understood—they hopped off the fence, and in three minutes time were safely housed at home.—*Pic. ayune.*

PRINTERS' PROVERBS.

1. Never inquire thou of the editor for the news; for behold, it is his duty at the appointed time to give it unto thee without asking.

2 When thou dost write for his paper never say unto him, "what thinkest thou of my piece?" for it may offend thee.

3 It is not fit that thou should call of him who is the author of an article upon subjects of public concernment; for his duty requires him to keep such things unto himself.

4. When thou dost enter into a printing-office, have a care unto thyself that thou dost not touch the type; for thou mayst cause the printer much trouble.

5. Look thou not at the copy which is in the hands of the compositors; for that is not most in the sight of the printer.

6. Neither examine thou the proof sheet for it is not ready to meet thine eye, that thou mayest understand it.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

American Servants.—A young man from Vermont was hired by a family, who were in much want of a footman. He was a most friendly personage, as willing as he was free and easy; but he knew nothing of life out of a small farm house. An evening or two after his arrival, there was a large party at the house. His mistress strove to impress upon him that all he had to do at tea time was to follow, with sugar and cream, the waiter who carried the tea—so see that every one had cream and sugar, and to hold his tongue. He did his part with an earnest face, stepping industriously from guest to guest. When he made the circuit and reached the door a doubt struck him, whether a group in the farthest part of the room had had the benefit of his attentions. He raised himself on his toes, with, "I'll ask," and shouted over the heads of the company, "I say, how are ye off for sweetnin in that ere corner?"

Maine Land.—One day as Judge Parsons was jogging along the road on horseback, over a desolate road through wild and worthless land, in the state of Maine, he came upon a log hut, dirty, sunky, shattered and wretched. He stopped to contemplate the too evident poverty of the scene. A poor half starved fellow, with uncombed hair and unshaven beard, thrust his head thro' a square hole which served for a window, with, "I say, judge, I aint so poor as you think I be, for I don't own this ere land.

Mrs. Warren, who lately made an ascent from Baltimore, landed in Kent County, about two miles from Chesapeake Bay—She rose to the height of two miles.

The Emperor of Russia's locomotive on his new constructed rail road at St. Petersburg, drives a band of musical instruments.

Walter Scott used to tell with much merriment, the following amusing disaster, of which he was the victim;

"One morning last spring," he said, "I opened a huge lump of a despatch, without looking how it was addressed, never doubting that it had travelled under some omnipotent frank, like the First Lord of the Admiralty's; when lo, and behold! the contents proved to be a MS. play, by a young lady of *New York*, who kindly requested me to read and correct it, equip it with prologue and epilogue, procure for it a favorable reception from the manager or Drury Lane, and make Murray or Constable bleed handsomely for the copy right; and on inspecting the cover, I found that I had been charged five pounds odd for the postage. This was bad enough, but there was no help, so I groaned and submitted. A fortnight or so after, another packet of less formidable bulk arrived, and I was almost enough to break its seal too, without examination. Conceive my horror, when out jumped the same identical tragedy of 'the Cherokee Lovers,' with a second epistle from the authoress, stating that as the winds had been boisterous, she feared the vessel entrusted with her former communication might have foundered, and therefore judged it prudent to forward a duplicate."

One of the worst signs of the times that we have lately noted, is the fact that a printing office in New York has been entered and robbed. When thieves and burglars are driven to such straits, we may well apprehend that money is scarce.

It is very common for political journalists to charge their opponents with being bribed by moneyed institutions. A whig editor in Connecticut, in denying the charge that he has been bought by a bank, retorts upon his antagonists that there is no fear he can be bought by the bank in question—as it issues no notes under five dollars.

The whole Territory of Wisconsin seems likely to be overrun with locusts. They came about the 10th of June, and have flooded the country.

Moral and Religious.

Christians should be careful about voting.

The price of liberty,' said a distinguished politician, "is eternal vigilance." This is true of religious, as well as of civil liberty; and in fact they both stand or fall together. Christians do, and ought to exercise the right of suffrage and they may, and should make their influence felt. We are no advocates for a christian party in politics; but we do say that no christian should give his vote for any candidate, who is vicious or loose in principle or immoral in practice. We ask no reflection upon any party. It is well known, that infidels, sceptics, libertines, &c. are frequently held up for public office by each party. Can any Christian be so lost to moral principles, so bound with the cords of party, that he can support such a man's pretensions? Christians, if they desire the suppression of iniquity in high places, and low places, must vote invariably for good men of good principle & character and cease to make political opinions (often hypocritically entertained) the only test. They must also take pains to obtain information respecting candidates for office. Would they persue this course immoral men would soon be displaced from office and immoral office seekers (with which the land abounds) would either reform, or withdraw from the contest, finding that they could not succeed in their designs. 'When wicked rule the land *mourns, and sin is a reproach to any people; but* righteousness exalteth a nation.' These are golden maxims, which should be treasured up in the Christian's heart. He loves his country, its form of government, its free, noble institutions: and he must guard well its interest.—*Morning Star.*

Mr. Jefferson's Ten Rules of Life.—The following rules for practical life were given by Mr. Jefferson, in a letter of advic to his namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith, in 1825:

1. Never put off till to-morrow, what you can do to-day.
2. Never trouble others to do what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst ad cold.
6. We never repent of having eaten too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain those evils cost us which have never happened.

The Habits of a Man of Business.—A sacred regard to the principles of justice, forms the basis of every transaction, and regulates the conduct of the upright man of business. He is strict in keeping his engagement—does nothing carelessly; and in large employs nobody to do what he can easily do himself; keeps every thing in its proper place; leaves nothing undone which ought to be done, and which circumstances permitted him to do; keeps his design and business from the view of others; is prompt and decisive with his customers, and does not overtrade for his capital; prefers short credits to long ones, and cash to credit transaction at all times when they can be advantageously made; does not build or sell on credit; and small profits with little risk, to the chance of better gain with more hazard. He is clear and explicit in his bargains; leaves nothing to memory which he can and ought to commit to writing; keeps copies of all his important letters which he sends away; and every letter, invoice, &c. belonging to his business, titled, classed, and put away. Never suffers his desk to be confused with many papers lying upon it; is always at the head of his business, well knowing that, if he leaves it, it will leave him; holds it as a maxim that he who is credit is suspected is not safe to be trusted; is constantly examining his books, and sees through all his affairs as far as care and attention enable him; balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his accounts current to his customers and constituents, both at home & abroad; avoids, as much as possible all sorts of accomodation in money matters and lawsuits, when there is the least hazard; is economical in his expenditures, always living within his income; keeps a memorandum book with a pencil in his pocket, in which he notes every little particular relative to appointments, addresses, and petty cash matters; is cautious how he becomes security for any persons, and is generous only when urged by motives of humanity.—*Mass. Spy.*

Our Responsibility.—Permit me to inquire what the members of our church in this city are doing for the poor slaves? When and where have our members lifted up their voice in behalf of half of God's suffering poor, who are now groaning in hopeless bondage without even the right of reading that word by which they are to be judged. Who of us will stand up in the day of eternity, and answer for the tears and woes of the poor colored American? Can those answer who heretofore the cry of such as were ready to open their mouths for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction? Shall we prefer our beloved Zion above our chief joy, and not tremble at the woes pronounced upon them that turn away the needy from judgment and take away the right from the poor of his people? that widows may be their prey, and that they rob the fatherless? By all the sanctifying influence great and precious that we have received from our Lord to the disciples of our heavenly master—by all the civil and religious privileges we enjoy—and by the high and holy interest of eternity, we are called upon to delay no longer, but to bear witness to the truth. I see no way of escape for us but to feel our responsibility as members of the church. We must individually and collectively declare an abhorence of the principles and circumstances of slavery, and as private members, organize societies for prayer and consultation, and whatsoever our hands find to do, do it with our might, what is sown in weakness shall be raised in power.—*Zion's Watchman.*

How to be Happy.—Said a venerable farmer, eighty years of age, to a relative who lately visited him; "I have lived on this farm more than half a century. I have no desire to change my residence as long as I live on earth. I have no wish to be any richer than I now am. I have worshiped the God of my fathers with the same people for more than forty years. During that period I have rarely ever been absent from the sanctuary on the sabbath, and never lost more than one communion season. I never have been confined to my bed of sickness for a single day. The blessings of God have been richly spread around me, and I made up my mind long ago, that if *I wished to be any happier, I must have more religion.*"

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Make your Hogs work.—Much has been said in the agricultural publications of the day, and especially in the New-England Farmer, on the subject of manure. It is one that claims the attention of every farmer—of every one especially that would excel in the honorable art of husbandry. It may not be amiss at this season, to recall state some of the observations on this point, contained in the work referred to. A highly valuable manure, with a little attention, may be obtained from swine—the following is the method: "I usually keep and fatten, says the writer, four hogs in a year; these I keep confined in a yard twenty feet square, with a warm and convenient shed attached thereto as a shelter for them during the night time, and in cold and stormy weather." In this yard he placed the scrapings of ditches, the dirt that is collected in and about buildings—this became mixed with the straw which they were littered. The whole was cleared out as often as it was judged expedient. The quantity and quality of the manure would be greatly increased, if the pen was supplied with weeds, (an excellent way this of turning these noxious plants to good account) and in the absence of weeds, which, by the way, is not very common, even on our best cultivated farms, resort may be had to the woods—here the farmer has an abundance of weeds and other rubbish that may be used to great advantage. The writer states that he has, in this way, with four hogs, made from twenty to thirty loads of manure in a year; which, in his judgment, answers a more valuable purpose than that from the stable or barn-yard. He says, "The last spring I planted a field, containing two acres, with corn. One half of the piece was manured in the hill with teal loads from the hogpen, the other half with the same quantity of the best manure that I surveyed afforded. A visible difference was to be seen in the growth of the corn through the season, and at the time of harvest the difference was still discernible. That part manured from the hog pen produced ears generally larger than that manured from the barn yard, a great proportion of the stalks bearing two, and many of them three ears each. Having harvested and measured my corn, I found the result to be as follows, the product of the part manured from the hog pen fifty bushels, while that of the other was but forty two bushels, making a difference of eight bushels in favour of the former. I have lately taken twenty-eight load of strong manure from my hog-yard, which has been collected the past year, and will be a sufficient quantity to manure two and a half acres in the hill; and should the difference be as great in its favour the next as it has been, this year, the extra produce will more than repay the whole expences of making the manure.

Manures may be divided into two classes. The one is called animal or vegetable permanent manures. They consist of decayed and decaying animal and vegetable substances. The other class is denominated fossile manures. The last mentioned do not properly constitute the food of plants, although they enter into the composition of vegetables in minute quantities. Fossile manures stimulate plants, and cause them to take their food faster than they otherwise would. They are what medical men would call *cordinals*, and answer the same purpose as respects the economy of vegetables, which salt, pepper, spices, &c. effect as regard the animal economy.

Wisconsin; *population and laborers wanted. The way to get Rich.*—As an evidence of the rapid advance of this rich mineral region we may mention that a neatly printed newspaper has recently been established at Dubuque called the Iowa News, which barring its politics contains much valuable local matter. Much of the information in its columns is due we learn, to an enterprising resident of that county, J. Plumbe, Esq. several numbers of some of the items by him communicated. The Sioux Chieftains, now on their way to Washington, are from this tract occupying 250 miles of the east bank of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Black river to the Wabash, capable of accommodating millions. These Sioux are therefore extremely rich consisting of only 150 families. It is hoped government will soon obtain this land from them.

We learn that the money is going in very rapidly. Articles of provisions bring a high price—flour from twelve to fifteen dollars per barrel, bacon from ten to twelve cents per pound, corn $1 50 a bushel.

☞ Labor is from twenty to twenty-five cts.

can be had. Almost daily do we hear it said that works calculated to benefit those employing and the country have to be stopped for want of hands.

Mr. Plumbe, in one of his letters, has this striking passage:

"Will any man of common sense pretend to say we have not much to boast of when it is remembered that only twelve months have elapsed since Wisconsin became a territory, and yet is able to present to the world her thriving towns and villages, some numbering their thirty stores, churches, banks, handsome brick buildings and splendid steamboats; her smiling farms, proving how admirably adapted are her soil and climate to the production of grain of all kinds, her inexhaustible lead and copper mines her numerous furnaces smelting these minerals; her ship yards her saw and grist mills—enjoying a country unsurpassed for the purity of its air and water, and desires nothing but to share their prosperity with those we have left behind her."

The opening for farmers and mechanics is great. Mr. P. says:

"I know farmers who arrived here this spring and whose wheat crops are worth at least 100 dollars an acre! I know mechanics who get from three to five dollars per day and laborers from 70 to 90 per month.

He recommends to secure to the industrious but poor settler the gratuitous possession of a limited portion of our immense public domain so long as he or his heir shall occupy and cultivate the same.—*N. Y. Evn. Star.*

Ploughing to some purpose.—We were presented yesterday with two French silver coins issued in the reign of Louis XIV in the year of 1677 and the other in the reign of Louis XV, in 1722, which were part of a parcel found on the farm of Mr. Nash of Goldsborough, (Me.) Mr. Nash was ploughing in a field, assisted by two hired men, brothers. One was with him at the plough when the treasure was turned up by the share They stopped to examine it, and on discovering its value, Mr. Nash with more generosity ordered the man who was with him to call his brother, saying they would all share in the good fortune. The brother, who was at work at a distance, was called, when all three commenced search and found French crowns, half crowns, and other fractional parts of a crown, to the value of over $300. The coin were all of the reign of Louis 14th and Louis 15th and bore the date of the years 1674—5 and 6—1720—21 and 22, and were in perfect preservation. The coins of Louis XIV reign appear to never to have been in circulation, and the impression was sharp as just issued from the mint. A tradition has long existed in the town, that the town was once settled by colonists from France who were driven away by the indians, and the money is supposed to have been buried by them for concealment. We are told by the gentleman, who gave us two of the coins, that the good people of Goldsborough (not so large a name by t he bye) have all turned out and dug a foot of ground in the town, but has been or will be turned up in search of more of the treasure.—*Boston Times.*

PLATINA.—As Platina has for some time, been used in Russia as a coin, and some of the Northern papers have suggested the propriety of adopting it in this country, in addition to gold and silver, and as we have repeatedly been asked what its value is compared with gold and silver, we give the following account of the matter, from Mr. Wood's statements of it published in 1750. Platina, or white metal among chemists, from its resemblance to silver, approaching in color, much nearer to silver than it does to gold. It was found at Peru by the Spaniards, as early as 1733: but Mr. Wood, Essay Master General of Jamaica, deserves the credit of bringing this metal into notice, and of thoroughly testing its qualities and value.

Platina is found in South America, St. Domingo, Spain, throughout the Uralian Mountains in Russia, and many different parts of Russia, and recently it has been discovered in several places in the United States. It is the heaviest body yet known, its density being 21, while gold is 19 and silver 10. In its pure state it is very soft, so as easily to be impressable with the finger nail, but a very small portion of alloy mixed with it renders it sufficiently hard for the purpose of coining. It is as malleable as gold or silver, and very ductile and tenacious. It possesses great elasticity, and is susceptible and easily receives a very high polish. It resists exposure to the weather much better than gold or silver and its durability is superior to any other substance known: nae and exposure produce little or no change in it. It is equivalent in value compared with gold, as 98 to 300, ranging in number between gold and silver, and being about one third as valuable as gold, and about five times as valuable as silver. Platina is a metal that is impossible to counterfeit, and is therefore peculiarly adapted for coinage; and it really seems to have been designed by nature to fill up the vacancy between gold and silver as a coin. If this valuable metal should be found in this country in sufficient quantity we have little doubt but, at some day, it will be introduced into our metallic currency.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

Original Anecdote.—"H——," said an anti-abolitionist to his neice, a young lady who had learned to feel for oppressed, "what was the object of the contribution last Sabbath. I'm so hard of hearing I did not exactly understand!" "It was in behalf of the anti-slavery society," she replied, "Anti-Slavery Society!" rejoined he, with rather a contemptuous scowl on his countenance, "Anti-Slavery Society!—*anti-devil society*, more like!" "O yes," said H——, "you have it just, uncle; it is to be sure an *Anti-Devil* society."—Very good. Let all the works of the devil be destroyed.

The Saratoga Sentinel says.—We understand that two of the western banks in New York have resolved to surrender their charters next winter, and that three more have the subject under serious consideration.

Rev. Thomas Coit has resigned the Presidency of Transylvania University.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Tuesday, September 26.

After the usual preliminaries the Senate took up the Sub-Treasury bill.

Mr. Webster spoke two hours in opposition to it. It was one of his best efforts on the subject of the currency.

Mr. Mc Kennan of Maine appeared in the House.—Mr. Biddle moved to suspend the rules in order to permit him to offer a resolution for referring the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of paying duties on the manufactures of Congress, &c.—Lost—yeas 83 to 102.

The house have therefore refused to leave the discussion with the Secretary.

The Mississippi election was then called about till the hour for the orders of the day.

Mr. Wise spoke at length in opposition to the bill to postpone the 4th installment, &c.

Friday, and Saturday Sept. 29—30.

Senate.—Mr. Buchanan spoke at length in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill, and Mr. Preston in opposition thereto.

The Senate then agreed to the amendment of the House to the Deposite Postponement Bill (to Jan. 1839,) 30 to 2.

House, Friday.—Numerous remonstrances against Texas were presented.

Mr. Cambreling reported a bill making further appropriations for the year 1837.

The bill, postponing the October instalment of the surplus revenue to the states was then taken up.

Mr. Pickens of S. C. spoke at length in favor of this amendment, postponing it to Jan. 1839.

This amendment passed, 130 to 90.

The Senate and yeas were then called on ordering the main bill to a third reading, which were ordered, yeas, 116, noes 106.

The bill was then read a third time and PASSED.

The house adjourned at 11, P.M.

House, Saturday.—Mr. Cambreling reported the Senate bill to remit the duties on goods destroyed by fire in New York; committed.

The inexpiency of establishing a National bank was then taken up, on Mr. Wise's amendment, declaring that it will be expedient whenever a clear expression of public sentiment shall be in its favor.

Mr. Sergeant spoke at length on the subject.

The orders of the day were then called for. The Bill authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes was taken up.

Monday, October 2d.

Senate resumed the consideration of the Sub-Treasury scheme.

Senate next proceeded to consider the amendment of the House, fixing the day of adjournment on the 15th inst. It was agreed to.

House.—Mr. Johnson moved that the bill authorising the issue of Treasury notes, from the Senate, be returned to that body,—lost.

The National bank then came up, Mr. Sergeant spoke thereon one hour.

The joint resolution from the Senate fixing 6th Oct. for the day of adjournment was then taken up.

It was amended by inserting 16th instead of 6th, and then passed, 152 to 66.

The Mississippi election was then taken up and debated till adjournment.

Tuesday, Oct. 3d.

Sub-Treasury Bill taken up.

Mr. Calhoun spoke at some length in favor of it.

Mr. Webster replied to, and criticised his assertions.

Mr. Strange moved an amendment to restrict issues to paper of banks which do not issue notes less than $10, agreed to, 24 to 20.

The main question was then ordered to a third reading, 25 to 20.

So the Sub-treasury bill was ordered to a third reading by a majority of two.

House.—The Mississippi Election was the order of the day.

After much debate, the House decided by a vote of 118 to 101, that Claiborne and Gholson were duly elected members of the 25th Congress.

Wednesday, October 4.

Mr. Grundy submitted a joint resolution to require all postages to be paid in advance, when sent by the Express mail, read twice and committed.

The Sub-Treasury system was taken up—the question being on its passage.

After some debate the bill PASSED by a vote of 29 to 20; and was sent to the House for concurrence.

House.—The question of a National Bank was taken up.

The Treasury Note Bill next came up, which in the evening session was passed through the committee of the whole. Rives moved to amend by striking out the interest, lost by a majority of 12.

What's the finest geographical arrangement in the world? D'ye give it up, Billy? Answer.—The contiguity of Hungary to Turkey and Greece.

The Penn Yan Democrat mentions that a "magnificent grey eagle" was lately shot at that place, measuring 7 1-2 feet from beak to tail—talons 2 1-2 inches long, and span of the feet seven inches.

It is almost a sin to shoot such a bird; the towering monarch of the skies, the proud emblem of our country. It ought to be held inviolable by every American, as was the Ibis of the ancient Egyptians.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

The Great Loaf.—The great loaf of cake exhibiting at the Merchant's Fair in Boston, is composed of the following ingredients and in quantities specified:

Fifty dozen of eggs; eighty pounds of currents, ninety pounds of sugar; ninety pounds of flour; seventy-eight pounds of citron; fifty pounds of frosting; fifty-six pounds of butter; four pounds of spices in all; five hundred pounds.

Deeds are the tongue of the heart.

Appointments by the President.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

John McKinley, of Alabama, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Henry D. Gilpin, to be Solicitor of the Treasury.

John P. Duval, to be Secretary for the Territory of Florida.

John M. Read, to be Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Howard, to be Attorney for the District of Maine.

Samuel M. Dorsey, to be marshal for the middle district of Pennsylvania.

Theodore S. Fay, to be Secretary of Legation at the court of the King of Prussia.

Benjamin Rush, to be Secretary of Legation near her Britanic majesty.

William S. Bower, collector of the customs, District of Bridgetown, N. J. vice Edmond Davis resigned.

From the 17th to the 21st of September, arrived at New Orleans 8,757 barrels of flour.

Flour at Cincinnati Sept. 23d was $6,40 per barrel. Arrived during the week by the Canal, 1590 barrels.

Treasure Found.—The old sloop Ann, formerly a packet between New York and Providence, was sold and broken up, a few days since, at the latter place, for firewood; and the purchaser, while breaking her hull to pieces, found between two of the timbers a canvass bag, containing 250 silver dollars. How they came there, or when no one can tell.

Patriotic Presents.—John Struthers, Esq. of Philadelphia, has presented to the relatives of Gen. Washington a magnificent marble sarcophagus, in which to place the coffin containing the mortal remains of the father of his country.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.—The Commencement was held on Wednesday, the 27th. On the evening previous an address was delivered before the Literary Societies of the institution by the Hon. Samuel L. Southard. The exercises of the graduating class are favorably spoken of. Number of graduates, 53.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Samuel B. Wilson, of Fredericksburg, Va., and on the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, of Albany, N. Y. The honorary degree of A. M. on —— Bastiet, Professor of Nat. Philosophy, West Point. Dennis H. Nahan, professor of Civil and Military Engineering, do. Albert E. Church, Professor of Mathematics, do. Pierpont Potter of Jamaica, Long Island. Abraham L. Hubener, of Bethlehem, Pa. and Morgan J. Rhees, of Trenton, N. J.

Glorious Reply.—The United Service Journal relates this anecdote of Sir Sydney Smith. The reply to his protesting officers, is memorable alike for its justness and its spirit.

In a furious attack that Bonaparte made on Acre, in April, 1799, Sir Sidney Smith found it necessary to risk his ship (the Tigre, 74,) by warping her into the shoal water on the south of the town, in order to flank the French batteries and trenches, and such were the fire and effect of this movement, that all was reduced to silence in a very few minutes. On this occasion, as Sir Sydney was going over the ship's side to land and hasten to the beach the first Lieutenant and Master chose that unseasonable moment to serve him with a written protest against "placing his Majesty's ship in danger of being lost;" to which he replied—"Gentlemen, his Majesty's ships are built on purpose to be placed in danger where duty in Majesty's service requires it, and of that Commanding officer in the best judges."—*N. Y. Asher.*

Extraordinary Yield.—Mr. Isaac Rollins, of this town, (Schoharie) has procured from one kernel of oats—growing in a field of the same—thirty heads, which averaged two hundred and fifty grains per head!—making in all seven thousand five hundred kernels from one! One head contained three hundred and sixty-one kernels! We challenge any county in the state of New York to beat this!—*Schoharie Republican.*

The President has officially recognised Carl Frederick Haussmann consul of Saxe Coburg and Gotha for the United States.

An order the War Department calls for another enlistment of Alabama volunteers for the Florida service. Term of engagement, six months, unless sooner discharged.

We learn that Samuel Jaudon, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of the United States, has been appointed by the agent of the Bank to reside in London, and Mr. Cowperthwait of the Assistant Cashiers, elected his successor.

Destructive Fire at Elizabethtown, N. J.—This morning about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out at Elizabethtown, N. J., on the corner of Broad and Jersey streets, which destroyed six or eight stores, the names of occupants of which we have not been able to ascertain. The total loss is estimated by our informant, at from $20,000 to $30,000. The fire broke out in the store of Mr. Townley, and its progress was arrested at the large brick house of Mrs. Wilson. We are informed that Mr. T. barely escaped with his life.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

New Orleans, Sept. 28.—Since our last we have heard of but few new cases of fever, and the number of deaths has much diminished; but let not our absent friends presume upon these facts, to return to the city yet.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Marseilles, August 20.

We have no news unless it be that there are from 15 to 20 deaths by cholera per day.

Mammoth.—The editor of the Dayton (Ohio) Journal has been presented with a pumpkin which weighs 171 pounds and measures 7 feet 1 1-2 in. in circumference. The seed was brought from France!

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, October 11, 1837.

"For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man."—Thomas Jefferson.

ESSEX COUNTY

Whig Nominations.

For Council,

John J. Chetwood.

For Assembly,

Israel Crane,
Stephen Dod,
Alexander C. M. Pennington,
William Pierson, jun.
John Littell.

For Sheriff,

Jonathan Osborn, jun.

For Coroners,

Wickliffe S. Condit,
Archibald S. Woodruff,
Abraham Mandeville.

The above Nominations were made at the County Convention held at Newark, on Wednesday of last week, and not having been able to insert them before, we give place to them now, though rather late in the day.

The nomination of Mr. Osborn, for Sheriff, we are extremely well pleased with, for two reasons —First, we like the man, and think him well entitled to, and qualified for that office,—and secondly, we are well pleased that our township furnished the recipient of the *fattest* office in the gift of the Convention.

All the remaining candidates we are unacquainted with, either personally or by report, not having been in the State but a short time, consequently we cannot say any thing for or against them. The whole ticket will without doubt be elected, as we have not yet heard of any opposition.

CONGRESS.—It will be seen by a reference to the Congressional proceedings in another column, that both houses have agreed to adjourn on the 16th inst. The Bill to postpone the 4th instalment of the surplus revenue to the states, has also passed, but with an important amendment,—postponing its payment to January, 1839, instead of leaving it indefinite, as it had passed the Senate.

The Representatives from Mississippi have been declared to be duly elected for the whole term of the 25th Congress.

The Senate has passed the Sub-treasury System, as it is called, and sent to the House for concurrence; but a Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that the House have agreed not to take up that Bill this session.

The bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes has passed through committee of the whole in the House.

Maryland Elections.—There has been an election recently held in this State, for the House of Delegates, or lower House. The Senate are not chosen at this election it appears, which are 15 in number, and all Whigs. The results as far as received show a large Van Buren increase, as follows, which we take from the Journal of Commerce:

Sixteen Counties heard from sent last year 42 Whigs, and 17 Van Buren men,

Now send 29 Whigs, and 33 Van Buren men.

Five counties remain to be heard from, which last year sent 18 whigs and 2 Van Buren men. The Governor and Council are chosen this year for the last time by the Legislature, and it is thought there will be a whig majority on joint ballot of about 25.

Connecticut.—Tother way.—Elections for *town officers* have just taken place throughout this state. The results as far as heard from indicate a political revolution, as the whigs have already gained sufficient to neutralize the whole Van Buren majority of November last.

Gov. Everett of Massachusetts, also the Gov. of Maine, have both appointed Thursday, the 30th of November, as thanksgiving day.

☞ The creeping cats to which we referred a few weeks since, have been harvested,—from single grain, which was planted, there were 101 stalks, and upwards of 1500 kernels! A good yield that!!

Stone, the Whig candidate in Tennessee to supply the place of Mr. Standifer, (deceased) has been elected.

The Maine Farmers are coming!—Eleven thousand bushels of new wheat have been ground this season, at one mill at the village of Dover, in Penobscot county, Maine.

What is the World coming to!—The Mayville Sentinel says, that in the town of Angelica, Alleghany county, eighteen marriages had recently taken place during one week!

Neutral as we are, we cannot refrain from contracting two pieces of warm political tendency, both of which tell well for their respective parties. As we select one for each side we cannot be accused of partiality,—and the elections in this State are now nearly over.

The first is from a letter by the celebrated Mr. Wise, to a gentleman in Baltimore, and though not intended for publication, the editor of the Patriot obtained a copy.

Washington, Sept 24, 1837.

My dear friend:—You asked me "what Tuesday will Congress give to the suffering community?" I am sorry for the sake of our country, that I must return you a very unsatisfactory answer.

My decided opinion is, that *the hour has not yet come for relief.* The President has said in his message that the "*community* must not look to "*the government,*"—we all know what the word is for "*too much,*" and I feel well assured that it will at present obtain from "the Government"—*nothing, if not worse than nothing.*

If the "Conservatives" mean what they say, and firmly maintain their ground, they will unite with the opposition in defeating the "loco foco" scheme of a *Sub-Treasury system.* If they do not, that plan will be consummated in a bona fide *Treasury Bank.* But I am inclined to trust *their firmness*, because I believe that the President designed *his own recommendations to fail*; and, if so, the result is that all three alternatives, a U. S. Bank, the Conservative and Loco foco plans respectively will fail for the present. Such is the position of parties and *such will be the ren lt of all measures for relief?* The administration has not *the force to be willing and not the willingness to be forced* to do that which alone can restore order out of chaos. But "the party" thrives best in the midst of disorder; to plunder is more easy, and the harvest of spoils is the more abundant. They abhor a system of order as nature does a vacuum. If Congress adjourns without doing any thing, and things grow worse, the President will have it to say it was because his plans were not adopted though they are now and will continue to be in a practical operation, whether Congress acts or fails to act. All this will be, if it happens as I anticipated. We were called here merely to violate all scripture in the work of *patching*—to make the rent worse by putting a peice of new cloth unto an old garment"—to pass some temporary statute to *suspend*—that is to *repeal* the 4th instalment under the deposit law, to create treasury notes—in a word to put confusion into hotchpotch, and especially—that was in fact the main and real object at least—*to appropriate some millions more to the prosecution of that disgraceful Florida war*, and then—*to go home!*

The truth is, the union has to go through its day of probation, and I hope of *purgation* too.—I advise the mercantile interest, that much abused class called merchants, who have been beggared by *the system*, and who have been made rich and outlawed too by the President and his party—and that interest which is no more dependent upon the agricultural, manufacturing, and government interests than they are all dependant upon it—not to look any longer to Congress, or to politicians, or President, or to party—the Whig party is crippled—but *to husband their resources and to wait for the waking up of the People.* I look to the People alone—the next two years will decide not only their fate, but the fate of their liberty.—You know that my opinion is that nothing will save us but a U. S. Bank. We must patiently wait until all the *humpug* 'experiments' are tried, endure all their evils until the People are heartily sick of them, and when they shall begin to think and act for themselves, then, and not till then, can we begin to repair our commercial and financial, our individual and national ruin.—God grant us a speedy deliverance from the Hupfies who now fatten on that with spread ruin.

Yours, sincerely, HENRY A. WISE.

Z. Collins Lee, Esq. Baltimore, Md.

The next extract we make is from the Norwalk Chronicle, and is quite cheering to the Van Buren men:

A grey haired veteran democrat of this town, who stood firmly by Jefferson through evil and through good report, remarked a day or two since, that the result of the late elections strongly reminded him of the embargo times, when the federalists, for one short season, were carrying all before them, and when another democrat asked whether the democracy were to be put upon the town—in consequence of their "beggarly account of empty boxes" at the polls. This however was during a violent fit of panic for federalism rises as the country sinks, as all experience has proved. Mr. Jefferson, notwithstanding was re-elected by an overwhelming majority—and the same veteran predicts that Mr. Van Buren will also be re-elec ed by a strong majority. He smiles with the utmost complacency at the recent "whig victories," and pronounces them short lived, like those in the times of *Jefferson, Madison* and Jackson. Federal whiggery cannot get a firm foothold in this Rebublic. That's very certain.—*Norwalk Chronicle.*

The Money Market in Philadelphia is very evidently improving. The Banks have been continually putting themselves in a prospective situation to resume specie payments. We understand that the amount of specie now on hand is very large. The discounts, too, have been continually diminished, and at present the calls for money are comparatively small. It is the united declaration of those most conversant with money matters, that the condition of our banks, and those of our immediate neighborhood, will be quite as favorable as those of any city, to meet the day when specie payments shall be resumed.

Business has very decidedly improved within a fortnight or three weeks. There have been many merchants from abroad, but yet so many as usual at this season. The harvest of a heavy fall business has not yet arrived.

In New York, too, we are happy to observe an increase of activity. Specie has continued to fall in price, and the money market is very evidently improving. A number of the banks it is averred, will soon resume specie payments, and with the prospect issue of Treasury Notes,

there is noted to be great decline in the demand for specie for exportation.

From all parts of the country, we think there is evidence of increased confidence. Domestic exchange has decidedly improved; business appears to be gradually starting, and we most truly hope that the prospect may continue to brighten, until every portion of our country is once more one universal scene of industry, enterprise prosperity and happiness.—*Saturday Courier.*

Important.—The Loan Commissioners of this city are now paying the fourth instalment of the sums loaned by the State to individuals, of funds from the United States. The certificates must, of course, be presented.—*American.*

The New-York Gazette says, this morning, is Lyon, does our city present in some measure its usual appearance. Again the return of our citizens from their sojourn in the country greets us with the right of old friends and old acquaintances. Strangers daily are flocking in, the hotels are filling up, and the keepers thereof rejoice and are exceeding glad.

Another Explosion.—The steamboats Pittsburg and Brian Boroihme came in contact on the Mississippi on the 9th inst. The contact caused an explosion on board the Pittsburgh which killed several of her crew. The boat was run ashore, and afterwards towed down. One man was killed on board the Borobime.

The schr. Mary, Smith, from Richmond, ashore on Romer, has nearly gone to pieces. The crew must all have perished. Five men were seen on board shortly after she went on.

ENIGMA No. XV.

For the Plainfield Union.

A country spark addressed a charming she,
In whom all comely features did agree;
He being unskilled in numbers as we show,
Pull willing was the ladies age to know,
"My age is such if multiplied by three,
Two-sevenths of that product trebled be,
The square root of four ninths of that is four,
Find out my age or never court me more."

P.

For the Plainfield Union.

Answer to Enigma, No. 13.

Can any solve it? I can try;
The swiftest bird once could not fly.

[As we cannot put in the solution as worked out by X, we will merely say it was done by Algebra, Quadratic Equations, which is the easiest way it can be done.—Ed.]

81,14 388.10000 cts. the larger price,
60 388.10000 cents, the less price per acre.

131 534.1000, and 168 456.1000, their respective number of acres.

Proof.—131,534 multiplied by 1,140388=$149,99 cents, 9 mills+

168,466 by .890388=$150+ X.

October, 5th.

We do not give this week the solution to No. 14, for two reasons; we wish to give our correspondents a little more time to solve it and we wish those interested in such subjects would endeavor to send in a solution in time for the next paper; the second reason is we have not had time the past week to look at it, the week having been a day shorter than usual.

X, the proposer, is requested not to send in the answer for the present. The name and occupation of our correspondent we have been as yet unable to discover; he certainly exercises a deal of ingenuity in getting his communications to us—and as certainly, is a good mathematician.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, 2d inst. by the Rev. N. Murry, Caleb Halsey, Jr. to Lucretia B. Price, both of Elizabethtown.

At Bordentown, N. J. on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Capt. Edward R. McCall, of the U. S. Navy, to Eliza Hardenburgh.

DIED.

At Elizabethtown, on Saturday last, of consumption, Mr. Ichabod Williams, aged 76.

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel, Just received, and for sale cheap, by
Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL INSTITUTION.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Cornell.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

For Prices of Tuition made known on application.

August 5, 1837.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, would solicit a renewal of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 12 3m

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,		14	a	15
Coffee, Cuba,		9	a	11
" Java,		10	a	14
Molasses,		29	a	35
Oil, Linseed,		75	a	80
Whale,		28	a	30
Fish, brl.	18	00	a	16 75
Beef, prime city,	8	50	a	9 00
Bates, lb.		11	a	14
Smok'd Beef,		10	a	12
Butter,		17	a	20
Cheese, Am.		7	a	10
Rice, 1st q'lty, 100 lbs.	3	75	a	4 25
Turks Island Salt,		33	a	39
Liverpool ground,		44	a	
Do. do. sack,	1	62	a	2 06
Sugar, N. O. prime,		6	a	7
" Hava. white,		10	a	11
" Lump,		14	a	15
" Loaf,		18	a	19
Tallow, Am.		10	a	11
Tea, Imperial,		65	a	1 00
Gunpowder,		45	a	1 00
Hyson,		50	a	1 00
Young Hyson,		26	a	80
Hyson Skin,		26	a	45
Souchong,		25	a	50
Bohea,		18	a	20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	8	50	a	9 00
Western,	8	50	a	9 00
Philadelphia,	7	50	a	8 00
Georgetown,	9	00	a	—
Rye Flour,	5	75	a	—
Indian Meal,	3	50	a	—
Wheat, Baltic,	1	30	a	1 50
Do. Genesee,		—	a	—
Do. N. Carolina,	1	70	a	—
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1	00	a	1 00
Corn, N. bushel,	1	02	a	1 09
Do. South,	1	02	a	1 04
Barley,		—	a	1 —
Oats, North.		48	a	

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office in Plainfield, N. J. September 30th, 1837.

Vincent Baikiew, 2,
J. T. Bergen, 2,
John Briant,
David Bell, 2,
Mary Compton,
John R. Cedwin,
Amos C. Duyion, 2,
Hervy Darion,
Anson Dunnion,
John Drake,
William M. Drake,
Darius Dorch,
Davidington,
L. S. Freeman,
James Ferguson,
John Gaunt,
Maria Gulck,
John Harris, jr
Sharp Hoagland,
William Harmston,
Elizabeth Rance,
George C. Jackson,
Abner Koog,
Enos Lilin,
Aaron Latte,
David Leaon,
James Leonard,
E. H. Leudy,
Anna M. Lafauchuie,
Giles McCord,
Charles McCord,
Henry Mulison,
Mary Ann Miller,
John H. McIntere,
Richard Osman,
Miron G. Olmsted,
Walter Perkins,
Samuel Perkins,
William Perkins,
Elizabeth M. Paine,
Samuel L. Pound,
James Ross,
Bertram Ross,
Francis or Elias Runyon
Lewis G. F. Randolph,
Henry Smalley,
Daniel D. Southard,
Isaac Stewart,
Joshua Totten,
John Tuer,
James Thorn, 2,
Hannah Thomas,
Squier Terrel,
D M Terrel,
John Urmston,
Van Nostrand & Connor, 2,
James Vail,
Hannah Webster,
Zachariah Webster,
Reuben Woodruff,
Joseph Wells,
Benjamin Wooden,
Jane Young, 2,
JACOB MANNING, *P. M.*

A CHANCE FOR CASH

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Felloe Plank, and
Rave Stuff, for Wagon Work,
20 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
Lath for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 362

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, next door to Dr. Craig's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 3m

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by SAMUEL L. POUND & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for ment, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts should be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 32tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1tf

NEW CHEAP STORE,

IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bonnel) has opened a complete assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Beaver-Ine, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 5th. Rahway.

Brown Shirting Muslin,

At 4d a yard, for sale by B. M. PRICE,
Oct 5th. Rahway.

☞ *Bloody Persecution Exposed.*

From the New York Sun.

I do solemnly declare, in the fear of God whose I am and whom I desire to serve, that there has been a conspiracy for years against me, to destroy my character, and when the enemy found they could not do this, they conspired to take away my life; reported that I had given arsenic to my husband to complete my prophecy. This report came from three women. I will spare their names believing all this was to complete their cruelty. But my suffering experience must appear. This I have given into the hands of Elder Whiting, editor of the Gospel Witness; he can revise this, and the rest I wish to be exposed in the Museums in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, as the dead I have written on lie in those places, and all Staten Island and Jersey will help prove this work. The names of the dead will be seen in every book, and their characters and family names in the same. This is not Greek nor Latin; a work done in our day one character will represent a thousand, and some ten thousand. I do not wish to live to revise this or do any thing more with it, but let the sinners leave there in a God, and a just God, and he will defend them that do wish to live Godly. I hope Christians will help in printing this small work. I am left alone. My husband put all out of my hands and left me in the power of them that believe me either guilty or deranged, and the most bloody persecution followed me. If I am not this day in the asylum, I have no friend in my family to thank for it. I do not blame any one for this but say this was to try me. If they stand condemned, their works will condemn them. I pity this day for justice, and this I do know, I am innocent of their charges before God and man, and if all should come out, I can defy priest and people to say this is not a true work. Some of the churches have thought it would be best to let this experience sink with me, for this reason—it will revive many things, and expose the churches. But I ask you, in the name of Jesus, as a body of Christians of every name. To you I am called to write. Will you expose the Sermon as you see to do, and cover it in your own body in this way? You will do this if you keep back the truth. If you will not help me I appeal to the Deist, and say help me, for my father was a Deist, and a stumbled man, and one of the best of the age in which he lived.

Essex County, ss.—Personally appeared before me Trustam Manning one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, Jane Ann Ibbetson Martin, widow of the late Rev. A. R. Martin, who being duly sworn, saith that three persons, whose names she forbears to mention, has basely slandered her character by circulating absolute falsehoods against her; that she gave her husband arsenic, which was the cause of his death. 2d That she was a drunkard and neglected her family. 3d That she was great with her Doctor. Which three charges she now declares before God she is wholly innocent of, and that they are calculated to injure her character.

JANE ANN MARTIN.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1837. Trustam Manning, J P.

Richmond County, ss.—Personally appeared before me, Daniel Wandel, one of the Justices of the Peace of said County, Jane Ann Ibbetson Martin, widow of the late A. R. Martin, Pastor of the First Baptist Church on this Island, who being duly sworn, saith that three persons whose names she forbears to mention, has basely scandalized her 1st For giving her husband arsenic, 2d Of being a drunkard and neglecting her family. 3d Great with her Physician. And she, Jane Ann Ibbetson Martin, further saith she has lived in this City years on this Island, and tried to live blameless before God and man, am innocent, and no mortal can prove these charges if they speak the truth, so help me God.

JANE ANN MARTIN.

Subscribed and sworn to on the 19th day of September, 1837. Daniel Wandel, J. P.

It was impressed on my mind to lay this before the Mayor of the City of New York, which I did on the 21st of September, 1837, and was willing to make oath before him that I had lived in this City from the age of 6 to 35 years, and could prove my character. He thought it unworthy of my notice, and advised me not to make my deposition. I replied, sir, I have done my duty.

JANE ANN MARTIN.

Daughter of the late Thos. Ibbetson, of Hull, England.

At the time I suffered to write on the change in the church, and the trials that would come on families, church and state, I suffered for food and rest; this made my body weak, I turned and reed and fro like a drunkard, but refused any thing to drink till all my strength would fail for want of this. Then my strongest drink was beer. There is nothing on the page of history, that can unfold more cruelty than this suffering experience will to man, bound to do my duty for my family, and write my experience,—and now from this time,

Let lying lips her blasting trumpet blow,
Since I no evil nor occasion know;
'Tis but a blast to blow me to that shore,
Where sounds a breath shall sound her tramp no more.

October 5th 37 3t

TO RENT,

Possession given the 1st of October,

THE Premises now occupied by John D. Titsworth. Terms reasonable. Apply to

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,
Or to ELSTON MARSH.

Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 32 tf

GREEN BROOK SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the "Plainfield Seminary," situated on the banks of Green Brook, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, in Plainfield, N. J. intends to open a School for boys on the 1st Monday in August next. To the interests of this School, the proprietor will devote his undivided attention. All the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education will be carefully taught by experienced and competent teachers. Nothing shall be wanting to render the school both profitable and agreeable to good boys. The discipline of the school will invariably be strict and impartial, but never harsh. All possible efforts will be made to promote industry and order among the pupils, by appealing to their common sense and love of character.

The bible will be made the standard of morals. Its historical facts and Divine precepts will be carefully studied by the School, and presented by the teachers without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any religious sect.

Terms.

Tuition in Greek, Latin and English, $7 per qr.
In French, 5
In Spanish, 5

No pupil will be received for a term less than one quarter, and the tuition bills of all non-residents must be paid in advance.

Board may be obtained in respectable families, near the School, on reasonable terms.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

P. S. A very few boys can be accommodated in the family of the principal immediately. After the first Monday in November next, no additional names may be received, and formed into a "Family-School," of which due notice will be given. E. F.

PLAINFIELD, July 27, 1837. 27tf

Editors of the Rahway Republican and Herald, the Elizabethtown Journal are requested to give the above three insertions.

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual at the Plainfield Factory, at 6 cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 23d, 1837. 22 3m

Once More,

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on other dues, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. 25

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel, containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, August 16. 29

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store, a large Assortment of Steel Pens, Wafers, sand, Amber Bathing Water, School and Pocket Testaments, Webster's Spelling Books, Tory Books, English Readers, Franklin's Life, Goldsmith's Greece, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

July 13, 1837. 25 tf

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Pastens, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwelling, will be punctually waited on.

DWELLING TO LET.

THE Subscriber will let the Dwelling on the second story of the building where he formerly kept store, opposite Mr. Bateler's Stage House. It is convenient for a small family, and will be let at a low rent. Possession given immediately. Application may be made to Mr. J. R. Dunn, merchant, or to

E. V. SHOTWELL.

August 17, 1837. 30 4t

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Pastens, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years' standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

STEAM POWER LATHE,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Steel Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory. Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) in his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 16th. 1

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just made an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH!!

At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

B. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, Sept. 12, 1837. 34

PLAINFIELD & RAHWAY STAGE.

FARE REDUCED.

By Stage and Rail Road, from Plainfield to Jersey City.

THE Public are informed that Mr. Waters' Stage leaves Plainfield every morning, Sundays excepted, at 1-4 past 6 o'clock, and arrives at the Rail Road Mansion House, in Rahway in time for the first cars; Returning leaves Rahway immediately after the arrival of the 9 o'clock cars from New York.

By this Route, Passengers will arrive in New York, a quarter past ten, giving them four hours to do business in the city, and reach Plainfield at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Fare through 75 Cents.

By this arrangement, Tickets will be furnished by Mr. Waters for New York; and at the Rail road office, foot of Courtland-st. passengers will be furnished with Railroad and Stage tickets for Plainfield.

For seats apply at Thomas and Laing's Hotels, and Anderson's Store, Plainfield. And at Coddington's Mansion House, Rahway.

A. T. WATERS.

Plainfield, Sept. 7th 1837. 33tf

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Coffeepots, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

Job Printing

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks,
LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1839.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having demands to present them, as I wish to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if required. I also give notice, that I will be home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—Bad Baking or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

JACKSON POUND.

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.

Wrren, May 18, 1837. 18 4t

BOARDING.

MRS. NANCY DUNN will take 3 or 4 Boarders.

August 21, 1837. 30 4t

DWELLING AND STORE TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to remove to another part of the village, will let the House which he now occupies, including a dwelling, a room for a store, and a basement. Rent low if applied for soon, and possession given on the 1st of October.

PIATT DRAKE.

Plainfield, August 21st, 1837. 32 tf

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Rudolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Hannah has absconded my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is to notify all persons from harboring or trusting her, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, after this date.

BENJAMIN COEY.

September 26th, 1837. 36 3w

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE just received their Fall supply of Goods, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices. Those in want of Goods in their line are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 18 3m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 92 1-4 acres of land (about 60 under fence) the greater part of which is timber. 3 miles of Belleville Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 3 miles of each of the two cities of New Brunswick and Perth Amboy. The improvements are a large two story House, with 10 rooms and Piazza attached; a new and convenient Barn, 40 by 60 feet, with sheds; a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never-failing well of excellent water within 10 rods of the door; besides a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 recent like-wise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, Plum trees and Peach trees. Also about 10 and 12 acres of Wood and Timber, with other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never-failing well of excellent water within 10 rods of the door; besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is well watered. This Farm is in a neighborhood for markets, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick prices are paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Isaac L. Odell in the village of New Market. A good indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836. 3m

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

P. CORIELL.

1 tf

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The publicare invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & C. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cakes, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

JACKSON POUND.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Somerville.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well watered. Also all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be under the life estate of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, junior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Freeman Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Elias Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 12, 1837. 1 tf

THADEUS DAVID'S
WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads:—1st, in one with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the cleanness with which it writes, and the ease with which it is read by others, also its drying sufficiently, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great or durability, and its quality to resist the means used to liberate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be imparied by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,
Corner of Barclay-Street.

6tf NEW-YORK.

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in the village of Somerville, where he makes to order in the most fashionable manner, all kinds of work in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Hatters' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. constantly kept on hand.

☞ Old work made of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Somerville, January 6, 1837. 1

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Plainfield, January 6, 1837. 1

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be personally waited on.

GENUINE AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and have invariably been found to be the article in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, there are few cases of sickness that are found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency lies in purifying the Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach, and all impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness. In short, in every case of sickness, and have been in existence for a few years, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 20 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any. Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic motion in the stomach and bowels, and have been found effectual in clearing from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise and regulate the circulation, and all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ For giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this office where the Pills are for sale.

1tf

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this mill; that its location is so convenient, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may favor said mill with their patronage may depend on an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. 4f

WILLET'S SAW MIL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the saw mill lately owned by Jeremiah Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Cedar Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 3t

LIST OF ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks—SUMMONSES,
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
Bills to let houses,

Books.—Porter's Travels,
Bexap Books,
Brookes's Dictionary, 8vo,
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo,
Pilot's Guide,
Brambletye House, 2 vols. in one.
Cook in the Lot, a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Bowyer, complete.
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Baxter's Dying thoughts.
Beauties of Locke.
Beauties of Voltaire, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Dodd on Death.
Dodd's Sermons.
Life of Franklin,
Large School Testaments—Pocket do.
Webster's Spelling Books.
Webster's Grammar complete.
A large lot of Toy books
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.
Steel Pens, 6 kinds.
Engravings.
India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.
Wafers, at Wholesale.
Keleido scopes.—Spy Glasses.
Gold paper.
Quills.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.

SEAR'S BILLS.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

Plainfield English School.

Notice is hereby given to their friends and patrons, that

MESSRS. DAVISON and WALLACE

Will recommence teaching the Village school on Monday, the 22d instant, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church. Parents are desired to send at the beginning of the quarter.

Plainfield, Aug. 17th, 1837. 3m

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. All kinds of Iron made to Mercjhants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay, and those having demands will present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 12

DWELLING TO LET.

THE Subscriber will let the Dwelling on the second story of the building where he formerly kept store, opposite Mr. Barclew's Stage House. It is convenient for a small family, and will be let at a low rent. Possession given immediately. Application may be made to Mr. J. R. Dunn, merchant, or to

E. V. SHOTWELL.

August 17, 1837. 3m 4f

The New-York Mirror:

A paper to be continued on the 24th day next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts, embellished with many sufficient and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the piano-forte and guitar, and containing original articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and romances—criticisms on the drama, literature, and the fine arts—selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents residing abroad—and, generally, all that a first class journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of new engravings, music, &c.—notices of the latest dramas and other amusements—translations from the best new works, in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The beginning of the New-York Mirror will exert its prudence on its literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be established at once. The utmost will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translation from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and Selections from the most popular periodicals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and taste to be found.

In Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the 24th of September next, will surpass in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, both in the permanent position it occupies among the periodicals of the country, and in the successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish embellishments to grace the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

Notice.

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Subscribers, Executors of the Testament and last Will of the widow Christina Duke deceased, late of Warren township, Somerset county, intend to exhibit their Accounts of the Estate of said deceased, to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said County, on the first Tuesday of October next ensuing, for their final settlement and allowance.

RANDOLPH DUNHAM, } *Executors.*
JONAH P. RANDOLPH, }

July 27th 1837. 27 2m.

THE NEW YORKER.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker. They will be ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will aim to combine in the highest degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will still be devoted in nearly equal proportions to Literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current intelligence of the day. Under the first department, (comprising the first seven pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books of general interest, Extracts from the most popular new works in the press at home and abroad, Sketches, brief Biographical, Historical, Desultory and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of intelligence more especially (comprising the inner form of the paper) will embrace Editorials, Digests of Foreign, domestic, proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Executive, and more summarily of the State Legislature, with such brief notices of more important Legislative measures of other States; also an important account of all important political movements and doings throughout the Union, Conventions, Nominations, Public Meetings, &c. &c. Besides these, the columns of the paper will contain free but courteous comments upon acts of Legislation or Executive, whether political, local or national—exhibiting, whether practical, the arguments opposed to the views editorially advocated, in a temperate manner—the full and complete and unqualified publication of acknowledged political truths, thus unintentionally to strike out new paths, and propound new doctrines. Brief notices of New books, pamphlets, periodicals and works of the Drama, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, Feb. 25 1837. 3

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of good paper, and delivered to its patrons, city and country, at two dollars per year.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday evening on a larger and a finer sheet, (36 by 40) in a form and type similar to the present size of the folio, and will consist of sixteen pages of three columns each, of the same width and about half the length of those of the folio, and contain the same matter. On the following Saturday evening will be added to it two or three columns of additional literary selections, and a page of Music prepared expressly for this paper under the superintendence of a distinguished professor of that science. In this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in volumes.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for Three dollars per annum in advance. Where payment is not made in advance Three dollars fifty cents will be required if delayed till the expiration of the year, Four dollars. For six months, the price will be Two dollars in advance. Single numbers, in wrappers, Four cents each, strictly free of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies for one year's, or in the same proportion for a larger term; but no subscriptions taken through agents will be taken on any other terms than those given above.

Local Agents are entitled to charge as 20 per cent. commission on subscriptions procured by them. Subscribers pay postage on all letters containing a remittance of Five dollars or over—no others. A subscriber who takes a copy of each edition in his own name, is charged Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

The Subscriber, anxious to give his daughter a knowledge of music, wishes to learn whether a class can be formed in Plainfield of sufficient size to secure the services of a competent teacher.—Ladies who would take lessons will confer a favor by leaving their names at the house of

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, August 16th. 3t 3f

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or coming Produce.

M. & R. DRAKE.

Wrenn, May 18, 1837. 13 4t

Washing Machines.

MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, easiness of labor, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with as much Ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable Persons who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Goods for Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 20, 1837. 1y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $10 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 5, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who reserves to the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:—

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam L[illegible]
James Thorn,	Henry [illegible]
John Stevenson,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Wiers,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpool,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Joshua Vermule,	Joseph Preston,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Berman,
Dr. Dunham,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Cory,
James I. Compton,	Jacob Cory,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Drake,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Lauderette,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Reed,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Cole,
Reuben Thorn,	Fred'k. Rog. Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Gatret Laing.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, next door to Dr. Craig's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner on the most reasonable terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

THE PLAINDEALER,

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on good paper. The price is $5 per annum. The publisher submits the following notices: from papers of different political sentiments.

"In tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. It is a strong defender of language—and of independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues, lead where they may—and, as we believe, gratuitously of purpose, may the paper in this first number, which we have this week received, be a fair sample of a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty."—*Journal of the Times, and Public Advertiser.*

"A paper worthy of the strong thinker and vigorous writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and read."—*Boston Courier.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, innovating sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence of thought and originality, but sometimes carried to extravagance. We cannot go with Mr. Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his incubations even when we differ from him. His "plaindealing" relates chiefly to facts and matters of fact, and he shows himself a gentleman in his feelings, he knows how to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer, it is able, intellectual, powerful, and what is more the editor dare to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. Wm. Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the remark, that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to discuss the honest exchange of political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and we have not seen his equal in the ranks among the principals of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be, both politically, we heartily wish it the boundless success which it will have calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"A side from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as a writer, is a great acquisition to the press of America, and *we may add, or English writers,* has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have first rate Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c., with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to Mr. Leggett's style of writing, will not need to be told that he deals plainly with all these subjects. Whatever may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we confess we admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are announced. It shows sincerity in the author, at least."—*Sun.* 1

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. The assortment of Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broadcloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a great variety of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Buckets and Tubs, Garden Seeds, &c. &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stands, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their sales suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought Iron Cash or Trade.

Plainfield, December 20, 1836. 3m

DRUGS. MEDICINES &c.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC

FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating properties,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not intended to be a universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

CERTIFICATES.

MR. J. FISCH.—*Gratitude* prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the benefit I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can say with truth it is a sure relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1834.

MR. J. FISCH.—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such complaints, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and nothing to my surprise, but that I soon received the benefit myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Fisch. I had been for two years previous, very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me relief, until about two months ago I saw a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to send for some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1834. 16 1y

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tyn, Sales, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 1 tf

NOTICES.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, their accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till further notice, the only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

M. F. CHANDLER.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume 1. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1837. Number 39.

The Plainfield Union

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; extracted from the text: MILTON P. CUSHING Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.25, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $2.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines of a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $16. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Boundbrook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wykoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALE.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK, January 2, 1837 2 tf.

Plainfield
Classical Institution

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and mail pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and other inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor. 1 tf

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837.

Job Printing

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,
BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,
Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of *Legal Blanks,*
LA BELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by

M. P. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement and those having demands to present them, as I intend to closing accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cakes, if requested. I also give notice that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Baking or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

JACKSON POUND.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich Street,
Corner of Barclay Street,
NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Mirror.

The Sun of Earthly Love may rise.

BY C. C. PISE, D. D.

The sun of earthly love may rise,
To cheer life's winter day;
But from the youth's deluded eyes
That sun shall fade away.

The moon of friendship o'er this night
May shed her beams serene;
But soon, full soon, her placid light
Shall leave the lovely scene.

The stars of science may perfom
Their visionary dance;
But, quickly shall the midnight storm
Of ignorance advance.

The flowers of happiness may show
Their blossoms to the sale;
But soon, by pipping winds laid low,
They wither in the gale.

If thou would'st seek the sun of love,
Or friendship's moon divine,
Oh turn thine eye to heaven above—
In heaven alone they shine.

And if thy anxious heart desire
True science and true bliss,
Thy longing bosom must aspire
To worlds more pure than this.

The Beautiful Convict.

This Singular Story is actually True.

Rose Mac Orne was a rare sample of Scotch beauty. Her eyes deeply blue, as Loch Lomond; glowing cheeks; hair light and glossy, parted over her broad forehead; like folds of a flax colored satin; features which a shrewd and active mind had strongly developed; a tall muscular frame, of stately proportions, and a firm, elastic, rapid, step.

Her youth was unfortunate, for her mother had died during her infancy; and her profligate and selfish father had abandoned her before she had reached the age of fifteen.

Many were anxious to take Rose into their service for she was neat and thrifty as a brownie and had the obsequious manner of her countrymen, united with their proverbial knowledge of the most direct road to favor and fortune. Her greatest misfortune was her beauty. Often, after the most unremitting efforts to please, poor Rose was accused of a thousand faults, and dismissed by prudent wives and mothers, lest she *should become too dear a servant. Scotch discrimination* soon discovered the source of the difficulty, and Scotch ambition resolved to make the best of it. To lovers of her own rank she was alternately winning and disdainful—determined that none should break her chains, yet desiring to put her scorn to each, as their character would bear. With her superiors she played a deep and insidious game. Trusting to her own strength of pride, she resisted their arts, while she almost invariably made them the victims of her own. In all this, Rose was actuated by something more than a mere girlish love of triumph: she was ambitious, and had formed high hopes of opulent marriage. Many a Cawdor and Oro-lan, many a testy bachelor and gaudy widower, had got entangled in her foils, and been extricated only by the early interference of proud or prudent relations. At length, notwithstanding her modest manners and apparent artlessness, the intrigues of Rose Mac Orne became as proverbial as her beauty; she could get service in no family where there was a youth to fascinate or wealthy old age to be cajoled.

Hearing that an East Indiaman was about to sail, with many ladies on board, Rose resolved to seek employment among them; and succeeded in being appointed dressing maid to an elder lady, who was going out to Calcutta to reside with an invalid. India, match-making *India!* opened glorious prospects to Scotch ambition. Rose took unexampled pains to please her new mistress; and in two days she was a decided favourite.

No wonder the gypsey began to feel proud of her power; for she never tried to please without decidedly effecting her purpose. But when was inordinate ambition known to be a safeguard either to talent or beauty? In two days, Rose was to leave England, and her mistress having granted her permission to attend the races, she as the last act of kindness to one of her lovers, consented to accompany him. Rose was very fond of ornament, and it chanced that her heart was particularly set on a pearl pin which her mistress said she seldom wore, on account of its antique fashion. Rose had more than once signified how pretty she thought it, and wondered if she was rich enough to buy pearls whether they became her full and snowy neck. She dared not ask for it outright, and she never in her life had thought of taking any thing dishonestly. But vanity, vanity—that foolish and contemptible passion which has shut up tens of thousands, and that too among the purest and brightest of God's works, prevailed over the better feelings of Rose Mac Orne. She took the envied pin; wore it to the races, heard James Mac Intyre praise it, told him her new mistress had given it to her, and then, dreading the discovery of the fact, began to devise schemes for exchanging the bauble. The path of sin is steep, and every step presses on with accumulated power. Rose had already committed a second crime to conceal the first, and now the hope of security urged her to commit others. She sold the brass pin and bought a ring with the money, in hopes that the pearl would never be inquired for this side of India. But in this she was mistaken; that very day the lady missed the jewel; and Rose went even deeper in falsehood than was necessary to keep up appearances.

I will not follow her through every step of this shameful struggle. It is sufficient to say that she was discovered; and Rose, instead of sailing for match-making India, was in a few weeks hurried on board a vessel, in which sixty two convicts were destined for Botany Bay. This was painful for one so young, so beautiful, so inordinately ambitious. She looked back upon England with grief and burning indignation, contempt of herself and hatred of the laws by which she suffered. And for what had she endured this conflict, which first and last had given her more unhappiness than had been crowded in *the whole of her previous existence!* Why nothing but the foolish vanity of wearing a cast-off pearl!

But Rose Mac Orne had a mind elastic and vigorous; it soon rebounded from depression. She looked around among her companions, most of whom were tall and robust; some of whom were handsome women. She counted them, and classified the men. There were sixty convicts and sixteen men. Before they were half across the Atlantic, Rose had laid a plan daring enough for the helmeted Joan of Arc, in the full tide of her inspiration. She communicated the plan to the women, which they entered into warmly. Rose might have found lovers enough on board, notwithstanding the strict orders of the officers; but she chose but one, and that was the pilot. Glances and tender notes soon passed between them, unperceived by the others: for the artful Rose was like a glacier when the eye of the officer was upon her; and her lover was as capable of playing a deep game as she.

At length the important hour arrived; every precaution had been taken; all were in readiness. The vessel stood for La Plata to exchange cargoes and take in refreshments. They entered the huge arms of that silvery river, and cut the waters with the arrowy flight of a bird. At length Buenos Ayres lay before them in the distance, *with the broad, clear, bright moonlight* spread over it like a robe. The wind died away, and the vessel lay gently moving on the bosom of that majestic river like a child playing itself into slumber. Midnight came—Rose had an eye like a burning glass—the drink was at hand, and all looked to her for direction. Her lover, according to promise, had taken his turn to the helm; and stood near him and the convicts. He sat at the helm, looking out at the waters, and listening to the silence audible. There was a slight motion in the sails, then sounded the whistle of the pilot. In twenty minutes every man was bound fast and gagged, the convicts were armed, and the vessel was in full sweep for Buenos Ayres. There it arrived, a prize to the prisoners! Great noise was made about about the vessel seized by women, and brought triumphantly into port. The Lady Rose, for that was the vessel's name, was moored in the South American waters. The bravery of the women was loudly applauded; and in 3 days the richest young Spaniard in the city offered himself to the beautiful Rose MacOrne. Her promise to the pilot was forgotten. The ambitious Scotch woman now wears pearls and diamonds in plenty, and most of her sister convicts are now at the head of respectable families in Buenos Ayres.

An Eccentric Character.—Some very curious anecdotes have been collected and published in France, respecting the eccentric Mr. Egerton, who succeeded to the title of Lord Bridgwater. The writer says "those who have once seen, may those who have never seen this inelegant personage drag himself along, supported by 2 huge lackeys, with his sugar-loaf hat shocked down over his eyes, cannot fail to recognise him. An immense fortune enables him to gratify the most extravagant caprices that ever passed through the head of a rich Englishman. If he be lost a book he carries his politeness so far as to send it back, or rather have it conducted home in a carriage. He gives orders that two of the most stately steeds be caparisoned unto one of his chariots, and the volume, reclining at ease in milord's landeau, arrives attended by four footmen in costly livery, at the door of its astounded owner. His carriage is frequently to be seen with his dogs. He bestows great care on the feet of these dogs, and orders them boots, for which he pays as dearly as for his own. Lord Bridgwater's costume is an excellent one for the bootmaker; for besides the four feet of the dogs, the supply of his own two feet must give constant employment to several operatives. He puts on a new pair of boots every day carefully preserving those he has once worn, and ranging them in order, he commands none shall touch them, but takes himself great pleasure in observing how much of the year he has each day passed, by viewing the state of his boots.

Important.—The fashion of wearing trains to ladies' dresses has been revived in England by the Queen, her mother, and several distinguished ladies. This is important intelligence, not only to the ladies, but to the shop-keepers, and perhaps we may say to married men also—if they have daughters.

New Orleans, Sept. 29.—Our levee begins to assume the appearance of business. 20 steamers are moored along the landing, and quite a fleet of masted vessels. Produce from the western country is pouring in upon us in abundance. The supply of flour has been so great as to reduce its price from 12 to 8 a barrel. Such fluctuations must be followed by serious evils.

Uncle Benjamin's Sermon.—Not many hours ago I heard uncle Benjamin discussing this matter to his son, who was complaining of the pressure.

'Rely upon it, Sammy,' said the old man, as he leaned on his staff, with his gray locks flowing in the breeze of a May morning, 'murmuring pays no bills. I have been an observer any time these fifty years, and I never saw a man helped out of a hole by cussing his horses. Be as quiet as you can, for nothing will grow under a *moving harrow*, and discontent harrows the mind. Matters are bad, I acknowledge, but no use is any the better for fingering. The more you grow nice the more you gave.

'Repining at losses is only putting pepper into a sore eye. Crops will fail in all seals, and we *may be thankful that we have not a famine.* Besides, I always took notice, that whenever I felt the rod pretty smartly, it was as much as to say, 'here is something which you have got to learn.' Sammy, don't forget that your schooling is not over yet, though you have a wife and two children.

'Ay,' cried Sammy, 'you may say that, and a mother in law and two apprentices into the bargain; and I should like to know what a poor man can learn here, when the greatest scholars and lawyers are at loggerheads, and can't for their lives tell what has become of the hard money.'

'Softly, Sammy, I am older than you. I have not got these gray hairs and this crooked back without some burdens. I could tell you stories of the days of continental money when my grandfather used to stuff a sulky box with his bills to pay for a yearling or wheat fan; and when the Jersey women used thorns for pins, &c. laid their teapots away in the garret. You wish to know what you can learn? You may learn these seven things:

'First—that you have saved too little, and spent too much. I never taught you to be a miser, but I have seen you giving your dollar for a notion, when you might have had one half aside for charity, and one half for a penny bun.

'Secondly—that you have gone too much on credit. I always told you credit was a shadow it shows that there is a substance behind, which casts the shadow, and no wise man will follow the shadow any further than he can see the substance. You may now learn, that you have followed the opinion and fashion of others, until you have been decoyed into a bog.

'Thirdly—that you have been in too great haste to become rich. Slow and easy wins the race.

'Fourthly—that no course of life can be depended upon as always prosperous. I am afraid the younger race of working men in America have had a notion that nobody will go to ruin on this side of the water. Providence has greatly blessed us, but we have been presumptuous.

'Fifthly—that you have not been thankful enough to God, for his benefits in past times.

'Sixthly—that you may be thankful for it is not worse. We might have famine, or pestilence, or war, or tyranny, or all together.

'And lastly to end my sermon, you may learn to *offer* with more understanding, the prayer of your infancy, Give us this day our daily bread.'

The old man ceased, and Sammy put on his apron, and told Dick to blow away at the forge bellows.

Encouragement to Wheat Growers.—Mr. Chauncey Chapin of this town raised on a piece of five acres of new land, the present season, *one hundred and twenty-five* bushels of wheat being twenty-five bushels to the acre. The wheat is of the first quality, fit to be used as seed wheat, and most of it has been sold for this purpose at 2,50 per bushel. At this rate the whole value of the crop amounts to 315,50 or $62,50, for each acre. The expense of the labor in raising, gathering and threshing the wheat, Mr. Chapin estimates at $10 per acre—expense of the seed $4—manure $15—whole expense per acre $14. This deducted from the above sum of $62,50 leaves a clear profit per acre of $48,50 and on the whole crop showing a profit of $242,50! Mr. Chapin estimates the value of the land at $50 per acre—so that he cleared not only the value of his land, but in addition thereto $18 50 per acre, or on the whole $92,50.—*Springfield, (Mass.) Gaz.*

Money Plenty.—A rail road company who have $50,000 on hand, which they wish to use about the first day of January, to pay for iron, have been trying for a day or two to loan money at a small interest until that time, but have not been able to obtain any offer.

The anti-slavery convention at Utica, on 20th September, elected Gerrit Smith president of the New York State Society. One thousand persons were present.

Massachusetts State Society met at Worcester on the 27th,—500 delegates were present.

Henry the 4th having bestowed the *Cordon Bleu* on a nobleman at the solicitation of the duke de Nevers, when the collar was put on, the nobleman made the customary speech, "Sire, I am not worthy." "I know it well," said the king, "but I give you the order to please my cousin de Nevers."

A Portuguese sculptor, upon his death-bed had a crucifix placed before his eyes by a confessor, who said, 'Behold that God whom you have so much offended. Do you confess him now?' At last, you infidel dog! he has found out his God.

Moral and Religious.

A Pungent Argument.—We happened last Sunday afternoon to be at the Bethel in North Square; The house was running over. Rich gentlemen, who filled the body of the house, the stairs to the pulpit, and even the pulpit itself. We give the following extract from the sermon of the old tarpaulin, as a fair specimen of the style in which the Rev. Mr. Taylor makes a particular application of an important truth, "I say shipmates, you look me full in the face. What should you say of the man aboard ship, who was always talking about his compass, and never using it? What should you think of the man, who, when the storm is gathering, night at hand, moon and stars shut on a lee shore, breakers ahead, then first began to remember his compass, and says, 'Oh, what a nice compass I have got on board,' if before that time, he has never looked at it! Where is it that you keep your compass? Do you stow it away in the hold? Do you clap it into the fire place? By this time, Jack's face, that unerring index of his soul, showed visibly, that the *reductio ad absurdum* had begun to tell. Then came by a natural league, as correct as that of the school, the *improvement.* "Now, then, brethren, listen to me. Believe not what the scoffer and the infidel say. The Bible, the Bible is the compass of life. Keep it always at hand. Steadily, steadily fix your eye on it. Study your bearing by it. Make yourself acquainted with all its points. It will serve you in calm and in storm, in the brightness of noonday, and amidst the blackness of night, it will carry you over every sea, in every clime, and navigate you, at last, into the harbor of eternal rest." Could any thing be more in point? After all, reflection is much to the will, this is preaching. What is much, vainted grammer, what are words, save instruments merely for quickening the understanding, stirring the emotions, and carrying good thought home to the heart?—*Boston Rec. Transcript.*

EXTRACT.—From an article in the "Reformed Presbyterian"—a periodical, published monthly at Newburgh, *N. Y.*

"The friends of humanity have for some time been calling upon the slaveholding states to abolish slavery; the national legislature has been petitioned to exercise the power with which it is invested, to abolish it in the District of Columbia. And what has been the result? The South has been maddened into rage; and Congress has virtually denied the right of petition on the subject. The door has thus been shut against all constitutional redress.—The self-interested, and the sycophantic in the North, have made common cause with southern slaveholders. The calls of reason and religion have been met with passion and brutal violence.—Neither southern task-masters, nor their northern abettors, can now plead ignorance—duty has been set before them, and they have been urged to perform it; yet have they not repented. As God, in his providence, as well as in his word, has been commanding them to let the oppressed go free; and as they have not done it, he is now visiting them with calamity. The cotton crops of the South have failed; the unrequited labors of the slaves have, so far, not enriched their masters; when they looked for much, to it came to little. The produce of those crops was anxiously looked for as the means of liquidating their debts. The northern merchants as well as others who had advanced moneys on cotton have suffered, and are suffering with the planters. Slaves who were readily bought up, at from one thousand ⑩ fifteen hundred dollars each, only a year ago, are now selling at four hundred. The immediate consequence of the failure of the crops raised by slave-labor is one general insolvency, from New Orleans to New York. A few months ago, one firm in the former city failed, and that has been followed by a crowd of others. Debtor cities to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars. This rapid change from prosperity to adversity ought not, and cannot with safety be overlooked. It has added another to the many warnings of Providence; If this call is treated as former ones have been, we know not what more God may give another: He may say to the nation as he did of Ephraim: 'He is joined to his idols, let him alone' till the cup of iniquity be filled. Nothing but repentance and reformation can save the nation from this dreadful calamity. Every Christian knows that he has a duty to perform to his country and to his God, in this crisis; it is, to give public testimony against prevailing national sins. To proclaim to all, the duty of repentance. The morals of the people need reformation; prevailing vices must be curbed and put to shame; The infidelity which has so deeply imbued the civil institutions of the country, both the general and state constitutions, must be eradicated; Christian principles must take place in them, which they ought always to have occupied, and given a renovated character to the laws and their administration. Public offices should be filled with men of religious character and integrity; men who instead of taking the lead in immorality, would be a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well." The national stain of slave holding must be wiped off by letting the oppressed go free. The safety of our country and its permanent prosperity depend upon our nation's repentance and reformation. Sin must be forsaken, or the avenging justice of God shall overtake us. The irreligion of our nation and of our rulers is the source of all our dangers. Other means may become the instruments of our punishment and ruin, but it is sin that brings them to bear with the fatal effect upon us, and which gives its power to the sting of every earthly calamity. As long as the rulers and the people forget God, he will not

get them. Since he is not in all their thoughts to their devices, they shall be given up, and shall eat abundantly of the fruit of their own evil ways. But repentance may not yet be too late. 'Therefore also now, saith the Lord, turn ye unto me with all your heart, and with fasting and with weeping, and with mourning. And turn unto the Lord your God; for he is gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and repenteth him of the evil."

Disastrous Conflagration, Rochester, Oct. 5.—At a quarter before eleven o'clock last evening, commenced the most disastrous conflagration with which Rochester has been visited for years. The fire broke out in the Hydraulic Building near the bridge on Buffalo street, owned by Thos. Kempshall, and occupied by John Colby, machine shop; W. H. Singer, edge tool shop; J. Shumway, peg factory; J. Levenworth, turning shop; S. H. Packard, do. A. Parks, axe factory.

The woolen grist mill, owned by Joseph Strong and leased to J. Bemish; ——Lee's turning shop.

The stone oil mill, owned and occupied by Wm. Perrin,

The cabinet and turning shop in the rear of the oil mill, occupied by Graves & Robinson, and Z. Benjamin.

The extensive stone building adjoining Buffalo street bridge, occupied by Barton & Guild, as an edge tool manufactory; and by E. Gilbert as a file factory. Lewis Selye had machinery stored in the part adjoining the oil mill—loss about $1000

The wooden building adjoining the above occupied by Burr & Richardson as a turning and washing machine factory.

The City Mills owned and occupied by Joseph Strong, was extensively injured. The roof was cinder-ed, and all the windows were melted; but owing to the extraordinary efforts of several firemen whose names we could not learn, and who, at the imminent hazard of their lives, ascended flames and smoke, reached the roof and stayed the flames.

The total loss cannot be less than FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and we fear, but a minority of it was insured.—*Democrat*

Value of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New York.—The official tables have now been completed, and we have examined them fully. It appears that the aggregate of Real and Personal Estate for 1836, was $369,209,020

do 1837, is 263,747,350

$45,753,570

There is nothing that can possibly tell the story of a falling off in trade as well as this. In real estate the Assessors always assess property much below the real value. In personal estate, one-half, and probably three-quarters of all that really ought to pay taxes escape altogether. The king, however, one year as fairly escaped as the other. we have no doubt the statement of the depreciation in both descriptions of property is fully equal to the above.

Maine.—The leading Maine papers still differ as to the result of the election for Governor.—The Augusta Age and the Portland Argus, Van Buren papers, have each made a careful examination of the votes returned from the several towns, and come to the conclusion that there is no election; the scattering votes, as they say, being more than the majority, either way. The Age gives the footing as follows: Parks (V. B.) 34,451; Kent, 34,473; scattering, 180. On the other hand, the Portland Advertiser, the Kennebec Journal, and other whig papers, speak with entire confidence of the election of Kent. The latter says, Kent has a clear majority over Parks and all scattering, 342.

The Portland Advertiser maintains that there will not be a Van Buren majority in the Senate of only three. In the House there will be a whig majority also on joint ballot.—*Journal of Com.*

Double Homicide.—We have received a communication from a gentleman in San Augustine, giving a detailed account of a fatal rencontre which occurred in that place on Friday, last inst in which two men were killed, one named Sumpter, and the other Pine. Some difficulty had occurred between Sumpter and Pine a few days previous and on the day above named the parties met at a grocery, and after a manifestation of their mutual contempt and bitter detestation of each other, Pine buttered Sumpter for an honorable combat. Pine at this time was standing with one foot upon the platform, and Sumpter in the door of the grocery, when the former fired his pistol, and the latter fired his pistol at the former. The ball took effect, penetrating his breast between the inward extremities of the lower ribs, and passing out nearly opposite on the right of the spiral bone. He fell, and in less than ten minutes was a lifeless corpse. Sumpter attempted to escape but a spectator (named Smithe) levelled his rifle at the back the fugitive, and almost in an instant the fate of Sumpter was identified with that of his victim.—*Natchitoches Herald.*

Awful Shipwreck.—Ship Amelia reports that on the 26th September, in latitude 52 28, lon. 73 she fell in with schooner Pennsylvania, Capt. Williams, bottom up, with two men in a very exhausted state clinging to her bottom. The survivors stated that she sailed from New York 10th Sept. with 21 passengers, and a crew of six persons, including officers, and that she was capsized on the night of the 16th Sept. after the passengers had retired for the night.

The captain and crew were on deck at the time of the accident, and supposed to have been immediately lost—as no passengers being immediately drowned below, and the rest of them continued to survive, struggling in the hold among the cargo, when J. P. Williams and Lansing Dougherty escaped from the cabin and by great exertions gained the bottom of the vessel, the cries of their comrades being distinctly heard through the day but gradually sunk into a dismal moan, and became extinct during the following night.

The Lafayette Bank, Boston, has shut up shop. So has the Franklin Bank, South Boston. And there are a multitude of Eastern bills floating hereabout keep a sharp eye for those of the above institutions.—N. B. *Times.*

New Jersey minerals.—The north western counties of this State contain a vast body of mineral wealth. Iron ore abounds chiefly in Morris county. We now learn, by the Newspapers, that Nickel or German Silver, which is fast taking the place of silver in the manufacture of wares, has been discovered on the farm of Col Thomas Muir, in the township of Pequannac, it that county.

The Jerseyman mentions that the young man who was recently arrested in Morristown for counterfeiting "shin plasters," has been discharged as the Grand Jury declined to find a bill—the Jury considering the act of issuing them as illegal as that of counterfeiting them!

The Maryland election has resulted in the choice of 51 Whigs and 35 Van Buren men for the House of Delegates, which, including the Whig Senate of 15, gives us a majority of 31 on joint ballot.

Later.—Alleghany county has chosen 1 Whig and 3 Van Buren men to the house, instead of 2 and 2 as before reported. This makes the total number of Whigs in the house 50; Van Buren men 36. Whig majority 14. Whig majority in the house last year, about 40.

Specie.—About thirty thousand dollars in gold and silver, was imported in the ship Havana which arrived at New York yesterday from Havana.

On the evening of the 21st ult., the sloop William Leggett, of Albany, loaded with stone for flagging, was run into and sunk opposite the Catskill Point by the steamboat Swallow. The crew escaped by abandoning the vessel a moment previous to the concussion. The Leggett is a complete wreck having been broken in two.

Indian emigrating.—A large party of Chippeways, Ottaways and Pottawattomics, under Col. H. Sanford, superintendent, and his suite, are on their way from Michigan and Indiana to settle at the Council Bluff, on the Mississippi, near Sioux. They have a train of 40 wagons. Their annuity is $56,000 in exchange for the land they leave.

A negro was bragging to a minister of the amount he had gained the year past by his fiddle and asked him if it was not nearly equal to his salary. The parson replied that it was. "Well says Samlo, 'I spose I suit de people good deal better.'

Brigadier General Wool, after a patient investigation of the charges preferred against him by the Governor of Alabama, has been honorably acquitted by a Court Martial. The President has approved of the proceedings of the Court.

From the Green Thistle, No. 2.

Mr. Pickwick.—'As I was comin' down street this mornin', a thinking of my mother-in-law, and the old on, and the shepherd, a big lookin' vent to shoot a little llinnocent dog, right afore my face. So I goes up to him. "Mr. Snook." said I. "My name ain't Snook," said he. "Well, said I, "my name ain't Valker, and if so be, Mr. Varmint that you harms that ere dog, vy your name will be a thing of no consequence at all, says I, as the hannimal's as good a right to live as yourself, Mr. Snook, and ain't one bit more afraid of vater." "My name ain't Snook." said he. "Well then, go on," said I, "and the next dog you meets take off your hat and make a bow to him, cos, ye see, he is the properer hanimal of the two," says I.

The 8 Virginia Banks now in operation, reported, in September, a circulation of $5,081,715, and specie to the amount of $1,144,675. The table shows an increase since 1st January 1836, of $1,489,307 in the loans and discounts; a decrease of $2,231,046 in the circulation; and a decrease of $407,953 in the amount of specie on hand.

White fish, a luxury of our great lakes, are now selling in abundance at Toledo on lake Erie, to which they have been brought from the upper lakes, where they were caught a month previous. They resemble the shad and are of delicious flavor. Perhaps the white fish is the shad, and the salmon trout the salmon of the Ocean, both modified and adapted in their organization to the freshening of the waters of the lakes, once a part of the great sea that covered the basin between the Alleghany and the Rocky mountains.—*Star.*

George Fredericks and Peter Paris, said to be from New York, were arrested and committed, at Albany on a charge of passing counterfeit money. Three or four hundred dollars were found in their possession, in $2 and $5 bills on the Patterson Bank, N. J.

The engraving is excellent, but the filling up is very bad.

At a recent meeting at St. Louis, nine gentlemen, among the number, Major General Gaines, pledged themselves to raise one thousand dollars to procure a public lecturer on intemperance. A committee was also appointed to wait on the captains and owners of steamboats in order to get them to discontinue the bars on the boats.

The papers down country, need not be afraid of the frosts injuring the buckwheat up this way, for we are already devouring the commodity like it is passed!—*Sussex Register.*

Mr. Garland, of Louisiana, stated in his place, in Congress, that the Government had paid $7000 for 40 cords of wood! He also said, that for a single trip of a steamboat, a price was paid equal to the whole value of the boat. Mr. Bond, another member of Congress, said that in one instance, a private individual, pretending to be a captain of a company consisting of five volunteers drew 20,000 dollars; and that 80,000 had been paid upon the mere request of the committee of ways and means!

It is said there are at this time 500 houses uninhabited in New York.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, October 18, 1837.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE ELECTIONS IN NEW JERSEY.—As we anticipated, the Whigs have carried the whole State,—its political character is changed, as will be seen by comparing the following tables:

In the year 1836, the state of parties in our Legislature was as follows, according to the Emporium and State Gazette published at the time:

	Whig. C	A	Van B. U	A
Bergen,			1	3
Essex,		1	5	
Sussex,			1	3
Warren,			1	3
Morris,			1	4
Somerset,	1	2		1
Middlesex,	1	1		3
Hunterdon,			1	5
Burlington,			1	5
Monmouth,			1	4
Gloucester,	1	4		
Salem,	1	3		
Cumberland,	1	3		
Cape May,	1	1		
	7	19	7	31

Van Buren majority in the Assembly 12, and on joint ballot, 12.

The member of Council from Hunterdon, who elected as a Van Buren man, and classed in that party in the above table, always voted with the Whigs, thus reducing the Van Buren majority on joint ballot to 10.

The state of parties by the elections of last week are as follows:

	Whig. C	A	Van Buren C	A
Bergen,			1	3
Essex,	1	5		
Morris,	1	4		
Sussex,			1	3
Warren,			1	3
Somerset,	1	3		
Middlesex,	1	3		
Hunterdon,			1	5
Monmouth,	1	4		
Burlington,	1	5		
Gloucester,	1	4		
Salem,	1	3		
Cumberland,			1	3
Cape May,	1	1		
Passaic,	1	2		
Atlantic,			1	1
	10	35	6	18

Whig majority, 10 in Council, and 17 in the Assembly; on joint ballot 21. Whig majority, 31.

☞ The Globe attributes the late revival of business in New York, to the passing of the Sub-Treasury Scheme by the Senate!

The Plaindealer, one of the most talented weekly papers in the country, published in New York—we regret to learn, has been discontinued for want of patronage. Though thoroughly locofoco in its principles, it was conducted with so much fearlessness, honesty, and talent, that it was much read by all parties. It was too virulent, and too passionate withal, but we should have been pleased to have had it continued.

☞ The correspondence respecting the annexation of Texas to the United States, called for by the House of Representatives, has been furnished by the President. It consists of a long letter from Gen. Hunt, minister of Texas to the United States, to our Secretary of State, under date of August 4, requesting the annexation;—the answer of the Secretary, under date of Aug. 25, firmly and respectfully declining the annexation, on the ground that it would break the existing treaty between us and Mexico;—and the rejoinder of Mr. Hunt, which concludes as follows:

"The undersigned most respectfully assures the honorable Mr. Forsyth, and through him His Excellency the President of the United States, that the prompt and decisive rejection of the proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States will not be imputed to an unfriendly spirit to the Government and people of Texas.

This decisive rejection, we think the administration deserves much praise for. We have heard the whigs say it is the most patriotic thing that the administration has done, and it is much entitled to commendation therefor.

Some time since, a press used for a religious and moderately abolition paper, in Alton, Ill. edited by the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, was entirely destroyed—the press and type broken up and cast into the street. Mr. Lovejoy immediately called upon the friends of civil and religious liberty, to assist him re-establishing his paper, in the same place, stating he should want $4500. The sum was of course soon raised.

On the 21st ult. a press, supposed to be intended for his new office, was landed from a steamboat, and immediately stored. About midnight 6 or 7 persons burst open the door and threw the press into the Mississippi.

In this liberty of speech, in liberty of the press—or indeed liberty of any kind, which is guaranteed to every citizen of the republic by the constitution? In the majority of the free states reported to Illinois?—Truth, liberty and law are absolutely nullified by such barbarous transactions. The subjects of Black Hawk could read the citizens of Alton a lecture on civilization from which they might learn much.

Rev. Doctor Wolff.—*Authenticity of the Bible.*—The man whose name we affix to this article, is a few some time since converted to Christianity, and has since been travelling as a missionary, to his people, in almost every part of the world. Both among Jews and Mahometans, he has been quite successful in turning them to the religion of the Bible. On account of the failure of his health the past summer, he was obliged to come to this country, and is now preaching in the several cities and churches of our land. From his sermon in the Broadway Tabernacle, Aug. 30th, as reported for the New York Evangelist, we gather the following very interesting and remarkable facts:

In the 13th chapter of Isaiah, from the 19th to the 22d verses inclusive, is a prediction of the desolation of Babylon. The prophet says "It shall not be inhabited from generation to generation; neither shall Arabian pitch tent there—and owls shall dwell there, and satyrs shall dance there." A short time since, Mr. Wolff was on the spot where proud, powerful, and lofty Babylon once stood, and thus describes its condition:

The Yezeede, or Devil worshipers.

I then went to the mountain of Sanjaar, which was full of Yezeede. One hundred and fifty years ago they believed in the glorious doctrine of the Trinity, and worshiped the true God; but being severely persecuted by the neighbouring Yezeede, they have now joined them, and are the worshipers of the devil. These men frequent the ruins of Babylon, and dance around them. On a certain night which they call the Night of Life, they hold their dances around the desolate ruins, in honor of the devil.—The fact throws light upon the 13th chapter of Isaiah, where the ruin and loneliness of Babylon are so vividly portrayed by the prophet. The passage which declares that Satyrs shall dance there, evidently has respect to this very practice. The original word translated Satyr, literally means, according to the testimony of the most eminent Jewish rabbins, devil worshippers. I inquired of them, whether the Arabs ever pitched their tents for the night among the ruins of Babylon. No, said they, the Arabs believe that the ghost of Nimrod walks amidst them in the darkness, and no Arab would venture on so hazardous an experiment.

At the foot of the mountain, the Jews live in among the Kurds and Arabs. When I asked them, if I never any one of you turned Yezeede? they said

Late Elections.—Returns sufficient have been received from Georgia, to satisfy us that George R. Gilmer, the whig candidate for governor, is elected, by a majority of from 500 to 1000.

From Pennsylvania, we have not heard sufficient to guess the result. Whig gain, thus far, we believe.

☞ In our next, we intend publishing the official returns from all the towns and counties in this state.

Died yesterday morning at the residence in Broadway, Samuel Hicks, a member of the Society of Friends, and long an eminent and highly respected merchant of this city, aged 60 years.—*Journal of Commerce.*

ENIGMA No. XVI.

A certain man met two others in a wilderness, where he could obtain no food; he found however, that one of the persons had two penny loaves, and the other three; he offered them 5 shillings, to partake with them, and when the repast was ended, pursued his journey. What part of the 5 shillings is each man to have?

Answer to Enigma, No. 13.
For the Plainfield Union.

Thus might the spark who was inclined
The charmer's age to know,
By intellect of common kind,
The number plainly show;
Sixteen's the square of four, quoth he,
The spot you did affix,
One fourth of which still four, will be
One tenth of thirty six:
This thirty-six is three times what?
The number twelve say you;
And now I halve it, I have got
One seventh of forty-two;
One third of this dispels my fears—
Since I have shown so plain,
Fourteen the number of your years,
I'll cut and come again. X.

October 13.

We have not received a solution of No. 14, from any one, and were therefore compelled to give a little attention to it ourselves. We understand the question to be: the unknown number of guineas is to be divided into 3 parts, so that, 1-9th of the first added to one seventh of the second shall equal one fourth of the third; and one half of the first shall equal one third of the second added to one fifth of the third. In that case, the number of guineas bequeathed is 2,443, of which Jack's share is 846, Tom's 777, and Phil's 820.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"P." and "Y." are both received, and will appear as soon as we shall have time to solve them, or when we shall receive the solutions from their authors. Enigmas, to be published, must be accompanied with their solution. We have not required this of "X," because, we have proposed problems to him, to all of which he has given correct answers, and we were of course bound to answer any question which he thought proper to propose.

Notice.

☞ The members of the

Plainfield Lyceum,

are requested to meet on Thursday evening, the 19th instant, in the basement story of the Presbyterian church, to make arrangements for the season.

MARRIED.

At Rahway, on Sunday morning last, 15th inst. by the Rev. Thomas L. Janeway, John S. Woodward, Esq. of New York, to Miss Sarah Hunt, daughter of James Hunt of Rahway.

☞ The above was accompanied by a good quantity of cake of divers sorts, and of a quality, too, not often surpassed. Most truly do we wish the happy pair much joy, both present and future; and sure are we that they deserve success in life, for in the time of their rejoicing, they *forgot not the Printer.*—As we do not often have occasion to return thanks for like favors, we make much of it. Weddings are not frequent in these *times*, and when they do occur the printer is not so often benefited by them as he should be. The custom followed above is an excellent one, and *should never be omitted!*.

Near Mount Bethel, on Saturday afternoon last, by the Rev. Mr. Cox, Mr. Silas Osborn, of Scotch Plains, to Miss Nancy Coon, of the former place.

DIED.

In Warren, Somerset co. on Wednesday afternoon last, Mrs. Peter Wooden, leaving a husband, three young children, and a large circle of admiring acquaintances, to mourn her loss.

In New Brunswick, Ferdinand Johnson, aged 66.

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by
Oct. 16. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

DRUGS. MEDICINES. &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the office of Freeland Cherry streets, by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1y

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last

Cotton, inould,		14	a	15
Coffee, Cuba,		0	a	11
" Java,		10	a	14
Molasses,		23	a	28
Oil, linseed,		75	a	80
" Whale,		28	a	30
Fish, brl.		16 00	a	16 75
Beef, prime city,		6 50	a	9 00
Hams, lb.		11	a	14
Smok'd Beef,		10	a	12
Butter,		17	a	20
Cheese, Am.		7	a	10
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.		3 75	a	4 25
Turks Island Salt,		33	a	39
Liverpool ground,		44	a	
Do. do. sack,		1 62	a	2 00
Sugar, N. O. prime,		6	a	7
" Havn. white,		10	a	11
" Lump,		14	a	15
" Loaf,		18	a	19
Tallow, Am.		10	a	11
TEAs.—Imperial,		45	a	1 00
Gunpowder,		45	a	1 00
Hyson,		50	a	1 00
Young Hyson,		26	a	80
Hyson Skin,		26	a	45
Souchong,		25	a	50
Bohea,		18	a	20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	6 00	a		
Western,	6 00	a	00	
Philadelphia,	7 50	a	8 00	
Georgetown,	9 00	a		
Rye Flour,	5 25	a	—	
Indian Meal,	5 50	a		
Wheat, B.ltic,	1 30	a	1 50	
Do. Genesee,	—	a	—	
Do. N. Carolina,	1 70	a	—	
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00	a	1 00	
Corn, N. bushel,	1 02	a	1 09	
Do. South,	99	a	1 04	
Barley,	—	a	1 —	
Oats, North.	48	a		

NEW CHEAP STORE,

IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Beaver, Flus, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 5th. Rahway.

Brown Shirting Muslin,

AT 4d a yard, for sale by B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 5th. Rahway

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction Also on hand, and intends to keep a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do; 1¼ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards;—White Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Paling; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.
Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office in Plainfield, N. J. September 30th, 1837.

Vincent Barklew, 2,	Henry Mellison,
J. T. Bergen, 2,	Mary Ann Miller,
John Brant,	John Hendrickstere,
David Coon, 2,	Richard Oaman,
Mary Compton,	Miron G. Olmsted,
John R. Codwin,	Walter Perkins,
Amos C. Dayton, 2,	Samuel Perkins,
Hervy Dayton,	William Perkins,
Anson Dennison,	Elizabeth M. Paine,
John Dicke,	Samuel L. Pound,
William M. Drake,	James Ross,
Darius Doaks,	Bertram Ross,
Davidington,	Francis or Elias Runyon
L. S. Freeman,	Lewis G. P. Randolph,
James Ferguson,	Henry Smillery,
John Gaunt,	Daniel D. Southard,
Maria Gulick,	Isaac Stewart,
John Harris, jr	Joshua Totten,
Sharp Hoagland,	John Tuer,
William Harmston,	James Thorn, 2,
Elizabeth Hance,	Hannah Thomas,
George C. Jackson,	Squier Terrel,
Abner Koon,	D M Terrel,
Enos Lain,	John Urnison,
Aaron Little,	Van Nostrand & Connor, 2,
David Lesson,	James Vail,
James Leonard,	Hannah Webster,
E. H. Leindy,	Zachariah Webster,
Anna M. Lafauchuie,	Reuben Woodruff,
Giles McCord,	Joseph Wells,
Charles McCord,	Benjamin Wooden,

Jane Young, 2,
JACOB MANNING, *P. M.*

BOARDING.

MRS. NANCY DUNN will take 3 or 4 Boarders.
August, 31, 1837. 3m*

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Plaided, for sale cheap, by
Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

TO RENT,

Possession given, the 1st of October

THE Premises now occupied by John D. Thaworth. Terms reasonable.

ZADOCK AR WEBSTER,
Or to EASTON MARSH.
Plainfield, August 21, 1837. 3m if

GREEN BROOK SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the "Plainfield Seminary," situated on the banks of Green Brook adjoining the Presbyterian Church in Plainfield, N. J. intends to open a School for boys on the 1st Monday in August next. To the interests of this School, he purposes to devote his undivided attention. All the branches of orthodox English and Classical Education will be carefully taught by experienced and competent teachers. Nothing shall be wanting to render the school both profitable and agreeable to good boys. The disciplines of the school will invariably be strict and impartial, but never harsh. All possible efforts will be made to promote industry and order among the pupils by appealing to their common sense and love of character.

The bible and the statutes of the United States, historical facts and Divine precepts will be carefully studied by the school, and presented by the teachers, without any calculating the peculiar decisions of any religious sect.

Terms.

Tuition in Greek, Latin and English, $7 per qr.
In French, 5
In Spanish, 5

No pupil will be received for a term less than one quarter, and the tuition bills of all non-residents must be paid in advance.

Board may be obtained in respectable families, near the school, on reasonable terms.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

P. S. A very few boys can be accommodated in the family of the principal immediately. After the first Monday in November next, an additional number may be received, and formed into a "Family School," of which due notice will be given. E. F.
Plainfield, July 27, 1837. 3m if

Editors of the Rahway Republican and Herald and Elizabethtown Journal are requested to give the above three insertions.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just made an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH!!
At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

H. A. & U. CORY
Plainfield, Sept. 12, 1837. 3t

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.
Plainfield, June 22d, 1837. 3m

PLAINFIELD & RAHWAY STAGE.

FARE REDUCED.

By Stage and Rail Road, from Plainfield to Jersey City.

THE Public are informed that Mr. Waters' Stage leaves Plainfield every morning, Sundays excepted, at 1-4 past 6 o'clock, and arrives at the Rail Road Mansion House, in Rahway in time for the first cars; Returning leaves Rahway immediately after the arrival of the 2 o'clock cars from New York.

By this Route, Passengers will arrive in New York quarter past ten, giving them four hours to do business in the city, and reach Plainfield at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Fare through 75 Cents.

By this arrangement, Tickets will be furnished by Mr. Waters for New York; and at the Rail road office, foot of Cortlandt-st. passengers will be furnished with Railroad and Stage tickets for Plainfield.

For seats apply at Thorns and Laing's Hotels, and Anderson's Store, Plainfield. And at Goddington's Mansion House, Rahway.

A. T. WATERS.
Plainfield, *Sept. 7th* 1837. 3m

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he continues the above business in this village, and is prepared to execute orders in his line at short notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ Furniture, Washing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. and all kinds of small and fancy turning done at short notice.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Plainfield, January 8, 1837.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of well selected articles in his line, which he will sell very low for cash or country produce.

☞ Clock and Watch repairing strictly attended to.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
Plainfield, January 8, 1837.

N. B.—Those wishing Clocks repaired at their dwellings, will be punctually waited on.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

HATTERS' Finishing Blocks, Sweat Patterns, &c. made of timber from buildings of sixty years standing.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.
Plainfield, April 12, 1837. 1y

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that they have received a new supply of DRY GOODS, CROCKERY, and GROCERIES, which they offer Cheap for Cash, or country Produce.

N. & R. DRAKE.
Warren, May 16, 1837. 1S 4t

DWELLING AND STORE TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to remove to another part of the village, will let the House which he now occupies, including a dwelling, a room for a store, and a basement. Rent low if applied for soon, and possession given on the 1st of October. PIATT DRAKE.
Plainfield, August 21st, 1837. 3m if

A CHANCE FOR CASH.

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers' Sewing done at heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by one perpetually.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Felloe Plank, and
Rave Stuff, for Wagon Work,
30 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
Lath for Shingling, &c. &c.
Plainfield, Sept. 28, 3t if

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as undertaker after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by Messrs. L. Pound & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for merchant or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts should be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.
Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 32tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1tf

NEW JERSEY RAIL ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing on Monday, July 31st, 1837.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

REDUCED FARE!!

THE Public is hereby informed that this Rail Road is completed for the use of Locomotives from Bergen Hill to East Brunswick, and until further notice the following rates will be charged.

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents;
to Elizabethtown, 25cts; to Rahway,
50 cts: to East Brunswick 75 cts.
From Newark to Elizabethtown, 12 1-2 cts.

East Brunswick Trains.

Every day, Sundays excepted.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 9 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 1-2 o'clock,
At 2 o'clock, P. M.	At 12 1-2 o'clock,
At 6 o'clock, P. M.	At 4 1-2 o'clock.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at 9 o'clock before 10 A. M.; 1-4 before 3 P. M. and 1-4 before 7 o'clock P. M. The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 9, 9, A. M. 3 P. M. and 6 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 9, and 11, A. M. and 2, 4, and 6 P. M.
Leave Newark at 5 1-2, 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and at 2 4, and 6 P. M.

NIGHT LINE,—With Horses.

Every night except Sunday,—Fare 37 cts.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.
Leaves Newark at 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the offices before taking their seats in the cars, otherwise they will be charged one third more.

The office in NewYork is at the foot of Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, where the best seats can be procured, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st. and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been undertook, and passengers will be carried to and from the depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 1-4 hr. each.

Omnibus Coaches are always in attendance to carry passengers across the bridge, to and from the different cities in East Brunswick. Fare 6 cents

August, 1837. 2m

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the friends and the public, that he

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, next door to Dr. Craig's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.
Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 2S 6d*

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.
Plainfield, July 15th, 1837. 2S

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel, containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, August 10. 2S

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store, a large Assortment of Steel pens, Wafers, sand, Amber Sealing Wax, School and Pocket Testaments, Webster's Spelling Books, Toy Books, English Readers, Franklin's Life, Goldsmith's Greece, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.
July 13, 1837. 2S if

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (the undoubted pure article only,) for sale by
CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, June 15. 2tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

From, the New York Sun.

GOD is an unjealous God, to the fear of God whose I am and whom I desire, to serve, that there has been a conspiracy for years against me, to destroy my character, and when the cruelty found they could not do this, they conspired to take away my life, reported that I had given arsenic to my husband to complete my prophecy. This report came from twelve women. I will spare their names believing all this year to complete their cruelty. But my suffering experience must appear. This I have given into the hands of Elder Whiting, editor of the Gospel Witness; he can revise this, and the rest I wish to be exposed in the Museum in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, as the dead I have written on file in those places, and all Staten Island and Jersey will help prove this work. The names of the dead will be seen in every book, and their characters and family names in the same. This is the Greek nor Latin, a work done in our day one character will represent a thousand, and some ten thousand. I do not wish to live to revise this or do any thing more with it, but let the inner know there is a God, and a just God, and he will defend them that do wish to live Godly. I hope Christians will help in printing this small work. I am left alone. My husband put all out of my hands and left me in the power of them that believe me either guilty or demigod, and the most bloody persecution followed me. If I am not this day in the asylum, I have no friend in my family to thank for it. I do not blame any one for this but say this was to try me. If they stand condemned, their works will condemn them. I cry this day for justice and this I do know, I am innocent of their charges before God and man, and if all should come out, I can defy priest and people to say this is not a true work. Some of the churches have thought it would be best to let the experience sink with me, for this reason—it will revive many things, and expose the churches. But I ask you, in the name of Jesus, as a body of Christians of every name. To you I am called to write. Will you expose the Romans as you wish to do, and cover dirt in your own body in this way? You will do shame if you keep back the truth. If you will not help me I appeal to the Deist, and any body may for my father was a Deist, and a stumbled man, and one of the best of the age in which he lived.

Essex County, ss.—Personally appeared before me Truman Manning one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, Jane Ann Ibbetson Martin, widow of the late Rev. A. R. Martin, who being duly sworn, saith that these persons, whose names she forbears to mention, has basely slandered her character by circulating absolute falsehoods against me; that she gave her husband arsenic, which was the cause of his death. 2d That she was a drunkard and neglected her family. 3d That she was great with her Doctor. Which three charges she now declares before God she is wholly innocent of, and that they are calculated to injure her character.

JANE ANN MARTIN.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1837. Truman Manning, J. P.

Richmond County, ss.—Personally appeared before me, Daniel Wandel, one of the Justices of the Peace in said County, Jane Ann Ibbetson Martin, widow of the late A. R. Martin, Pastor of the First Baptist Church on this Island, who being duly sworn, saith that three persons whose names she forbears to mention, has basely scandalized her 1st For giving her husband arsenic, 2d Of being a drunkard and neglecting her family. 3d Great with her Physician. And she, Jane Ann Ibbetson Martin, further saith she has lived twelve years on this Island, and tried to live blameless before God and man, am innocent, and no mortal can prove these charges if they speak the truth, so help me God.

JANE ANN MARTIN.

Subscribed and sworn to on the 19th day of September, 1837. Daniel Wandel, J. P.

It was impressed on my mind to lay this before the Mayor of the City of New York, which I did on the 21st of September, 1837, and was willing to make oath before him that I had lived in this City from the age of 5 to 35 years, and could prove my character. He thought it unworthy of my notice, and advised me not to make my deposition. I replied, sir, I have done my duty.

JANE ANN MARTIN.

Daughter of the late Thos. Ibbetson, of Hull, England.

At the time I suffered to write on the change in the church, and the trials that would come on families, church and state, I suffered for food and rest; this made my body so weak, I reeled too and fro like a drunkard, but refused any thing to drink till all my strength would fail, for want of this. Then my strongest drafts was beer. There is nothing on the page of history, that can unfold more cruelty than this suffering experience will to man, bound to do my duty for my family, and write my experience,—and now from this time,

Let lying fame her blasting trumpet blow,
Since I no evil nor occasion know;
'Tis but a blast to blow me to that shore,
Where scandal's breath shall sound her trump no more

October 5th 3t

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.
Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1y

S. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, Enamelled pailles and chimneys. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.
Rahway, May 4, 1837. 1S 6m

Window Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply ourselves with this article either on as good terms as they can be purchased in this
Town. S. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, May 4. 1S 6m

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC

FOR COLDS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating property,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Inconsistent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, rise every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, raise every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RARITAN REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

CERTIFICATES.

MR. J. FITCH.—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can attest to its powers of relief. MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

MR. J. FITCH.—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to add my mite to you, and to the public, (for that) I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect: at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and began to use it, and from the first dose I began to feel to health myself, but alas my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.
JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthma. So complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Fitch. I had been for two years previous, very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me relief, until I read three or four lines of a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.
JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.
Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES.
CONSTABLES' SALES.
WARRANTS.
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.

Books.—Porter's Travels.
Scrap Books.
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo.
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Household's Navigation, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Brandreth's House, 2 vols. in one.
Uncle to the Lot, a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, in a pocket size.
Talby's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Baxter's Dying Thoughts.
Beauties of Locke.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Dodd on Death.
Buchan's Medicine.
Life of Franklin.
Large School Testaments,—Pocket do.
Webster's Spelling Books.
Murray's small grammar.
A large lot of Toy books
Three Lock Pamphlets, an interesting tale.

Stationary, &c.—Paper, several varieties.
Bleed Pens, 6 kinds.
Encaustic Ink.
India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.
Wafers, silver polesale.
Kaleidascopes.—Spy Glasses.
Gold paper.
Quills.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Albums and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.
SEAR'S BILLS.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business (while the opposite Tenement, Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE.

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Ladle Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Platters' Kettles made at short notice, as low as they can be for elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.
JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 25, 1825. 9 1y

Notice.

THE subscription taken this method of informing the citizens of the public in general, that he still continues to sell old and young, opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Hardware, Cutlery, Carpetings, Mustard and Tar-by's Teas, (these Teas being approved by the sons, &c. which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837.

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordial-ly requested to call and settle the same without delay; all those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

J. R. DUNN.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE
Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years been extensively used throughout this country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Following are a few of the diseases as an infallible cure for all diseases yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great efficacy in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Billious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by constant sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both old and young, in all cases of indisposition, and can not produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Their effects when taken according to the directions will be to excite and maintain a natural perfect action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action to the liver and pancreas in the secretion and purification of the blood—to equalize animal action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this Mill; that it is soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

From long experience in every satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain delivered at the mill.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. 1f

DWELLING TO LET.

THE Subscriber will let the Dwelling on the second story of the building where he formerly kept store, opposite Mr. Barclew's Stage House. It is convenient for a small family, and will be let at a low rent. Possession given immediately. Application may be made to *Mr. J. R. Dunn*, merchant, or to

E. V. SHOTWELL.

August 17, 1837. 3tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Hannah has absconded, and left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is to notify all persons from harboring or trusting her, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, after this date.

BENJAMIN CORY.

September 20th, 1837. 3t 3w

The Subscriber, anxious to give his daughter a knowledge of music, wishes to learn whether a class can be formed in Plainfield of sufficient size to secure the services of a competent teacher. Ladies who would take lessons will confer a favor by leaving their names at the house of

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, August 16th. 3t 3t

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount to Mechanics.

Railway, May 4. 16 6w

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Railway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

STEAM POWER
Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Boot & Shoe
STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen (a set of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 18th. 1

Washing Machines.

(MILNER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing said Machines at their Agency, which is warranted to be the lightest, simplest, and most durable in use. Each machine is put to the test before delivered to the purchaser.

We confine with great confidence, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest clothes, and with as much ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, especially large families. I can attest to their saving machine. MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Rose,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Edger,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpool,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Ormston,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bowman,
Dr. Dorset,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Ceve,
James I. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brocaw,
Rob. Randolph, Esq.	John Lawrence,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Sived,
Isaac Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Vail,
Robert Vail,	Fred'k. Laing, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

THE NEW YORKER.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker in its folio or ordinary newspaper form, on an entirely new and more beautiful type, prepared expressly for that purpose.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine in the highest degree the useful with the agreeable—substantial information with that which is exciting interest—the head combined with the improvement of the heart. It will still be devoted in nearly equal proportions to Literature in its more restricted sense, and to the current intelligence of the day. Under the first department, comprising the two outer pages of the sheet) will be presented original and selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Reviews of new books and of general subjects, Extracts from the periodicals and deserving works in press or just given the public, brief Biographical, Historical, Desultory and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The department of intelligence (now especially comprising the inner form of the paper) will embody the News of the Day, foreign and domestic, proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Executive, and more summarily of the State Legislature, with a still briefer notation of the more important Legislative measures of other States as an impartial account of all important political movements and doings throughout the Union, Conventions, Nominations, Elections, &c. &c. Beside these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but courteous comments upon acts of Legislation and other matters of public importance in fact or in contemplation, avoiding as far as possible, any allusion to or interference with party political local or national—exhibiting, whenever practical, the arguments supposed to the views editorially advanced, and laboring rather to enforce the full and consistent application of acknowledged political truths, than submissively to conform to out new paths, and proposed new doctrines. Brief notices of New books, pamphlets, periodicals and occasionally of the Drama, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, Feb. 25 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of good paper, and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at two dollars per year.

☞ The New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday evening on a larger and new type sheet, (36 by 40) in a form and style calculated for preserving for each number will contain, as heretofore, a copious selection of the most valuable matter, and be about half the length of those of the folio, and contain but one half the matter of the folio exclusive advertisements. The price will be $3 per annum if delivered at the office of publication, or $4 if mailed or sent by carrier. The paper of March next is expressly for this purpose under the supervision of the ingenious proprietor and printer of music, in this form the New-Yorker will be accomplished in the most complete and effective weekly journal suitable for binding in America.

☞ The Semi-Weekly New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for Three dollars per annum in advance. Where payment is not made in advance Three dollars fifty cents will be charged—and if payment be delayed for the space of six months, four dollars. For six months the price will be Two dollars in advance. Any person who forwards us Four dollars, positively free of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies for one year and in the same proportion for a larger sum; but no subscriptions taken through agents will be taken on a shorter term than one year.

Local Agents are entitled to charge as 20 per cent. commission on new subscriptions and 10 on collections with whom it will forward a circular containing a full explanation of the terms, &c. &c.

A specimen or who takes a copy of each paper in his own name, will be charged but four dollars and 50 cents in advance for both.

WILLET'S SAW MIL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased, and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1y

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood from rare, beautiful and popular pictures; arranged for publication in a style of splendor, and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry, tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign works of art—correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and appreciation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the noted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessor in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best talent will be secured to contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume. Besides which, translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant and fascinating and agreeable repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the attractions of the present will be consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a wonderful variety, with the most splendid popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods are now opened the following—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

Ready made clothing for sale—also a few pairs of

FAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar
Ware, Rope and Twine,
Garden Seeds,
&c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their establishment and well known stand, and assure them that no exertion will be spared to render their services fully satisfactory to customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, &c. &c

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, a few pairs of Ready Made Clothing. Also—Iron, Steel, Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

THE PLAINDEALER.

THIS paper is published weekly. It is printed on a large sheet, octavo form, with an entire new type, on fine paper. The price is $2 per annum. The publishers submits the following notices from papers of different political sentiments.

"Its tone is what its name imports—plain—but not coarse. Views of thought and of language—great independence of opinion, carried out to its legitimate issues—lead where they may—and, as we believe, great honesty of purpose, mark the paper in this first number.

"We hope the paper will be undertaking to establish a press really free, and which will contend manfully and regardless of consequences to any party, for "the largest liberty," will be sustained by the public."—*American.*

"A paper worthy of the name. The editorial corps or writer by whom it is conducted—full of admirable matter—a paper which we advise our readers to see and subscribe for."—*Evening Star.*

"It is what its name imports—a bold, dashing, unpretending sort of journal, displaying much talent, independence, and honesty of purpose, with perhaps a tendency to newspaper prolixity. We cannot go with Leggett in all his theories, though we like to read his lucubrations even when we differ from him. His "plain-dealing" consists chiefly in facts and argument—sent to present. His editorial gentleness in his feelings, is a desire to regard the feelings of others."—*Journal of Commerce.*

"We have read all its original articles through from beginning to end, (which is doing much for a newspaper editor any day in the year,) with pleasure, because whatever Mr. Leggett touches, he touches with power, (he being without a doubt among the ablest political writers of the day.) Take the Plaindealer—it is able, intellectual, powerful, and is made at the editor desires to be independent—a curiosity in these difficult and interested times."—*New York Express.*

THE PLAINDEALER.—The first number of this new weekly paper, edited by Mr. William Leggett, for these eight years past, and until lately, the distinguished editor of the Evening Post, has fully realized the expectations which its announcement had excited. Our own opinion of it is sincerely expressed in the declaration that it is the best weekly paper we ever saw; and we think we can say this without compromising our political neutrality, for Mr. Leggett is too honest and independent to become the mere hireling of any party or political party. As a pure, graceful, and forcible writer, Mr. Leggett has no superior in the editorial chair of the public press, and it is well known that he stands among the highest in the first class of literature. His new paper, admirable in form, arrangement and contents, we hail as the greatest acquisition that the press of the country has received for many years; and devoted as it will be to the public good, we heartily wish it the boundless success which is is well calculated to obtain.—*New Era.*

"Aside from Mr. Leggett's politics, his well established reputation as one of the purest and most vigorous of American, and we may add, English writers, has caused his paper to be looked for with interest not only by politicians, but by all admirers of good writing. We have read the Political Plaindealer, then the Literary Plaindealer, Theatrical Plaindealer, &c. with a variety of miscellaneous matters. All who have been accustomed to read the editor's writings will not need to be told that he deals pluckily with all these subjects. Whether we may be the faults of Mr. Leggett's opinions, we cannot but admire the bold, straight-forward manner in which they are advanced. It shows sincerity in the author at least."—*Star.*

THADEUS DAVIDS'
WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Ink, may be summed up under the following heads: The Fluid, as it flows from the pen, is of a jet black, the superior blackness of which it acquires, the character in which it writes, its bright and distinct ruler when first written, and its drying so quickly, rendering its blotting at all weathers, having no tendency to become sour or muddy; never thickens in the inkstand, and when closed tightly, *never corrodes*, and on *standing* so resist the action of the air, as to *last* the common inks, renders it particularly suitable for *writing; Bills of Exchange, Deeds, and also Log books* which are required to be preserved for years.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Railway, May 4 16 6w

Plainfield English School.

Notice is hereby given to their friends and patrons, that

Messrs. DAVISON and WALLACE

Will recommence teaching the Village school on Monday, the 23d instant, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church. Parents are desired to send at the beginning of the quarter.

Plainfield, Aug. 17th, 1837 30

Notice,

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Subscriber here, Executor of the Testament and last Will of the widow Elizabeth Drake deceased, late of Warren township, Somerset county, late of to exhibit their Accounts of the Estate of said deceased to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said County, in the term of October next ensuing, for their final settlement and allowance.

RANDOLPH DUNHAM, } Executors.
JONAH F. RANDOLPH, }

July 27th 1837. 4w 2m

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same without delay and all those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

wherein he now resides, containing 92 1-4 acres of land —situated near the village of New Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 2 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; lying in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 26, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built only 5 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a Barn on said Farm, nearly as good as new, having been partly built new within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a good Cider House standing within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Corn House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door; likewise a never failing spring of water within a few steps of the door. There is also on said Farm an Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 100 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 15 acres of Wood and Timber, with sufficience of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, and several springs in the same. Also a never failing well of excellent water on the Farm. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation, being loam with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stones. The Farm is in a healthy neighborhood, being 2 miles from several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

☞ Any person wishing further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel H. Coriell in the village of New Market. An indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow.

One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq. at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place. TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 12, 1837. 1 tf

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers tax this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that they have embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell upon as reasonable terms as can be offered elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 16, 1837. 1 tf

NOTICES.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till further notice, the only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

M. F. CORIELL.

Plainfield, June 16th, 1837.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume I. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1837. Number 40.

The Plainfield Union

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear. MILTON P. CUMMINS Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar, and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Plainfield

Classical Institution

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurine.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Terms of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement and those having demands on present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

JACKSON POUND.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

OPPOSITE NEW-YORK.

Bound brook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the Union County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public landlord, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK, January 2, 1837 2 tf

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 14th.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to city work.

MIXON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Moral and Religious.

BISHOP GEORGE.

And the young Preacher.

An aged traveller, worn and weary, was gently urging on his tired beast, just as the sun was dropping behind the range of hills that bounds the horizon of that rich and picturesque country, in the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio. It was a sultry August evening, and he had journied a distance of thirty five miles, since morning, his pulses throbbing under the influence of a burning sun. At Fairfield he had been hospitably entertained, by one who had recognised the veteran soldier of the cross, and who had ministered to him for his Master's sake, of the benefits himself had received, from the hand which feedeth the young lions when they lack; and he had travelled on, refreshed in spirit. But many a weary mile had he journeyed over since then, and now as the evening shades darkened around, he felt the burden of age and toil heavy upon him; and he desired the pleasant retreat he had pictured to himself when that day's pilgrimage should be accomplished.

It was not long before the old man checked his tired animal at the door of the anxiously looked for haven of rest. A middle aged woman was at hand, to whom he mildly applied for accommodation for himself and horse.

"I don't know," said she, coldly, after scrutinizing for some time, the appearance of the traveller, which was not the most promising, "that we can take you in, old man. You seem tired, however, and I'll see if the Minister of the circuit, who is here to night, will let you lodge with him."

The young circuit preacher soon made his appearance, and consequentially swaggering up to the old man, examined him for some moments inquisitively; then asked a few impertinent questions—and finally, after adjusting his hair half-a-dozen times, feeling his smoothly shaven chin, consented that the stranger should share his bed for the night, and turning upon his heel entered the house.

The traveller, aged and weary as he was dismounted, and led his faithful animal to the stable, where, with his own hands, he rubbed him down, watered him, and gave him food, and then entered the inhospitable mansion where he had expected so much kindness. A Methodist family resided in the house, and as the circuit preacher was to be there that day, great preparations were made to entertain him, and a number of the Methodist young ladies of the neighbourhood had been invited, so that quite a party met the eyes of the stranger, as he entered, not one of whom took the slightest notice of him, and he wearily sought a vacant chair in the corner, out of direct observation, but where he could note all that was going on. And his anxious eye showed that he was no careless observer of what was transpiring around him.

The young minister played his part with all the frivolity and foolishness of a city beau, and nothing like religion escaped his lips. Now he was chattering and bandying senseless compliments with this young lady, and now engaged in trifling repartee with another, who was anxious to seem interesting in his eyes.

The stranger, after an hour, during which no refreshments had been preparing for him, asked to be shown to his room, to which he retired unnoticed—grieved and shocked at the conduct of the family and the minister. Taking from his saddlebags, a well worn bible, he seated himself in a chair, and was soon buried in thoughts, holy and elevating; and had food to eat which those who passed him by in pity and in scorn, dreamed not of. Hour after hour passed away, and no one came to invite the old, worn down traveller, to partake of the luxurious supper which was served below.

Towards eleven o'clock the minister came up stairs, and without pause or prayer, hastily threw off his clothes, and got into the very middle of a small bed, which was to be the resting place of the old man as well as himself. After a while the aged stranger rose up, and after partially disrobing himself, knelt down, and remained for many minutes in fervent prayer. The fervent breathing out of his soul, soon arrested the attention of the young preacher, who began to feel some few reproofs of conscience for his own neglect of duty. The old man now rose from his knees, and slowly undressing himself, got into bed or rather upon the edge of the bed, for the young preacher had taken possession of the centre and would not, voluntarily move an inch. In this uncomfortable position the stranger lay for some time, in silence. At length the young preacher made a remark, to which the old man replied in a manner that arrested his attention. On this he moved over an inch or two and made more room.

"How far have you come to day, old gentleman?"

"Thirty-five miles."

"From where?"

"Springfield."

"Ah, indeed! You must be tired after so long a journey, for one of your age."

"Yes, this poor old body is much worn down by long and constant travelling, and I feel that the journey to-day has exhausted me much."

The young minister moved over a little.

"You do not belong to Springfield then?"

"No. I have no abiding place."

"How?"

"I have no continuing city. My home is beyond this vale of tears."

Another move of the minister.

"How far have you travelled on your present journey?"

"From Philadelphia."

"From Philadelphia! (In evident surprise.)

The Methodist General Conference was in session there a short time since. Had it broken up when you left?"

"It adjourned the day before I started."

"Ah, indeed," moving still farther over, towards the front side of the bed, and allowing the stranger better accommodation. "Had Bishop George left when you came out?"

"Yes, he started at the same time I did, we left company."

"Indeed!"

Here the circuit preacher relinquished a full half of the bed, and politely requested the stranger to occupy a larger space.

"How did the bishop look. He is getting old now and feeble is he not?"

"He carries his age pretty well. But his labor is a hard one, and he begins to show signs of failing strength."

"He is expected this way in a week or two. How glad I shall be to shake hands with the old veteran of the Cross! But you say you left in company with the good old man—how far did you come together?"

"We travelled alone for a long distance."

"You travelled alone with the bishop!"

"Yes, we have been intimate for years."

"You intimate with Bishop George?"

"Yes, why not?"

"Bless me! why did I not know that? But may I ask your name?"

After a moment's hesitation, the stranger replied—

"George."

"George! not Bishop George!"

"They call me bishop George," meekly replied the old man.

"Why—why—bless me! Bishop George," exclaimed the now abashed preacher—springing from the bed—"You have had no supper! I will call up the family. Why did you not tell us who you were?"

"Stop—stop, my friend," said the Bishop, gravely, "I want no supper here, and should not eat any if it were got for me. If an old man, toil worn and weary, was not considered worthy of a meal by this family, who profess to have set up an altar of God in their house, Bishop George surely is not. He is at best but a man, and has no claims beyond common humanity."

A night of severer mortification, the young minister had never experienced. The bishop kindly admonished him, and warned him of the great necessity there was of his adorning the doctrines of the Gospel, by following him sincerely and humbly. Gently but earnestly he endeavored to wean the heart from the wanderings of heart, and direct him to trust more in God and less in his own strength.

In the morning the bishop prayed with him, long and fervently, before he left the chamber; and was glad to see his heart melted into contrition. Soon after the bishop descended, and was met by the heads of the family with a thousand sincere apologies. He mildly silenced them, and asked to have his horse brought out. The horse was accordingly soon in readiness, and the bishop taking up his saddle bags, was preparing to depart.

"But surely, bishop," urged the distressed matron, "You will not thus leave us? Wait a few minutes, breakfast is on the table."

"No, Sister L——, I cannot take breakfast here. You did not consider a poor, toil worn traveller, worthy of a meal, and your Bishop has no claim but such as humanity urges."

And thus he departed, leaving the family and minister in confusion and sorrow. He did not let this from resentment, for such an emotion did not raise in his heart, but he desired to teach them a lesson such as they would not easily forget.

Six months from this time, the Ohio Annual Conference met at Cincinnatti, and the young minister was to present himself for ordination as a Deacon; and Bishop George was to be the presiding Bishop.

On the first day of the assembling of the Conference, our minister's heart sunk within him as he saw the venerable Bishop take his seat. So great was his grief and agitation that he was soon obliged to leave the room. That evening, as the Bishop was seated alone in his chamber, the Rev. Mr. —— was announced, and he requested him to be shown up. He grasped the young man by the hand with a cordiality which he did not expect, for he had made careful enquiries, and found that since they had met before a great change had been wrought in him. He was now as humble and pious, as he was before worldly minded. As a father would have received a disobedient but repentant child, so did this man receive his erring but contrite brother. They mingled their tears together, while the young preacher, wept as a child, upon the bosom of his spiritual father. At that session he was ordained, and he is now one of the most pious and useful ministers in the Ohio Conference.—*Balt. Athenæum.*

Southwark Inspectors.—At a meeting of the Judge and Inspectors of Southwark, held on the morning of the election, on motion of Thomas D. Grover, Esq. it was resolved unanimously, that no spirituous liquor be permitted in this house to-day. Nothing but cold water was used.—*Presbyterian.*

Rubrics of the Prayer Book.—The Rev. Dr. Byard, of New-York, has projected an edition of the Book of Common Prayer, for the purpose of having the Rubrics, or directions in the book for the use of various parts of the service, printed in red ink as they originally were. The edition is to be published by the Bible and Common Prayer Book Society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Plainfield Union.

The following was copied from an old Scrap Book, if the editor thinks it worthy of insertion, it would oblige a SUBSCRIBER.

Curiosity.—A Tale.

Four persons felt inclined their steps to bend,
To see the finest museum of their friend;
Who had selected with much skill and care,
Midst other things a set of paintings rare;
With judgment good, and taste the most refined,
Their admiration was of purest kind.
'But stay! what's here! a picture hid with baize!
This ticket will explain—I'll read, it says
'The ladies are requested not to look
Beneath this cloth,' this hint of course they took:
No further information to obtain
They silently pursued their lounge again;
"Come now in this room," said the host with glee,
"I've something worth your notice, major B—
I hope you also soon will join us there,
The ladies will excuse your presence here."
So sooner had the trio left the room,
Than the two fair ones manifested soon
A strong desire to clear the mystery
Of the strange picture in obscurity;
"Should you not like to peep?" said Mrs. P.
"Indeed I should," replied the fair Miss C.
"But for the world would not be seen to look."
Then in her hand the elder lady took
The corner of the curtain that concealed
The wondrous picture, now to be revealed,
"Much better would it be, I think, my dear,
Were I alone to look at first for fear,
And if it prove attractive you shall see;
The harm is none, I'm sure you will agree."
Portray, ye gentle fair ones with due care;
The consternation of this curious pair,
Who with impatience just prepared to gaze
With cautious eye beneath the piece of baize,
Through the aute-room meet their eyes,
A piece of glass about the usual size,
And formed its substitute, in this disguise,
Alas! behind the glass what met their view,
But the three gentlemen they so well knew,
Who left the room expressly just to see
How great would be their curiosity.

A Constructive Compliment.—An Arabian having brought a blush to a maiden's cheek by the earnestness of his gaze, said to her, "My looks have planted roses in your cheeks why forbid me to gather them? The law permits him who sows to reap the harvest.

Witty Perperism.

Dr. Williamson had a quarrel with one of his parishioners, by the name of Hardy, who showed considerable resentment. On the succeeding Sunday the doctor preached from the following text, which he pronounced with much emphasis, and with a significant look at Hardy, who was present; "There is no fool like the *fool Hardy*."

Napoleon used to say: Strange as it may appear, when I want any good bead work done I choose a man, provided his education has been suitable, with a long nose. His breathing is bold and free, and his brain as well as his lungs and heart cool and clear. In my observation of men, I have almost invariably found a long nose and long head go together.

The buildings for the Girard College in Philadelphia are described in the National Gazette, are steadily advancing. The plan embraces five edifices—a principal one in the centre, and two smaller ones on either side. The chief edifice is of immense proportions; and the height and circumference of its pillars, two of which are already erected, are much larger than those of the United States Bank. Their capitals are described as "superb, elaborate and imposing."—*Courier.*

Census of St. Louis.—The census of the city of St. Louis, as appears by the official returns made to the Mayor of the city, on the 26th of September ult. amounts to 12,040, within the limits of the city and 2,213 in the suburbs—making an aggregate population now in the city and suburbs of 14,252.

A curious Recognition.—A couple of sailors met at a sailors boarding house in this city, a few weeks since and having been put in the same chamber, became acquainted, and appeared to be quite partial to each other after a companionship of some four or five days, one asked the other, casually, where he was born and who his parents were—the reply proved them *brothers!* They had been separated for nearly ten years, each supposing the other to be engaged in quite different occupation than that of a seaman, neither expected to find his brother a sailor.—*Boston Post.*

Test of intoxication.—A native of "the Emerald Isle was the other day asked how he could tell that a man was drunk. "Faith," answered Pat, "I'd never be after saying a man was drunk at all, without I saw him trying to light his pipe at a pump."

Says Bill to Bobchard times are all my eye,
I sell more oysters than the folks can fry.

The Legislature of Illinois has passed a law to prevent steamboat racing. The law compels the owner, clerk, captain and engineer of the boat are liable to be indicted for manslaughter.

A Challenge Raised against the WORLD.

A friend has handed for publication, the following challenge of an english gentleman to sail his yacht *Alarm*, against any vessel in the world of about this same tonnage!

We understand that this challenge is sent by Mr. Weld in the true spirit of a sportsman, in consequence of an American gentleman having given it as his opinion, and that of the "knowing ones," in this city, that the yacht of our townsman John C. Stevens, the Wave, cannot be beaten.

We confess we are of the many who entertain this opinion also; but will be seen that the challenge is based upon broad grounds, and both parties may build a vessel for the purpose of testing the superority of thier respective nations in building fast sailing yachts.

The place of determining the wager and indeed almost every thing connected with the challenge including the amount to be sailed for, is left open for future arrangements. In short, the challenge is couched in the most liberal terms, and will, we trust, be accepted.

"Mr Weld will sail his cutter Alarm either cutter or yawl rigged, as he may think best, against any schooner now existing, near her own tonnage (193 tons) round a mark or vessel anchored, and back again, for one thousand pounds, or more, as may be settled hereafter. The course to be no farther than can be performed in one day, and the vessel which comes in first, twice out of three days trial, will win the race.

Each vessel to carry what sail they please—sail or pay. But if the schooner is not built, Mr. Weld may have the "power of building also."

JOSEPH WELD.

"Bywell, July 16th, 1837."

Steamboats and eggs.—A few days since as one of our steamboats was coming down a bayou in the interior, an old lady was observed running from her house towards the shore, waving her handkerchief and endeavoring otherwise to attract attention.

"Arretez vous, Monsieur le capitaine! arretez" she cried as soon as she was near enough to be heard.

"Well what do you want?" he inquired.

"I have just got seven eggs, and my poulete is making sitting eggs. If shall attendez von little minute, I shall have von dozaine por le marche!"

"To the deuce with your eggs!—Go ahead."

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Sussex Register says *Some fellow has* defined a *Statesman* to be, one who can tell how many States there are in the Union, and mention their several names.—Small as this amount of knowledge is, men have been elected to the Legislature in this county, who did not posses it.

The New York whig papers are making a great shout at the result of some of the town elections in this State. If they suppose these to be true tests of the strength of parties, in the several towns, they deceive themselves.—In general, they are thinly attended, neither party taking any great interest in them. Our late election for city officers is spoken of, among others, as a "great whig victory."—The vote shows how great was the strife on the occasion. The highest number given in was 162. The number of freemen in the city is upwards of 300.—*Bridgeport (Ct.) Farmer.*

Two Acres of Pumpkins.—Mr. Alvah Stevens, of Claremount N. H. says the Eagle, this week took from an acre and three quarters twenty seven *large ox loads of pumpkins.*

In several close and important votes recently in the House of Representatives, the name of *Lewis F. Randolph*, one of the members from New Jersey, did not appear. This, we regret to know, was in consequence of severe indisposition, confining Mr. R. to his bed. He is now better, and in the discharge of his duties with that promptitude and fidelity for which all who know him will give him unhesitating credit.

A schoolmaster advertises that he will keep a Sunday school twice a week, Tuesday and Thursday.

Advertisement Extra.—At the world's end, the Essex side of Gravesend: to be sold at Auction, by W. Neversell, on Monday, the 33d inst. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Lot No. 1.—A copper cart-saddle, a leather hand-saw, 2 wooden frying pans, and a glass wheelbarrow.

Lot No. 2.—A china quarry cart, and 2 glass bedsteads with copper hangings.

Lot No. 3.—One pitch pine coal grate, with paper smoke jack, a mahogany poker, and a pair of grease bellows.

Lot 4.—One leather tea-kettle, an iron feather bed, 5 pair of brass boots, and a metal night cap, also one pewter waist coat and 3 flint wigs, a bedram warming pan and a pewter looking glass, a bellmetle sieve and a calimanco hog trough, a japan beetle and a leather wedge, 2 silk hog yoke and pinch bar, a wash tub, 4 sheep skin milk pails and a wheat straw bonnet, a tinderbox grindstone and muslin hatches, a pair pewter pudding bags and a canvass gridiron, a dimity sack, scuttle and wooden timberchesis and a brass part rope.

"What are you jumping after?" said a schoolmaster to an urchin who stood up to his knees in a thier cellar.

"I wanted to spit, sir," was the reply, "and I was jumpin' up to try to spit over my dickey."

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 2.

Revolution in Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Murder of the Governor and all his principal Officers—and Installation of the Rebel Chief as Governor of the State.

The early arrival of the Fall Company of Traders from Santa Fe, brings advices of a complete revolution in that state. At the date of these advices, the Americans in the Province had not been molested, although there was no security whatever for property.

We annex a letter dated, *Santa Fe*, Aug. 12.

"Thursday last, the Governor and Military Chief of New Mexico, accompanied by Abreu, and a small party of soldiers, marched to Canada (30 miles distant from Santa Fe), where a large number of malcontents had assembled, among whom were the Indians living in that neighborhood, who are partly civilized and subjects of the General Government.

Upon the meeting of the two armies the Governor commanded his soldiers to fire; at which order all his men went over to the enemy, except twenty-three—of whom one was killed on the spot and three or four wounded.

The Governor immediately fled with all that could follow him to Santa Fe, where they remained until night, under favour of which they started upon good horses in order to get as far as possible from their enemies, who knew how to take more adroit measures to intercept them; for as soon as they disappeared from the field of battle, they dispatched the Indians to cut off their retreat, with orders to spare none of them, which was literally accomplished. The next day the victors were encamped near the town of Santa Fe—and there killed the Governor, a young Lieutenant, and many others whose names are not known. The triumphant army, having declared their leader Jose Gonzales Governor, made their entrance into the town where he resumed the Government.

But one thing was wanting to complete their purpose—the head of Santiago Aricu, judge of the district—the friend of the stranger and the poor—the talented and meritorious officer—and they received the news that he had been massacred by the Indians of Santa Domingo.

From the best accounts, the killed are about fifteen, and 5 or 6 wounded.

The statements of this letter are confirmed by a gentleman who has arrived in New York from Santa Fe. It is added, that the Priests were very obnoxious to the Revolutionists, and many of them had suffered personal violence of a most outrageous character.

Among the numerous articles exhibited at the late Boston Mechanic's fair was a ball, a perfect sphere, which attracted much notice. The Boston Gazette thus speaks of it.

To turn a perfect sphere and invent perpetual motion have hitherto been classed impossibilities—but the ball is made. It is proved to be a perfect sphere by a steel *ring* truly turned with a sharp edge into which it fits with perfect joint position. The truth of this joint has been tested in our presence with the air pumpand in every position of the ball it is air tight. This method of turning a perfect ball will be useful in various valves and other parts of machinery, and render them of closer construction and nicer workmanship, while billiard players can no longer complain of the imperfection of their balls to excuse an unlucky stroke.

Another Casper Hauser.—A correspondent informs us that a very extraordinary boy has been found in the woods near Chathillinot prairies, Indiana and is now in the family of Col. Clarke of Bush Hill near the prairies. The boy is about has a fine figure, remarkably la rge black eyes, and is about 15 years of age. During the time he has been in the family of Col. Clarke, which is now more than three months, he has never uttered an articulate sound, not even to express his most urgent wants. He makes a noise something like the scream of a child, and has on some occasions shown an extraordinary fondness for one of the servant girls in the family. He sits and sleeps on the ground, and it is only thro' affection for this girl, whom he appears to love that he will sometimes sit on a chair or sleep in a bed. He has nothing but a deer skin around his body and on no account will he wear any other covering. The food he prefers is raw beef, potatoes, nuts, and the like. Small birds he devours wih greediness. He is also fond of corn bread, but wheat is disagreeable to him. He appears often melancholy, and seems as if nothing would console him for the loss of freedom, and his first mode of living. He is always anxio s to run away, but when detected gives up with out much trouble. What is most astonishing is, that though he has spent all his time in a clever family, yet he has not made one step towards civilization.—*N. Y. Evs.*

Yesterday before the Justice of the Marine Court in Banco, the case of Mr. Hart of Washington Market, *for* having 10 Quails for sale out of season; and that of Mr. Lyman for having 6 partridges, contrary to the statute, came on for hearing. After the adduction of the proofs and the arguments of the corporation attorney N. B. Blunt, for the prosecution; and of the counsel for the defence, the Justices solemnly adjudged that Mr. Hart pay $50 for his ten quails and Mr. Lyman $30 his six partridges, for the use of the poor of the city. Mr. Lyman hoped to escape, by stating that his game were killed in Connecticut, but it was of no avail. The best of the joke was, that Mr. Hedges, the proprietor of the Clinton Hall, was present enjoying the sport, and as soon as he reached home, was arrested for $100 for having 20 partridges in his possession.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

It is said that the office of register in the city of New York to which Mr. Gulick was elected last year, by the aid of the Fire Department, and which was then worth $16,000 is this year, from the very few transfers of real estate, worth little or nothing.

Counterfeit one dollar bills on the Newport Bank are in circulation. The plate is by no means a good one, and the counterfeit can easily be detected on examination.

Destructive Gale at New Orleans.—N. O. papers, of the 7th describe a terrible N. W Storm which prevailed during the previous night, causing great damage to the Shipping of the city. The masts of several ships were carried away—steamboats and skiffs sent a drift—fences and trees carried away—houses unroofed and the roofs carried a hundred feet—the roof of the Citizens' Bank, though fastened by strong iron bolts, was carried off, a part of its marble front blown down. One paper says—

"At Lake Ponchartrain, all the boats at the piers were completely wrecked, and driven into the woods, except the South Alabama.

The steamers Merchant and Mobile, (the two best boats in the trade,) and the Columbia and Pontchartrin, are a total wreck, being so much injured as to be unfit for further use. The waves are mountain high in the lake! All the houses at the rail road were blown down except two. The storm is one of distress and uncommon ruin. The water is three or four feet above the rail road. Two hands on board the Columbia drowned; several other lives are lost."

The storm had purified the atmosphere, cleared the streets, and it was hoped, blown the epidemic away.

For the last three days the epidemic had been on the decline, notwithstanding the daily influx of whom two thousand must have arrived within the last ten days.

---

rom the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Coroners Inquest.—Thomsonian System Exemplified.—The coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Tiberius C. French aged 18 years, teacher in the collegiate grammar school of Columbia College, and boarding at No. 76 Canal street, who died in the Tomsonian infirmary in Howard street, under the care and direction of one Richard K. Frost.

It appeared that Mr. French was laboring under a slight cold and although his brother H. D. P. Esq. advised him to consult Dr. Cheeseman, he refused, preferring to test the Thomsonian practice.

On Thursday week he went there, and was at once provided with an apartment, and a dose of the "composition tea," which, although it then did no material injury, was far from effecting any good. On the following morning the regular course of Thomsonian medicine was commenced, and these consist of the following articles: Lobelia—lobelia—lobelia—lobelia and steam baths. The method of giving steam baths, is to encase the patient in a box and to steam him 10 or 15 minutes, which of course produces profuse perspiration. While in this state, he is suddenly cooled down by a shower bath of cold water—then dried off, and put to bed, under any quantity of blankets. Lobelia followed again, and again, and again, until nature sinks exhausted under the remedy. The composition tea mentioned of which deceased himself said he had taken at least two pails full, is made of the following ingredients—Bearberry, poplar, ginger, slippery elm, gold seal deceased had the typhus fever—but of the nature of that disease he was entirely ignorant—Lobilia was a purgative—it was a cathartic it was a sudorific—it was every thing and was administered in all cases—the manner of preparing the tincture was to put a quantity of the herb in a vessel to be covered with spirits, where it was steeped, and was afterwards pressed, and the strength of this tincture was only known by taste or color, for no weights or measures were used.

Thro' out, the whole evidence went to prove a degree of ignorance in the most simple forms of medical science, was almost beyond belief.

The jury returned the following verdict: "It is the opinion of this jury that the death of the deceased was occasioned by a general congestion of the internal organs and a complete prostration of the whole nervous system produced by the administration of deleterious & improper medicines, and other improper treatment while in the infirmary under the direction of Richard K. Frost. The verdict was rendered thus from the evidence of Docts. Cheeseman, Chilton, and D. L. Rogers, who examined the body after it was dainnerred, and who honestly and candidly said they would have considered their lives endangered by such treatment, as was given to the deceased.

Frost was held to bail in the sum of $5000.

The second number of the Retreat Gazette, issued from the Insane Hospital, Hartford, Mr. Badger, editor, contains the following:

"One of the inmates of our institution, who has had some experience in the fashionable sensation accompanying quite a smart paroxysm of intermittent fever, described the severity of his disease and its consequence in the following emphatic language: The cold stage, he said, was so violent as to shake off all the plastering of his room—the hot stage so intense, that the lath took fire, and he should certainly have perished in the flames, had not the profuse perspiration which followed, extinguished the fire, and saved himself and house from entire destruction."

A Large Ox.—An ox called Olympus has been raised in Claremont, N. H. by Isaac Hubbard, which is now only 5 years old, and weighs 3,500 pounds. This noble ox is said to have been purchased by the butchers of this city; and will probably arrive here in a few days.

It is stated that Mr. Van Buren has sent a handsome donation to the suffering poet, Wordsworth, in New York.

A small Mistake.—We see it stated in many of the papers that in the fire at Rochester, 2000 barrels of flour were destroyed. For barrels of flour, read flour barrels.—*Balt. Pat.*

The furniture of that great establishment, the American Hotel, New York, is now being sold at Auction. The various buildings now composing it are to be immediately taken down, and upon the same a new and magnificent hotel is to be erected.

We learn that on Monday night last, as the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy [editor of the late Alton Observer, Abolition paper] was, in company with his wife in St. Charles—a number of persons assembled at a late hour in the night when he was informed that he must instantly leave or his life would be in danger. Mr. L. was in bed when the information was communicated to him; he instantly arose and left the town. This move unless there were other circumstances connected with it, of which we have not heard, cannot be too strongly condemned.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

Specimen of the "Down East Women."—At the late fair at Boston, was presented a very large carpet manufactured from odds and ends, bits of old cloths, flannels and stockings, in short from every thing in the shape of woollen rags, from a ravelled thread up to a bed blanket, the work of Mrs. Abigail Wedel, of Newburyport. At the distance of five feet, which is near enough for well sized people to look, it has the appearance of a rich Turkey carpet, of a handsome pattern, and it will last for years a beautiful carpet. The value of this kind of work may be perceived by the following estimate of cost, which we find in the Transcript:

Cost of the tow cloth for foundation,	$2 67
Dying the rags and stockings,	2 00
Thrums placed at Lowell to make border,	2 00
	$6 67

The carpet was made during odd hours, after the labor of the family was performed, in four months, and for the trifling sum above stated, with the toil saved from hours of idleness, an elegant and almost everlasting carpet produced.

List of acts passed at the Special Session of Congress:

An act to postpone the 4th instalment of deposits with the states.

An act authorizing a postponement of payment of duty bonds.

An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the deposite banks.

An act to regulate the fees of the district attorneys in certain cases.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Madison.

A bill to authorise the issuing of Treasury Notes.

A bill making additional appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

A bill making additional appropriations for the year 1837.

Resolution directing the postage on letters to be paid in advance, when sent by the Express mail.

Chilo, the sage of Sparta, inquired of Æsop what was Jupiter's employment—what was his regular daily business in the skies? "To humble those that are elevated, and elevate those that are humble!" said the fabulist.

The whole number of bonds which have laid over at the New York Custom House since the troubles, is 8,338.

Two of the Albany Banks (the Farmers and Mechanics, and the Canal Bank) have resumed the payment of all their bills in specie. The Farmers and Mechanics Bank has about $100,000 in bills out.

Horrible Decapitation.—A man, in Montreal, assisting in raising a mast to a vessel, had his head cut off by its falling upon him.

Mr. Jesse Smith, who resides in the vicinity of the river St. Clair, Michigan, raised this season *eighteen hundred acres* of wheat, all in one field!

A Detroit paper states that the remains of a Mastadon or mammoth was lately found on the Pawpaw river, 13 miles south of St. Joseph. The back bone was 27 feet long, and the tusks 7 feet long, and a foot and a half in circumference. It was found while digging a mill race.

Washington, Oct. 9th.

At an early hour to-day, Mr. Henry A. Wise of Virginia, went up to the seat of Mr. John H. Prentiss, and after a few seconds the following dialogue passed between them.

Mr. Wise. Is your name John H. Prentiss?

Mr. Prentiss. It is.

W. Are you the editor of the Cooperstown Herald?

P. I am.

W. Are you in the habit of writing letters to that paper, furnishing the proceedings of this Congress?

P. I am.

W. Then I have to say to you, that you have furnished for that paper a tissue of falsehoods and lies, slandering me and my friends; and I shall hold you personally responsible for your conduct.

P. Well sir.

W. If you as a member of Congress cannot better employ yourself than in uttering d—d lies about its members, you had better keep out of the house. Do you understand me?

This ended the affair for the moment; and whether any thing further will grow out of it, or not, I do not know.—*Boston Courier.*

An Outrage.—We understand that the office of the New-Jersey Freeman, a democratic paper printed in Elizabethtown, was entered on Thursday night after election, and the cases, types, and newspaper form ready for press demolished, and almost every thing in the office thrown into confusion. It was supposed to have been done between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. The perpetrators of this mean and cowardly crime, are guilty of a high offence against the peace and dignity of the people of this state." have not yet been discovered. Mr. Hoyt, the proprietor, has offered a reward of $25 for their apprehension.—*Eagle.*

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, October 25, 1837.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Special Session of Congress had closed after having continued its sitting seven weeks. As much has been done, as by any previous Congress in the same length of time; and all has referred exclusively to the currency and the pecuniary interests of the country, for which the special Session was called. The measures that have been adopted are perhaps about as good as could have been devised—at least, we can propose no better, and until we can, we will be content with what has been done. The two most reprehensible acts recommended by the President, the Bankrupt Law, and the Sub-Treasury Scheme, were not passed, the latter, however, came very near being passed by the House on Saturday night,—it being a new measure many of the members wished it to be laid on the table till the 1st of December, that they might get the views of their constituents, which was accordingly done. Had it been pressed for final action, it is said, it would have passed by a majority of *three*. Better as it is.

The issuing of Treasury Notes will, in our opinion, have a very beneficial effect—most surely do we fervently desire it.

The Journal of Commerce says:—"As far as Congress have gone in their work during the extra Session, it seems to us that the measures adopted have been as good as could have been devised."

Again,—"On the whole, we think much good has been accomplished by the Special Session, and but little hurt."

☞ The editors of the Bridgeport (Ct.) Farmer, one of the oldest and most respectable republican papers in that state, give us a most unmerciful rap across the knuckles because we stated a few weeks since in the Union, that the recent elections in that State for town officers, indicated a political revolution. We inform the aforesaid editors that we obtained our information from the Journal of Commerce, and that we saw the next week in the Farmer a notice of the report, which was selected and put in type for our last week's paper, and not being able to get it in, it will be found on the 1st page of the present number. By that statement it appears that the elections referred to indicate just nothing at all.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Thursday, Oct. 12.

Senate.—The Bankrupt law was taken up. Mr. Benton spoke in favor of it, and Mr. Crittenden opposed.

House.—Mr. Garland, offered a resolution, relating to the collectors and receivers of the public money, which was agreed to.

The House next took up the Sub-Treasury Bill.

Friday, Oct. 13.

Several acts and resolutions of trivial importance were passed in the Senate.

House.—The bill prohibiting the issue of small notes in the District of Columbia, was taken from the table.

The act for the relief of Mrs. Madison was read a third time and passed.

The Sub-Treasury bill was next debated.—At midnight it was taken out of committee, and the House adjourned.

Saturday, Oct. 14.

Senate.—The amendment of the House to the bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the revenue, was agreed to.

House.—The Sub-treasury bill was taken up. Mr. Sherrod Williams moved to lay the bill on the table but withdrew at the request of Mr. Clark, on the promise of that gentleman to renew it.

Mr. Clark (a N. Y. Conservative) remarked that the subject was a novel one as an administration measure having been a Whig measure in 1834 and '35, and had taken the people altogether by surprise, and then assigned as his reason for his intended support of the motion of Mr. W. his desire to go home and take the expression of the will of his constituents. Mr. C. then renewed the motion to lay the bill on the table.

A call of the house being made, there appeared 222 members. Several members were excused, amongst them Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. McKennon, of Penn. who were stated by Mr. Naylor to have *paired off*.

Mr. Grinell demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to lay the bill on the table, which being taken were yeas 120—nays 107.

So the bill was laid on the table.

On Monday, both Houses adjourned at 10, till the first Monday in December next.

☞ The New York Times, a very moderate anti-loco-foco paper we regret to learn, has been discontinued—from want of patronage, we presume.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

☞ We beg leave to inform our readers that this splendid establishment, the *New York Circus*, with nearly one hundred men and horses, will be in this village, Plainfield, on Monday next, the 30th inst. Performance to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.—For one day only.

Admittance to the boxes 50 cents; Pit 25 ct.

A superior Band of Music, a first rate Company of Equestrians, and an unsurpassed company of Hanoverian and Arabian Horses form a part of its claims to public patronage.

The strictest attention paid to decency, and neither word nor action introduced that can offend the most susceptible; but such amusements selected, as cannot fail to instruct as well as divert the genteel class of society.

The Final Result.—We were mistaken last week, in the full returns from this state. It appears that one Anti-Caucus man has been elected from Hunterdon county, who will act with the Whig party. He was elected by a majority of five votes.

The Legislature accordingly will consist of 46 Whigs and 23 Van Buren men.

The Legislature met at Trenton on Tuesday of this week, 24th inst.

New Jersey Elections

ESSEX COUNTY.

There was no opposition to the whig ticket in this county. The largest number of votes that were given in were for Johnathan Osborn, jun'r, as follows:

Bloomfield	231
Caldwell,	124
Clinton,	185
Elizabethtown,	249
Livingston,	119
Newark,	2046
New Providence	58
Orange	405
Rahway,	193
Springfield	113
Westfield	202
Union,	91
	3166

SOMERSET COUNTY.

	Whig maj.,	V. B. maj.
Bridgewater,	05	
Hillsborough,	87	
Montgomery,	68	
Franklin	168	
Warren	34	
Bernards,		58
Bedminster		70
	442	136

Highest Whig vote, 1582,—do. Van Buren, 1301. Whig majority, 291.

Perth Amboy		140
Woodbridge	21	
Piscataway,	118	
North Brunswick	100	
South Amboy		
South Brunswick	90	
East Windsor,	44	
West Windsor	57	
	430	140

Highest Whig vote, 2134,—highest Van Buren vote, 1677. Whig majority, 457.

PASSAIC.

Aquenock	80	
Paterson	78	
Manchester		54
West Milford	2	
Pompton	134	
	294	54

Whig majority, 240.

MORRIS.

Chatham	109	
Pequannock	214	
Mendham	61	
Hanover	150	
Morris	25	
Roxbury		164
Washington		149
Randolph		33
Jefferson		20
Dover		87
	559	424

136, whig majority.

BERGEN.

Bergen	174	
New Barbadoes		2
Lodi	51	
Hackensack		203
Herrington		73
Saddle River		28
Franklin		29
	225	336

Van Buren majority, 136

GLOUCESTER.

Camden,		52
Deptford	103	
Franklin		39
Gloucester		36
Greenwich	83	
Newton	118	
Union	12	
Washington		19
Waterford	71	
Woolwich	199	
	986	150

HUNTERDON.

Trenton	50	
Ewing,	78	

Lawrence	27	
Hopewell	1288	
Anewell		244
Kingwood		155
Alexandria		30
Bethlehem	31	
Lebanon	75	
Tewksbury		94
Readnor		39

The above are the returns for the Anti-caucus and Caucus candidates for council. For Moore (caucus) 2466; for Hunt, (Anti-caucus,) 2387.

Huffman, the only whig on the anti-caucus ticket, says the Newark Daily, received 2412 votes, while Servis received 2401 votes, the former was therefore elected by a majority of five. All the other caucus candidates were elected by about 80 majority.

BURLINGTON.

Nottingham,		54
Chesterfield	100	
Mansfield		13
Springfield		37
Burlington	44	
Northampton	122	
Evesham	118	
Chester		64
N. Hanover	54	
Willingborough	do	
Washington,	155	
Little Egg Harbour	26	

Whole whig vote 2935, Van Buren, 2601.

We have as yet been unable to procure further official returns, but shall continue it in our next, if deemed advisable.

Melancholy Accident,

Loss of the Steam Packet Home, and from Eighty to Ninety Lives.

The new steam Packet Home which left New York on the 7th inst. for Charleston, was wrecked in a violent gale on Monday the 9th, and of the 130 persons on board, (95 passengers, and 45 crew,) only about 40, (20 passengers and 20 of the crew) were saved.

Among the lost, we much regret to state, was Mr. Thomas Anderson, son of Mr. Robert Anderson, merchant of this place. He was a young man of much promise.

From two passengers who were saved the following information was gained.

They state that she made rapid progress after she left N. York, and had proceeded as far as to the southward of Cape Hatteras, when the wind, which had blown very freshly all Monday morning 9th inst, increased to about 2 o'clock, P. M. and caused the boat to labor very much.

It was soon very generally manifest that her frame was not strong enough to withstand the violence of the sea, and we learn that she raised in the bow and stern at least three feet from her proper line.

It is supposed that she leaked freely, for she soon settled so deep in the water as to render her wheels entirely useless, and her sails were then raised to run her on shore.

About 7 or 8 o'clock, P. M. the water had quenched the fire under the boilers, and she continued nearing the land by means of her sails until half past 10 o'clock at night when she struck the shore near Ocracoke, and immediately went to pieces.

The passengers were now in the greatest confusion and alarm—some leaped overboard and were drowned in attempting to swim to land, while others possessed themselves of pieces of timber and floated ashore, nearly exhausted with cold and fatigue.

One of the gentlemen above mentioned informs us that he remained quietly on the forecastle, and floated ashore on it after the boat went to pieces. Mrs. Schroeder one of the two ladies who were saved, lashed herself to one of the timbers, and reached the shore in safety.

The Philadelphia steamboat Charleston, which sailed on the morning of the same day with the Home, narrowly escaped a like fate. Having the start above hours she succeeded in weathering Cape Hatteras.

In announcing the arrival of the Philadelphia, the Charleston papers give the following report.

Sunday, 9th instant, off Cape Hatteras, a strong gale of wind commenced from N. E. Weathered Hatteras. While between Hatteras and Look Out, it blew a perfect hurricane, with the sea running very high.

Started the spoondings, when they immediately filled with water; stove the bulwarks and carried away several of the stanchions, with considerable other damage.

Ran for Look Out Shoal, and anchored under the lee, in 10 fathoms water, 16 miles west of Beaufort and remained there all Monday night, with two anchors ahead. On Tuesday ran for Beaufort

Ohio Elections.

Senate.—20 whigs, and 16 Van Buren men. Whig gain 6.

House.—37 whigs and 35 V. B. Small whig gain.

Pennsylvania.

In the Senate are 19 Whigs and 14 Van Buren men. In the House 44 whigs and 56 V. B.

THE PLAINFIELD LYCEUM

Will meet in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday Evening the 25th inst. The following question will be discussed:

Which attaches the most blame to the American People,—their treatment towards the Aborigines of our country, or the African race?"

All those who are friendly to such an associa. are respectfully invited to attend.

Flour.—It is estimated that the people of the United States require for their sustenance 18,000,000 barrels of flour annually. On the ratio used by the United States army, it would be 24,000,000, but this is too large for the whole population. As there was planted in the United States about eight millions of acres of land in wheat, intelligent men estimate the crop for 1837 at 25 bushels to the acre, which, at 80 cents the bushel, will be worth $160,000,000. Estimating 5 bushels of wheat to a barrel of flour, this will give 40,000,000 of barrels. At the least calculation there is, no doubt, wheat enough raised the present season, to supply the country two years, and if it is not monopolized by speculators, or the grain kept back by the growers, the price of flour ought the ensuing winter not to exceed five dollars per barrel, the price of 1832. In the spring of last year, good superfine flour was sold in Philadelphia for $3.25 per barrel.—*Essex Reg.*

The life-preserver which saved the life of Mr. Hiram Anderson one of the passengers on board the steam boat Home was bought but a few hours before the boat put to sea.

Preserving Apples.—It is stated by a great many who have tried it, that sand completely dried, put down with apples in alternate layers in close casks or boxes, is excellent for preserving apples. When the apples are packed they should be very dry, and kept tolerably cool.

It appears by the officially published statements that during the year 1836 no less than 1825 houses of various descriptions were built in the city of New-York. The number erected in the first ward within the limits of which the great fire of 1835 was so destructive, was 905, and of these there were 417 of four stories, 155 of five stories high 10 of six stories, and one of seven stories. Of the whole number erected throughout the city there were 11 churches, 4 houses of seven stories, 24 of six stories, 212 of five stories, 540 of four stories, 280 of three stories 387 of two stories, and 44 of one story.

ENIGMA No. XVII.

For the Plainfield Union.

In a cistern filled with water, 12 feet in height where shall a hole be made so that the water will flow into a tub 6 feet distant,—the top of the tub being on a level with the bottom of the cistern?

Y.

Answer to Enigma, No. 16.

He who had 3 loaves should have 4 shillings, and the other, 1—because the former contributed 3 loaf and one-third, and the latter only one-third of a loaf to the traveller; each man eating a loaf and two-thirds.

To the Editor of the Plainfield Union.

Sir, The solution of Enigma, No. 16 is,—One is to have 4 shillings, and the other one.

Yours, &c. A. P.

New Market, Oct. 20.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"B," is gratefully received, and will appear in our next.

Our readers will perceive that we have a new mathematical correspondent, "Y,"—and we should judge him to be a mathematician of some pretensions; though like "X," entirely unknown to us; quite modest, however, in taking for a signature one pound lower in the ladder of science than "X." X and Y are great Algebraical characters, and therefore very proper signatures Both we hope will continue their favors.

MARRIED.

At Westfield, on Tuesday evening, Oct 10th, by Rev. James M. Hunting, Nehemiah Hand, of New Providence, to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. Charles Marsh, of Westfield.

In Elizabethtown, on the 7th inst. Jeremiah L. Wilsey, to Miss Sarah Rine, both of Rahway

DIED.

Near Rahway, on Sunday evening, after an illness of twenty-four hours Mrs. Phebe Ross, wife of Mr. Isaac Ross, aged 45 years.

A SMALL FARM For Sale,

Containing about 40 acres,

SITUATED in Warren, Somerset county, about 3 miles north west of Plainfield, and one mile west of Stone mills.

Said Farm is well watered, and well proportioned with meadow and tillable land, with about ten acres of young thrifty Wood Land. On the farm, is a Dwelling House and Shop, and a new Framed Barrack. For further particulars apply to the owner, now residing on the premises.

REUBEN WORTH.

Warren, Oct. 24, 1837.

Last Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to the Subscriber, that his books are placed in the hands of Trustum Manning, Esq. and all can have the privilege of settling with him or me, without cost, between now and the 15th of next month, (November.) All accounts not settled by that time will be collected by LEGAL PROCESS, of which no further notice will be given.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, Oct. 25.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale, Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by B. M. PRICE, Rahway

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

ALSO,

A General Assortment of

Groceries,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

1tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large

Assortment, For Sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,	14 a	15
Coffee, Cuba,	10 a	11
" Java,	10 a	14
Molasses,	22 a	28
Oil, Linseed,	75 a	80
" Whale,	28 a	30
Fish, bri.	16 00 a	16 75
Beef, prime city,	8 50 a	9 00
Hams, lb.	11 a	14
Smok'd Beef,	10 a	12
Butter,	17 a	20
Cheese, Am.	7 a	10
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3 75 a	4 25
Turks Island Salt,	33 a	36
Liverpool ground,	44 a	
Do. do. sack,	1 62 a	2 00
Sugar, N. O. prime,	6 a	7
" Havs. white,	10 a	11
" Lump,	14 a	15
" Loaf,	16 a	19
Tallow; Am.	10 a	11
TEA.—Imperial,	45 a	1 00
Gunpowder,	45 a	1 00
Hyson,	50 a	1 00
Young Hyson,	28 a	50
Hyson Skin,	26 a	45
Souchong,	25 a	50
Bohea,	18 a	20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	8 00 a	
Western,	8 00 a	00
Philadelphia,	7 50 a	8 00
Georgetown,	9 00 a	
Rye Flour,	5 75 a	—
Indian Meal,	5 50 a	
Wheat, Baltic,	1 30 a	1 50
Do. Genesee,	— a	—
Do. N. Carolina,	1 70 a	—
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00 a	1 00
Corn, N. bushel,	1 02 a	1 03
Do. South,	99 a	1 04
Barley,	88 a	—
Oats, North.	47 a	

NEW CHEAP STORE,

IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beaver-Cut, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 5th. Rahway.

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 18. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hook and Plate Hinges—of all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just made an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH!!

At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, Sept. 12, 1837. 34

Wool Carding.

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6 cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 22d, 1837. 22 3m

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase to keep sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 300 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Ground plaster from 4½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

TO RENT,

Possession given, the 1st of October,

THE Premises now occupied by Wm. H. Tilsworth. Terms reasonable. Apply to

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER,

Or to ELSTON GARDNER.

Plainfield, August 28, 1837. 32 tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, next door to Dr. Craig's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 25 tf

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers as Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. BERRY & DUNHAM.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch Veneers; Shaded do; Cherry, Table Legs mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do 1¼ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Board; White Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Pailing; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

NEW JERSEY RAIL ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGMENT.

Commencing on Monday, Oct. 2, 1837.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

REDUCED FARE!!

THE Public is hereby informed that this Rail Road is completed for the use of Locomotive from Bergen Hill to East Brunswick; and until further notice the following rates will be charged

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents; to Elizabethtown, 25 cts; to Rahway, 50 cts; to East Brunswick 75 cts.

From Newark to Elizabethtown, 12 1-2 cts.

East Brunswick Trains.

Every day, Sundays excepted.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 9 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 1-2 o'clock,
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 1 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at a quarter before 10 A. M., 4 before 3 P. M. and 1-4 before 7 o'clock P. M. The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 9, A. M., ½ P. M. and 9 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 9 and 12, A. M., and 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and at 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*

Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 cts.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 7 and 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the office before taking their seats in the cars—otherwise they will be charged one third more.

The office in New York is at the foot of Courtland street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the Boat starts punctually, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st. and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been undertaken, and passengers will be carried to and from the depot to meet their arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

Omnibus Coaches are always in attendance to carry passengers across the bridge, to and from the different stands in East Brunswick. Fare 6 cents

August, 1837. 29

Brown Shirting Muslin,

AT 4½ a yard, for sale by B. M. PRICE,

Oct 5th. Rahway

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of *Legal Blanks, LABELS,* &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

BOARDING.

MRS. NANCY DUNN will take 2 or 4 Boarders.

August, 31, 1837. 32 tf

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel for sale, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct 5th. Rahway.

A CHANCE FOR CASH

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all those to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order.

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Felloe Plank, and
Rave Stuff, for Wagon Work,
30 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
Lath for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28. 382 *

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES, CONSTABLES' SALES, WARRANTS, SUBPŒNAS.
Bills to let houses.

Books.—Porter's Travels, Porter's Travels, 2vo.
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo.
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Beauties of Washington, large 8vo.
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Brassicosa's House, 2 vols. in one.
"Crook in the Lot," a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet.
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Baxter's Dying thoughts.
Beauties of Locke.
Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Dodd on Death.
English Reader.
Life of Franklin.
Large School Testaments.—Pocket do.
Webster's Spelling Books.
Murray's small grammar.
A large lot of Toy books
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.
Steel Pens, 6 kinds.
Engravings.
India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.
Wafers, as Wholesale.
Kaleidescopes.—Spy Glasses.
Gold paper.
Quills.
Patterns for working Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Family Records.
Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.
SEAR'S PILLS.

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in the village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Coffee Boilers made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before 6 reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Old customers, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE.

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 1f

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by SAMUEL L. POUND & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts should be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

PLEVINFIELD, August 31, 1837. 32tf*

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 1f

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1 1f

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready tailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also Hatters' Dye-Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, it may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, resisting its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its great or Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks; renders it particularly valuable for writing Public Records, Deeds, and also Log books that it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Plainfield English School.

Notice is hereby given to their friends and patrons, that

Messrs. DAVISON and WALLACH

Will recommence teaching the Village school on Monday, the 22d instant, in the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church. Parents are desired to send at the beginning of the quarter.

Plainfield, Aug. 17th, 1837 30

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to call and settle the same without delay and those having demands to present them, as I am desirous of closing my accounts and doing a cash business in future.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the State, wishes to sell his

Farm,

whereon he now resides, containing 91 1-4 acres of land —situated near the village of New-Market, and within 3 miles of Raritan Landing, and 5 miles of New Brunswick; lying between the New Jersey Railroad, and the contemplated Somerville and Elizabethtown Railroad; within 3 1-2 miles of the former, and two miles of the latter; being in the township of Piscataway, county of Middlesex.

There is on said Farm a Dwelling House, 44 feet by 36, containing 7 rooms on the lower floor. Said House is nearly as good as new, having been partly built within 2 years, and the remainder thoroughly repaired. There is also a large Barn and Wagon House within a short distance of the Barn, which can easily be converted into a Cow House. There is also a Wagon House, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings suitable for the Farm. There is on said Farm a never failing well of excellent water within 10 steps of the door; likewise a never failing spring of water within 3 rods of the said door. There is also on said Farm a good Apple Orchard of first rate grafted fruit in full bearing, containing about 160 or 170 trees; likewise Pear Trees, Cherry Trees, &c. There is also on said Farm between 10 and 15 acres of Wood and Timber, with a sufficience of fencing stuff to keep the Farm in Fence. This Farm is well watered, having streams of water running on two sides of the Farm, besides several springs which never fail. The land is very easy of cultivation, and mostly with a mixture of shell, making it suitable either for grazing or tilling. The Farm is free from stone. This Farm is in a healthy neighborhood for orchards, having several Mills within 3 miles, where cash is paid for grain at all times, and generally more than the New Brunswick price is paid.

For further information respecting said Farm will call on the subscriber on the premises, or on Israel R. Coriell in the village of New Market. As indisputable Title will be given, and terms of payment accommodating.

PHINEAS CORIELL.

December 20, 1836.

N. B.—Should the above mentioned Farm not be disposed of by the 1st day of February next, it will after that day be for Rent, or put out upon shares.

1 tf P. CORIELL.

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the Village of Plainfield.

This Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is well calculated for meadow or tillage, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow. One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Trustum Manning, Esq., at Plainfield, or Eliza Kirkpatrick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING,
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

JAN. 12, 1837. 1 tf

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers tae this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their store contains a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 1 tf

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel, containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

☞ It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, August 10. 30

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store; a large Assortment of Steel Pens, Wafers, seed, Amber Sealing Wax, School and Pocket Testaments, Webster's Spelling Books, Toy Books, English Readers, Franklin's Life, Goldsmith's Greece, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

July 13, 1837. 25 tf

Musical Instruments.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people, who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 5, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them a very excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 6, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Pierce, Sergeant,	James Vanderpool,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Urmston,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. B. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bu lman,
Dr. Craig,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Cove,
James A. Compton,	Eli Peck Sandford,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brocaw,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Lauterette,
James Green,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Smad,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Dunn,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Vail
Robert Vail,	Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Benjamin Wall,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

THE NEW YORKER.

ON Saturday the 25th of March, the subscribers will issue the first number of the 4th volume of the New-Yorker in its folio or ordinary newspaper form, on entirely new and unique, beautiful type, prepared expressly for their journal.

The general character and scope of the paper will remain unchanged. It will still aim to combine in the high degree of literary merit with the spread before it information with a pleasing interest—the instruction of the mind with the improvement of the heart. It will still be the object of the proprietors to render it interesting to its more restricted sense, and to the current intelligence of the day. Under the first department, (comprising the two outer pages of the sheet) will be presented original tales, sketches, Essays, Reviews, Notices of new books of general interest, Extracts from the most popular and deserving works in press or just given the public, and Biographical, Historical, Desultory and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The second portion of intelligence more especially (comprising the inner form of the paper) will embody the News of the Day, foreign and domestic, proceedings of Congress, and acts of the National Executive, and more summarily of the State Legislature, with a still briefer notation of the more important Legislative measures of other States; also a rumpat tial account of all important political movements proceeding throughout the Union. Conventions, Nominations, Elections, &c. &c. Beside these, the editorial columns of the paper will contain free but candid comments upon acts of Legislation and other measures of public importance in force or in contemplation, avoiding as far as possible, any allusion to or interference with party politics, or party responsibilities, wherever practical, the arguments opposed to the views editorially advanced, and laboring rather to enforce the full and consistent application of acknowledged political truths, than ambitiously to strike out new paths, or originate new principles. Brief notices of New books, pamphlets, periodicals and occasionally of the Drama, and other sources of public amusement, will likewise be given.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New-York, Feb. 25 1837.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker (folio) will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet, and mailed and forwarded to its patrons, city and country, at Two dollars per year.

The New-Yorker will be issued every Saturday evening on a larger and a better sheet, (36 by 40) in a form expressly calculated for preservation. Each number will consist of sixteen pages of three columns each, of the same width and about half the length of those of the folio, and contain in the course of the year the folio embellishments, two or three columns of additional literary selections, and a page of Music prepared expressly for this paper under the superintendence of the distinguished professor of music. In this form the New-Yorker is considerably the largest and most comprehensive weekly journal suitable for binding in existence.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be forwarded to its subscribers for Three dollars per annum in advance. Where payment is delayed Four dollars will be required; and where it is delayed till the expiration of the year, Four dollars. For six months, the price will be Two dollars in advance, and Two dollars and fifty cents if delayed. Invariably free of postage or other charge, will be entitled to two copies for one year and in the same proportion for a larger sum; but no subscriptions taken for a shorter period will be taken on any other terms than those given above.

Local Agents are entitled to charge us 20 per cent. commission on subscriptions and 10 on collections, with postage on all letters containing a remit ance of Five dollars or over—no others. A subscriber who takes a copy of each edition of his own accord, will be charged but Four dollars and fifty cents in advance for both.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN
WARREN TOWNSEND, December 28, 1836. 11

PROSPECTUS OF THE New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; embellished with engravings, efficient and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood; sound, pure, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, &c. and consisting of selections from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to a general reader, including original poetry, criticisms, tales of humorous and pathetic interest, critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—announcements of the progress of foreign and independent engraved expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the acted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exercise the prodecess ors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $3000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish, and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and have always been found to be that kind of pill in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases of any kind of disease in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, or impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions; and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They operate by vegetable action, equally as a cathartic, to purify the blood and bowels, equalize the circulation, and to aid the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of the pr operties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of the Mill; that his soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, these who may favor him shall have a genuine article or an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for grain of good quality.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. tf

DWELLING TO LET.

THE Subscriber will let the Dwelling on the second story of the building where he formerly kept store, opposite Mr. Barclow's Stage House. It is convenient for a small family, and will be let at a low rent. Possession given immediately. Application may be made to Mr. J. R. Dunn, merchant, or to

E. V. SHOTWELL.

August 17, 1837. 39 4t*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Hannah has absconded, and left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is to notify all persons from harboring or trusting her, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, after this date.

BENJAMIN CORY.

September 20th, 1837. 36 3*

The Subscriber, anxious to give his daughter a knowledge of music, wishes to learn whether a class can be formed in Plainfield of sufficient size to secure the services of a competent teacher.—Ladies who would take lessons will confer a favor by leaving their names at the house of

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, August 16th. 36 3t*

Notice,

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Subscribers, Executors of the Testament and last Will of the widow Elizabeth Drake deceased, late of Warren township, Somerset county, intend to exhibit their Accounts of the Estate of said deceased, to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said County, in the month of October next ensuing, for their final settlement and allowance.

RANDOLPH DUNHAM, } Executors.
JONATHAN F. RANDOLPH, }

July 27th 1837. 27 2m

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE EXPECTORANT

FOR COLDS,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SYRUP has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating nature,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, must be *totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the assigned effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, omit every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day, till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS, per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

CERTIFICATES.

MR. J. FISCH.—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the benefit I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound in reputation to such as are afflicted with consumption to say, that I have experienced its efficacy in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1824.

MR. J. FISCH.—I feel a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly, (as I was told by my physicians) baffled every Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under the disease, and almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect: at the solicitation of a friend I purchased your Medicine, and unhappy to state that I have not only been cured in health myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Trusting these several circumstances into consideration, I feel it my bounden duty to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of the Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Fisch. I had been for two years previous, very much afflicted with the Asthma, and was thus relieved me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cases of consumptive complaints, and in which I thought myself would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, and effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand, opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the stick, &c. &c. which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz: Broad Cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Merinoes, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds,

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cut Nails taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. tf

NOTICES.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at the office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till further notice, but only agent, out of the Village, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

M. P. CRANMER.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

VOLUME I. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1837. NUMBER 41.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, in the Village of Plainfield, opposite the Post Office, at three dollars per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $3.50, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $3.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines in a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

A CHANCE FOR CASH

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers Saving debt as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally,

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Felloe Plank, and
Wave Stuff, for Wagon Work,
30 pair of Sled Runners,
Rasling for Fences,
Lath for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 302 *

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, and Earthenware; also, Harness, Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Dogwood, Copperas, Wirrot, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Binding, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 9, 1837. 1 tf

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by SAMUEL L. POUND & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts should be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

PLAINFIELD, August 31, 1837. 6 3m*

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

WILLET'S SAW MIL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to saw customers logs at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Pales, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 11

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, opposite Truslow Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash, hereafter.

☞ The Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN M. DENBROK.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 1 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MISER OF PADUA.

A TALE.

CHAPTER I.

There lived in Padua some few years ago, in the Via Rosa, a narrow street, one Geronimo Goldoni—a man of mystery and of night; of night, because possessed of wealth so enormous, as scarcely ever to have been heard of. Though the street was narrow and dirty, yet his gloomy palace was princely in point of size, but of structure it was guiltless. At the time our tale commences, it was some sixteen years since Goldoni had been established in this abode, and rejoiced in the title of Maser of Padua. Difficult of access, and more difficult still was known of him by his poorer brethren. His dealings were with the magnates of the land, among whom his influence was extraordinary as it was universal. He was its correspondence with half of the crowned heads of Europe; and if his business led him into other countries, he was as much admitted as if he had been a monarch. Was a nobleman ruined, Goldoni was the first to offer for his estate, palace plate, jewels, &c. a price that defied competition. For the numerous gems of art which he always had on hand, he affixed the highest possible price; and if any had the boldness to offer a ducat less than he asked—when they returned to give him his own terms, he was sure to double his demands. This laudable practice being pretty well known, his customers generally allowed him to have his own way.

He youth he must have been handsome, but the fire seemed to have left his eye to consume his heart, and the lines of his face were of that writhed and furrowed kind that are more the work of those scorpions—unseen passions, than of the calm and even hand of time; the hair on his temples was thin, though his beard was thick, and had grown to a most rabbinical length. He seldom wore a hat, but one of those little black and gold Greek caps, which like Scott's minstrel, though now rusted and old," had certainly "seen better days;" his hands were long and shadowy to an almost supernatural degree; and though the choicest wines," from humble port to imperial Tokay," stocked his cellars, one drop of them never appeared to warm his veins—indeed, so perfectly bloodless did he seem, that the mere passion of anger, pleasure, (if he ever felt it,) surprise or fear, brought the slightest tinge into his "sear and yellow" cheek—but the veins of his forehead swelled into a cordage that disturbed his whole face into a painfully impotent imitation of phrenzy. Next to avarice, ambition was his ruling passion, and pride was his corroding vice. He claimed relationship with all the noblest houses of Italy; and they seemed equally ready to allow it. His mysterious and boundless influence extended even to the vatican—the papal seat seemed but a part of his vast machinery.

Though penurious to the extreme in his way of living—yet let there be but a pageant in any degree out of the common way, and the equipage of Goldoni was not excelled by the gold and purple triumphs of ancient Rome. At the music meeting of Verona, when all the emperors were assembled there, and standing room even was not to be had for love or money, his was the most costumia nously gorgeous at the amphitheatre.

This strange being had one daughter, who was indeed,

"All that painting could express,
Or youthful poets fancy when they love."

even in her own sweet land of painting and of love; but whether her father most loved or hated her it was impossible to decide, from the contradictory inequalities of his conduct towards her. Her education had been attended to beyond that of most of her countrywomen. She was a good linguist, painter and musician.

Of her mother she had never directly or indirectly heard. Once, and only once, she had ventured to ask her father how old she was when her mother died, and this simple and very natural question threw him into such a paroxysm of rage, that it effectually terrified her into silence for ever after. Though of mixed moods towards her, tenderness and more, the latter, on an average, predominated, yet if her head but ached, he seemed perfectly miserable, and thought no trouble or expense sufficient to procure her ease; but, notwithstanding all this, with one of those strange anomalies in his character, he kept her to her embroidery as assiduously as if both their subsistence had depended upon it; compelling her to dispose of her work at the highest possible price, and even carry it home, un-tended, to the most distant parts of the city. With all Goldoni's inordinate pride he seemed to take a delight in humiliating his beautiful and only child.

Her beauty and her father's enormous wealth, had already procured for her, though scarcely seventeen, offers of marriage from some of the noblest houses in Italy. But Goldoni took supreme delight in rejecting them all.

Though the less his daughter was seen in public the better, and the more she confined herself to the seet ty of her *Dame de Compagnie*, and fellow *Brodeuse* Bianca Saterelli. So little had been the extent of Giuletta's experience that she unmurmuringly resigned herself to the line of life which her father had marked out for her.

CHAPTER II.

"Dear Bianca," said Giuletta one morning, to her companion, "I am most selfishly sorry that you should be sick this morning, for I have finished the Principessa San Teodora's scarf, and I don't know how it is, but I always hate going to those great people."

"Bah! bah! Bianca," said the lovelid.—"The Principessa is one of the sweetest ladies in all Padua, and is she had but a mate to match her she old town would have something worth looking at besides the Colleges. But the devil took to early rising while his education was going on; and there is no wiss but what he gave him a em-bering of. Still give him his due, he has had the misleration not to propogate them; for he's childless."

Giuletta put on her veil and took the work, folded into a little parcel. Fifteen minutes' quick waiting brought her to the Palazza San Teodora. She had not long to wait, and was conducted to the Principessa. At the end of the long gallery was put a gold tissue sofa, a lady of about forty, of that gentle sort of beauty which melancholy gives —her head was bent over a drawing she was finishing. At the other end of the sofa sat a young man of princely mien, who was reading to the lady. Giuletta stood for a minute, suppressing her breath lest she should lose a single tone of that deep low voice. It was not till that voice ceased and the reader, raised his eyes, met hers, that she recollected her errand and remembering to the very trouples, she presented her work to the lady, expressing a hope that it would meet with her approbation.

The lady after examining it minutely, said it much exceeded her expectation, and engaged her to embroider a *calotte*, which she wished to present to the Pope.

"But that is not all," continued she. "Your father has a long row of fine Golconda diamonds —I have in vain tried to obtain an interview with him, that I might purchase them. Now I am sure if you would use your influence, and tell him I wish to have the Pope's calotte embroidered with them, he could not refuse you."

Giuletta shook her head. "But what I can do, I will, and the result you shall know as soon as possible." So saying Giuletta curtsied to the Principessa, and bowing to the young cavaliero, took her departure.

When she reached the door he was at her side ready to open it, and on gaining the first landing she saw he was still gazing after her. The miser's daughter returned home that day more *distrait* than she had ever been before. On reaching home she sat down on the old woman's bed, and sank into a reverie.

"How now," said Bianca, "tired of so short a walk?"

"No, not tired, but—but—"

"But what?" interrupted Bianca: "I'm sure the Principessa is not the sort of lady to find fault either with your work or your prices."

"No, indeed, she was all goodness, still I wish I had not gone."

"How beautiful she is! and what a little darling of a dog she has. I think those little English dogs so much prettier than our own greyhounds—and—and who was—I mean—I suppose—that young man that sat reading to her was her husband?" and here Giuletta looked inquiringly into her companion's face.

"Husband, indeed," exclaimed Bianca so vehemently, that it brought on a fresh fit of coughing; "no truly, the sun must rise at midnight before that would see him reading to his wife, besides so ill and young, and you say it was a young man, but describe to me the cavaliero, and I may be able to tell you who he is."

Giuletta put back her veil and fixed her beautiful eyes on Bianca, as though she feared the slightest inaccuracy in her description, would prevent her receiving the information she wished, as she answered,

"He is not *over* tall (I hate very tall men,) but was a most symmetrical figure; he has a beautiful head most artistocratically put on his shoulders; dark blue curls, not curls, if he had been born dumb they could speak for him; a very handsomely chiselled nose; *turkish* hair, not *black*, mind, Bianca—I hate *black* hair—dark mountachios—a very handsome throat—and the prettiest little ears, in the——"

"Whew," said or rather whistled out the old woman; "bless the child, what an inventory she's made of the man; but it's so correct, that without spectacles I see before me the young Count Antonio di Nova."

"And who is Count Antonio di Nova, mis-dear?" said Giuletta.

"Who is he?—why—who should he be but Nephew to the Principe San Teodora—his sister's child, who died shortly after he was born, and as the Prinbipe lost his only son at the same time, he adopted young Antonio, who has lived with him ever since."

"And has he never had any other child?"

"Why yes, he had a daughter a year after Antonio was born, but the poor little thing fell into the hands of the banditti in the Abruzzo, and has never been heard of since. The poor Principessa was out of her senses for three or four years, but truly sorrows have come as thickly to her as blossoms to the spring, for she was in love with and betrothed to Alessandro San Teodora, the principe's brother; but as he was determined to have her himself, he manœuvred so as to get Alessandro out of the way to fight in Spain; for two years, and then forging a story of his having married another, and having no art or persuasion untried, in which he was staunchly backed by the Principessa's parents, (he being, as the elder brother, a far better *parti* than Alessandro,) she at length married him, and has never known a day's happiness since. Shortly after her marriage, she had the unspeakable misfortune to receive a letter from her injured and calumniated lover, upbraiding her with her treachery and inconstancy, (for the Principe had taken care to intercept every letter or message to his wife, as he had traduced him to her.) Alessandro concluded his letter by saying, 'that she nor his brother should ever hear of him more till time had avenged him and punished them.'"

"And have they never heard of him since?" asked Giuletta.

"Never," said Bianca, "and it is supposed he is dead soon after."

Here she colloquy ender by the thin voice of Goldoni at the foot of the stairs: "Giuletta, Giuletta, haste, I want you."

"I am coming, father," said she.

"Good gracious, you may not be in one of his tantrums," said the old woman.

"Amen," said Giuletta as she flew down the wide desolate steps to meet her father, whom she met encountering two huge leather bags. Here could take two keys from my girdle and open one to the coin room. Look here, are gold coins of all sizes from the time of Emperor Claudius," continued he, as he lifted the huge bags from for the balustrade; "and you, my fourpounds, shall have the amusement of sorting and chasing them."

She was delighted to see her father in such good humour. Goldoni after looking round on every side, said: "Thou may'st open the door, child." After placing the bags on a long library table, covered with dust and papers, he commenced reading half aloud from a bundle of papers, and she to arrange the coins.

"Did you say diamonds, father?" asked Giuletta, with desperate courage, as she thought now or never was the time to make her request.

He put down his papers, and folded his arms upon them, in perfect amazement. "Yes, diamonds, child, what thou never see or hear of diamonds before?"

"Yes, father, but the Principessa San Teodora begged me to say she would give any sum for a string of Golconda diamonds you possess; and so I thought I would ask you, that is all."

"And enough too," replied Goldoni, as his forehead blackened, "and pray, child, is he in a hurry to—to—may I enquire what you know of that most illustrious *honorable* and *exemplary* lady, and how you come to be so mightily interested about her?"

Scarcely any thing, I never saw her but this morning, when I carried home some work; for she seemed one of those beings made to be loved at once and never forgotten."

Goldoni ground his teeth, and bursting into a low laugh or rather yell, exclaim-d—

"So you have found that out have you—but she cannot have the diamonds, I have vowed a vow so to punish the imperial hubbies till the last of my line is fulfilled—they shall be part of your bridal paraphernalia, when I find one that does a fitting mate,—but go now and tell your *dear friend* that she cannot have the diamonds."

So saying he pushed her out of the room, and locked the door after her.

The next morning, Giuletta had descended to the garden on her way to the palazza San Teodora. She stopped to feed a tame *lodrix*, which in the wantonness of its joy, bit her finger till the blood came. She was recalling Bianca's words, and to her extreme surprise she beheld her into di Nova.

"I fear," said he, "that withdrawing bird has hurt you severely. I will go last ntly for Chirurgeri he is the most skilful doctor in all Padua."

"Many thanks, signor," said she, "but it is nothing. I am going to the palazza San Teodora as I regret to say I have not obtained the diamonds for the Principessa."

"And I," said Antonio, "have come here to learn the result of your negotiation."

So dont now appeared coming down an avenue—both were frightened, but it was too late to retreat. To their great surprise, he took off his cap, and bowing, said:

"You are right, signor; but I knew not that I had the honor of being known to you."

"It is your likeness to yo your noble father, that made me know you."

"And yet I am not thought like him," said Antonio, "but like my uncle."

"I have a talent for finding out all things," replied Goldoni, with a laughing devil in his accent, "even likenesses—talking of finding things you—I yesterday made a discovery of some ancient coins—perhaps you will do me the favor of looking at them; here child, go and open the case," cont nued he, giving his keys to Giuletta.

Never had she seen her father so courteous to human being, and never had she seen any one towards whom she felt so glad that he should be so—and she love one whom she had seen but yesterday! It was even so.

The sun was going down before Antonio left the Via Rosa, and Goldoni did not allow him to depart without giving him a pressing invitation to his gloomy dwelling, to the secret joy but unfeigned surprise of the young count and Giuletta.

CHAPTER III.

Six months had passed away; and no day had come that did not find either Antonio in the Via Rosa, or Giuletta at the palazzo San Teodora; for since the course of true love did seem to run smooth, Goldoni promoted their attachment.—The Principessa had almost adopted Giuletta.—There were but two slight drawbacks to all this happiness. Antonio's father had to arrive in Rome from Germany before his consent could be obtained to the marriage; and Goldoni could not be prevailed upon to see the San Teodoras. At length, Antonio received a letter from his father requesting him to meet him at Rome; and as he accordingly set out immediately.

A short week after Antonio's departure, Giuletta was sitting despondingly in a window; she had not heard from him, and was anxious. As she was rising to go to the palazzo San Teodora, to inquire of the principessa if she had heard any thing, Goldoni entered.

"I have a letter for you," he said, "Count Antonio has arrived safely at Rome. I have another from his father, who joyfully consents to your marriage. You go to Rome with the San Teodora's next week; I shall follow in three; and then comes the end of all things."

So saying, he burst into one of his horrid yelling laughs, and Giuletta need scarcely to read her letter, to notice the dark and diabolic expression of his face as he went out. The letter read his happy as she had before been miserable. The longed-for week at length arrived that found her on the road to Rome, with the Principessa San Teodora, and her husband; where for three weeks she was as completely happy as any human being can be. The morning of her wedding day arrived. Goldoni had written that he would meet the bridal party at the Vatican at 9 and that every thing would be conducted with the utmost splendor. True to his promise Giuletta could scarcely stand under the weight of jewels. The ground was strowed knee deep with the choicest flowers. The Pope's guard met them as they alighted, and at the top of the stairs were a conclave of cardinals ready to do homage to the miser's daughter, and conduct them to the Pope, who in full pontificals awaited them. The company only waited for Goldoni; who seemed determined they should wait. At last he appeared, habited in a loose gown of velvet with wreaths of diamonds around the hat was a broad bandeau of the same. Giving his cat to a page, he knelt before the papal chair to receive the benediction, then walked towards the altar. When he reached the spot where Giuletta stood, he beckoned her to come forward, and taking round in his stern manner, addressed the Marchese di Nova in the following words—

"Signor, you have consented to your son's marriage with my daughter—in so doing I am convinced the *alliance* is all you sought, and *dower* was no object to you. Howard well feel by such *disinterested* conduct towards me, I can not repay it better than by evincing every candor towards you. The dower shall be what was stipulated—eighty millions of Venice sequins more, and every species of property I may die possessed of. So far things are as they were; but mark when the change begins. This young maiden is not my daughter."

"Not his daughter!" was murmured from mouth to mouth, and eyes to eyes.—"Not my daughter," repeated Goldoni, as he turned to the general pause; but having played his part for further so long, and, I hope, as well, "he did go with one of his most withering sneers, "I am bound not to abandon her till I can find her's are of at least equal ingenit. Let me see," continued he, looking round on the this is a goodly company; only three titles among so many others to grace the San Teodora—a thousand pardons for not recognizing you before. In early life I had the honour of knowing you well; and your brother, Prince Alexandro, still earlier. He is his wife and serpent locks seemed to coil round San Teodora, very soul, so that turn which way he would he could not escape from him. "He was a revengful, unforgiving wight the said Alessandro. If I mistake not, he left behind him under your care; you went a little beyond your trust, and determined she should always remain so—you remind her of Well, brothers should be congenial in their hates; but the silly fool could not forgive his brother on her with all the fondness of ten thousand hearts. But he was poor, and you were rich; she was lovely, you said, and left him—for what is soon broken hats, and one broken heart in a world that might be mended with such? Well, as I said before, he was vindictive. At last you had a son, the heir to all your greatness; your only daughter, (Giuletta the child, who was married to my friend there,) the worthy Marchese di Nova, had also been born the same day. She died poor soul, so did her child; but I know from good authority that Alessandro came and put your living child in the place of the dead one—and there he stands *now*" shouted Goldoni, raising his hand solemnly and pointing to Antonio di Nova. "Hush!" continued he, as a hollow voice, "you have more to hear. Times brought forth a daughter, on whom her mother doated; and Alessandro knew how to *wound* and undying her affections were. Here he turned slowly to the Principessa, and grasping her wrist with one hand, while he dr gged the almost lifeless Giuletta forward with the other, continued, "Noble lady, you surely have not the ingratitude to forget the *kind friend* who, when your eyes were overcome with a thousand pretty female fears in the Abruzzo, took charge of that daughter.—Behold him here." It was that friend!" As he spoke he tore off the locks but glittering garment in which he had entered, and stood unbowed before the horrified group around and around as a brigand. "Take back your child, take back your children," shouted he, "*Alessandro is avenged.*"

One loud shriek rang through the chapel, and all hands had sunk lifeless on the steps of the altar, and mother bent over her with a smile; the light of vengeance had left her. "Hush! hush! I say," said she, "you will wake my child. Cover her face or she will be frozen." But the poor maniac threw the gorgeous pall over her as that Goldoni had thrown off. He turned to look at his victim, and a tear trickled down his cheek. "Poor child," said he, looked at the corpse, "and I pot yet that she should be a happy day to thee; and base I not kept my word? for no human power can harm those [illegible] saying, he was [illegible] and [illegible] over the corpse. Antonio became a monk, and [illegible] his days in the [illegible] of his ill-fated sister's [illegible] Giuletta [illegible] Goldoni [illegible] Padua [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Moral and Religious.

For the Plainfield Union.

LINES,

ON THE DEATH OF T. ANDERSON, WHO PERISHED WITH THE WRECK OF THE STEAM PACKET "HOME."

From Southern climes at length again,
That lovely, long absent one!
Tarry not the welcome train
Of friends to meet thee home!
Where childhood's dear band bound
To taste their sheltered mound,
And bid it flow to streams,
Of peace joy that earth can boast,
With all her thrilling dreams,
And who may draw a brighter scene
To deck life's cares o'er,
Than the domestic circle cheered
By one from distant shore?

He came! and in that happy hour
Of greeting, were forgot
The pains of absence, and the tears
That marked his lonely lot:
Nor was the welcome mar'd by thoughts
Of parting yet to come,
When numbered weeks again should call
The wanderer from his home:
All, all, was lost in one blest truth—
That face to face they met,
And now in holy converse, might
Each fear and grief forget!

But ah! the brightest scenes of earth,
Like tinted clouds must fade!
And flowers of hope the summer reared,
In autumn have decayed!
Those faithful days fled fast as sweet;
Their records only live;
And these, but melancholy joy,
To bleeding hearts can give.
A day of parting came once more,
For 'twas indeed the last!
And yet the cheering beams of hope,
Were o'er the future cast.

True, chilling thoughts and tears arose
A mother's cheek to lave,
That 'neath a stranger soil, her son
Might find an early grave:
But, since oath wafting breeze should bear
Her prayers upon its wing,
Sure the first messenger returned,
Would joyful tidings bring.
But ah! 'tis not in mother's prayer
To stay the angry wind;
Nor, may the chain's of mother's love
The raging ocean bind!

He who controls the fearful deep;
Whose path is on the wave,
Stopped forth in might! and from his storms
No art of man could save!
His frown, the darkened waves did wear;
His voice, the tempest bore!
And foaming surges reared, and lashed
The lone and rocky shore,
Tore'd on the billows like a toy,
The vessel struggled long:
While to her decks, imploring clung
The wild, affrighted throng!

But now, astounding crash was heard,
'Mid countless shrieks and prayers!
And few were saved, to tell the tale
Of what the shipwrecked shares.
And he, the son and brother loved,
Went down to ocean caves,
Amid the host, which on that night
Were laid in wat'ry graves.
Yet, if like *him* for *all* we hoped,
The deep would have no fears:
For faith beholds his spirit now,
Beyond the reach of tears!
And when the final trumpet sounds,
And seas their dead have given,
His *body* too, shall rise, and join
The happy soul, in Heaven.

E. C. S.

Cedar Brook, Plainfield, N. J. Oct. 1837.

PIETY IN OLD AGE.—The following beautiful and touching extract is from *Mrs. Sigourney's Letters*, which we warmly recommend to our young females.

To show how indelibly the name of the Redeemer clings to the memory of the Christian, even when extreme old age has obliterated every thing else, she introduces the following affecting narrative:

"Among those who serve at God's alter, was one who had faithfully discharged through a long life, the holy duties of his vocation. He lingered, after his contemporaries had gone to rest. By the fireside of his only son he sat in peaceful dignity, and the children of another generation loved his silver locks. In that quiet recess, memory was lulled to sleep. The names of even familiar things, and the images held most indelible, faded as a dream. Still he lived on—cheered by that reverence which is due to the hoary head when found in the way of righteousness. At length his vigor failed. The staff could no longer support his tottering steps, and nature tended to her last repose.

"It was attempted, by the repetition of his own name, to awaken the torpor of memory. But he replied, '*I know not the man.*' Mention was made of his only son, the idol of his early years, whose filial gratitude had taken every form and office of affection: '*I have no son.*' The tender epithet by which he had designated his favorite grandchild was repeated; '*I have no little darling.*' Among the group of friends who surrounded his bed, there was one who spoke of the Redeemer of man. The aged saint suddenly raised himself upon his pillow. His eye kindled, as when from the pulpit, in the vigor of his days, he addressed an audience whom he loved. '*I remember that Savior. Yes—I do remember the Lord Jesus Christ.*'"

Consequences of Sabbath Breaking.

If then the Sabbath be by divine appointment obligatory on all mankind, we should expect to find that, those who honor God in this respect would be honored by Him, while those who desecrate the Sabbath, would be visited with his displeasure in the form of temporal calamities. And in proof of this, we might adduce the testimony of such men as Sir Matthew Hale, who devoted a part of his time to the study of history, and observed that those who profane the Sabbath were frequently visited by judgments, while those who devoted it to sacred purposes were almost uniformly unfortunate; of Rev. James P. Wilson, of Philadelphia, (for many years a lawyer in Delaware,) who always lost his cause on Monday when he had violated the Sabbath by travelling on the Sabbath. We might also advert to the hundreds who every year find a watery grave, by sailing on the Sabbath. But these remarks, brief must suffice, as I doubt not, will be the testimony of your conscience on this subject? Do you habitually remember the Sabbath day, and inscribe on all its hours, *holiness to the Lord?* At this day, when Sabbath-breaking is daily becoming more common among us, when there seems almost to be a combined effort on the part of the enemies of God to blot out this institution from the world, are you yet unconcerned, unmoved? You profess, at least, to be a friend to your race, a lover of your country,—and are you willing to see it wasted by a merciless scourge and horrors of infidel France with her 6 cades? *Are you a parent,* and can you suffer your children to grow up with no reverence for this day? Are you willing to leave them exposed to all the judgments which God has denounced on those who profane his sabbaths.

Look into our prisons, and hear almost every convict declare that he commenced his career of sin by Sabbath-breaking, and then say, are you willing to train up your child to such a fate? Nay, more will you become yourself in this lamentable work, the cause of crime? An awful responsibility rests upon you. God grant that your dying sentiments be not embittered by the recollection of Sabbaths broken—of sanctuary privileges abused!

We learn by the New Brunswick papers that the Young Men's Bible Society of that city held its 21st Anniversary on Monday evening, the 23d ult.

A collection of $23,08 was taken up.

REPORT.

The Board of Managers of "The Auxiliary American Bible Society of Young Men of New Brunswick" insurrendering the annual trust committed to them, would desire to render their acknowledgements to a superintending Providence in being permitted to raise and transmit during the year to the National Society the sum of One Hundred dollars; making altogether the sum of Two Thousand Three Hundred dollars, which this institution has contributed to the American Bible Society.

The managers soon after their last Anniversary appointed a committee from their own body to solicit new subscribers, and obtain donations. The exertions of that committee were crowned with the success which ever attends those who are willing to sacrifice a portion of their time towards the advancement of laudable and praise-worthy object. Thirty-three new members were added to the Society; but the board have great cause to lament that a number of its *old* members have withdrawn themselves from this benevolent association and declined to yield their accustomed contribution so that during the past year there has been little, if any increase in the numbers of this society. This is not as it should be. The address of the Board is not that this work should remain stationary—that this "labor of love" should roll along on the wheels of sloth and indolence; but, that this glorious cause should advance, and that rapid progress should be made towards the accomplishment of the grand object which this society has in view. In order to effect this they would call upon every friend of the Bible to renew their exertion, increase their efforts, and give greater diligence to promote the spread of that book, which has for its object the salvation of the immortal soul.

When your Board consider that the grand design of this society is to diffuse light & knowledge to the benighted heathen & thereby to ameliorate their temporal as well as spiritual condition, they cannot doubt but that greater exertion will be made towards the advancement of this humane object. The Bible, containing the most interesting history of man—the purest morality—and the only safeguard to eternal felicity through the merits of our Redeemed God, is a book when properly understood, has never failed to afford comfort, consolation and peace to all the followers of its precepts. It is a talent given to man by the God of Heaven, for he must render an account in the great day of retribution. Let us therefore not bury it, but even remember that its value is increased by its circulation.

We conceive that at no period in the history of our city could an appeal to make and sustain increased efforts in this cause, have been more opportunely made. In time gone by the God of the Bible has spoken to us terribly in the devastating whirlwind; but in these latter days he has been pleased to pour out upon us the gracious influences of his holy spirit, whereby many—yes, very many—who, but a few months since, were in "the gall of bitterness," and in "the bonds of iniquity," have been enabled to rejoice in the knowledge of a Saviour's love. We hope then that every benevolent feeling will respond to our call, and that the divine spirit of every one will be to join with us in this work of the Lord, that he condescending to circulate that word which is necessary to make us "wise unto Salvation?" As we have freely received, so let us freely give.

Let our watch word then be forward. And our exertions onward. And for our encouragement let us recollect, that they that be wise "shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever."

Pennsylvania.

It appears, that as compared with the electoral returns last November, the Van Burenites have gained over 3000 votes, notwithstanding the Whigs have gained so largely in the Legislature. The Senate, which before contained a majority of Van Buren men, now shows a Whig majority of 5; while in the House the Van Buren majority is reduced from 44 to 12.—*Jour. Com.*

This mode of communicating sentiments was exceptionable. Finow; he [illegible] her again [illegible] but Finow [illegible] formation. [illegible] sighed [illegible] upon the subject. At length he sent for Mr. Mariner, and desired him to write down something; the latter asked what he would have written; he replied put the date, he second year. Pau now, the chief then sent for another Englishman who had not been present, and commanded Mr. Mariner to [illegible] he gave the man the paper, and desired him to tell what it was; he accordingly pronounced aloud the name of the king, upon which Finow snatched the paper from his hand, and with astonishment looked at it, turned it round and examined it in all directions; at length he exclaimed, "This is neither ship nor shell nor any body else! where are you [illegible] how do you know it is to [illegible]" and then without any attempt at explanation, he impatiently ordered Mr. Mariner to write something else, and thus employed him three or four hours in putting down the names of different persons, places, and things, and making the other man read them. This afforded extraordinary diversion to Finow, and to all the message women present, particularly as he now and then whispered a little love anecdote, which was strictly written down and read by the other, not a little to the confusion of one or other of the ladies present. It was all taken in good humor, however, for curiosity and astonishment were the prevailing passion. How their names and circumstances could be communicated through so mysterious a channel, was altogether past their comprehension. Finow had long ago formed his opinion of books, and this as much resembled watch craft as any thing he had ever seen or heard of. Mr. Mariner in vain attempted to explain. He had yet no alternative but a knowledge of their language to make himself clearly understood; and, indeed, it would not have been an easy matter to have explained the composition of elementary sounds, and of arbitrary signs expressive of them to people whose minds were already formed to other modes of thinking, and whose language had few expressions but what concerned the ordinary affairs of life. Finow at length thought he had got a notion of it, and explained to those about him that it was very possible to put down a mark or sign on some thing, and had been seen both by the interpreter and reader, and which should be mutually understood by them; but Mr. Mariner immediately informed him that he could write down any thing that he had never seen. The king directly whispered to him to put Toogoo Ahoo, (the king of Tonga, whom he and Toobo Nuha had assassinated many years before Mr. Mariner's arrival.) This was accordingly done, and the other read it; when Finow was yet more astonished. He then desired him to write "Tarky," the chief of the person at Bea, who had murdered another and his companion had not yet seen; this chief was blind in one eye.) When "Tarky" was read Finow inquired whether he was blind or not. This was putting writing to an unsafe test; and Mr. Mariner told him that he had only written down the sign standing for the sound of his name, and not for the description of his person. He was then ordered, in a whisper, to write "Tarky blind in his left eye," which was done, and read by the other man, to the increased astonishment of every body. Mr. Mariner then took him that, in several parts of the world messages were sent to great distance through the same medium; and, being folded and fastened up, the bearer could know nothing of the contents; and that the histories of whole nations were thus handed down to posterity without spoiling by being kept, as he chose to express himself. Finow acknowledged this to be a most noble invention, but added, that it would not do for all the Tonga islands; that there would be nothing but disobedience and conspiracies, and he should not be sure of his life, possessing another name. He said, however, jocularly, that he should like to know it himself, and for all the woman to know it, that he might love with less risk of discovery, and not so much chance of incurring the vengeance of their husbands.—*Mariner's Account of the Tonga Islands.*

Worse than Savages.—In the schooner Ann Captain Curtis, arrived yesterday from Washington, N. C. came passengers Mr. John Maher, of this city, a pass ager on board the Home, and Conrad Swartz, of Albany, the writer of this, on that vessel. Our news collector sent us up the following memorandum:—"Both were saved on a spar, and one of the ladies who was saved was lashed to the same spar. Captain Curtis and the above passenger inform us, that the passenger saved were robbed of every thing by the people on shore. All the trunks which drifted on shore, more than hundred in all, were broken open, cut to pieces, and rifled of their contents. The dead bodies were robbed, and from one were taken five sovereigns and a gold watch. One of the ladies and gentlemen went into a house and examined their trunks, but were abused with curses. The lady begged for her clothes, as she had none except those in which she floated on shore! but the freebooters were deaf to her entreaties, and drove her from the house." These things demand investigation by the local authorities. The Southern papers are loud in their chorus of wrong doings on the part of the inhabitable persons, and they call on New Yorkers, for the honor of humanity, to investigate the subject, and find out the cause of this most awful calamity. If what they say is true, and if the statement in the mouths of many of our citizens acquainted with such subjects are true the silence of ninety of our fellowbeings stretched in death on the beach of North Carolina, calls for retribution. Into other way than by a judicial investigation can the truth be brought out.—*Journ of Com.*

A letter from the collector of Pittsburgh, dated the 14th inst., states that TWENTY TONS OF SPECIE have been sent to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Canal. It came up the Ohio. It is supposed to be for the U. S. Bank and the other banks of Philadelphia. This news gives increased hope of the resumption of specie payments by the banks in a short time.

Twenty tons of specie, supposing it to be all silver, would be worth about $600,000.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Gazette.

"An express arrived in this city [illegible] bound from Philadelphia to Liverpool on the [illegible] day, by a piratical schooner, within 30 miles of the Delaware capes."

The Susquehanna left Philadelphia on Thursday last, and New Castle on Friday morning, and could not have been more than a few miles from the land, and well within sight of the people of Lewes. The information is positive, as will be seen from a letter written from Rodney, the agent for the under writers, at Lewes, accompanied by the notarial seal of Mr. John H. Burton of the same place. It is one of the most audacious acts of piracy which we recollect to have heard of.

Lewes, (Del.) Cape Henlopen, }
Sunday, 5 o'clock, P. M. Oct. 22, 1837. }

To all whom it may concern:—I have this moment received positive information by two very respectable pilots, James M. West and Edmund Maull, of the Pilot boat Mary Ann, that the packet ship Susquehannah, bound from Philadelphia to Liverpool, was captured, by a piratical schooner, yesterday afternoon, (Saturday,) and the pirate vessel bore away from off the Five Fathom Banks to the South, and was seen at sundown off to the south. She has a large quantity of specie on board, it is said, by the pilots.

The pirate vessel is a long black foresparsail schooner.

The wind to day being South west, it is hoped that information sent to Norfolk, to any U. S. officer may enable them to cut her off.

HENRY F. RODNEY.
Agent of Underwriters.

I, John H. Burton, Notary and Tabellion Public, for the State of Delaware, and residing at Lewes, do concur in the foregoing statement, and certify that the information may be relied upon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office at Lewes, aforesaid.

JOHN H. BURTON, N. & T. P.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel of Tuesday morning

The receipt yesterday afternoon of the distressing news given above, caused a general and painful excitement throughout the city, and every measure was instantly resorted to which the circumstances demanded. The news was sent by the most expeditious means to New York, Norfolk and Pensacola, that the armed vessels in those ports might instantly put to sea for the pursuit of the pirate.

Commodore Stewart, commanding at this station, immediately volunteered any necessary number of officers and men from the Navy Yard, to man the Revenue Cutter, now at Wilmington, there being no vessel of war at this port fit for the purpose. A steamboat was procured, and from fifty to eighty seamen, with guns, provisions, &c. went down the river last evening, under the command of Lieut. John Dale. We are informed, however, that so imperfectly is our Navy Yard furnished with the supply of pistols, cutlasses, &c. that we obtained from another quarter.—*Intelligencer.*

It so happened that Commodore Morris, one of the Navy Commissioners, was at this station when the news arrived, and he wrote immediately to Sidgely, at New York, that the Porpoise and John Adams, now in that port, may be sent out to join in the pursuit. As the exploring Expedition is at present at New York, it may be presumed that some of its vessels are available for this purpose.

On the arrival of the intelligence in New York Commodore Ridgeley issued the following:

Navy Yard, New York, Oct. 24, 1837.

Sir, At 3 o'clock this morning an express arrived from Philadelphia, informing me of the capture of the Susquehannah off the capes of the Delaware.

I write to you for the information of the public that immediately I despatched the U. S. brig Porpoise, and that she sailed before daylight in pursuit.

I have also directed the brig Pioneer to sail this day, giving convoy to vessels bound to Europe. She will see them well clear of the coast and then stretch well to the southward, in the hope that she may intercept the pirate or her prize. I shall have the schooner Active ready to proceed in a few hours, in case she may be required. Very respectfully,

CHAS. G. RIDGELY.

A Welch curate being asked how he managed to preach sermons so far above his own powers of composition, replied, "I have a volume of sermons by one Archbishop Tillotson, which I translate into Welch, and afterwards retranslate into English, after which the Archbishop himself would not know his own compositions."

Great trial of steam boat speed.—There was a beautiful trial of speed last night between the steamboats Swallow and Rochester, which are undoubtedly the two fastest boats in the world. They came out of their berths in New York together, and for 20 miles ran neck and neck, neither gaining or loosing a foot.—The Swallow, however, finally glided ahead, and continued to gain gradually until she arrived here at half past 2 o'clock. the Rochester being 5 minutes behind. The Swallow made Sea and Rochester six land. [illegible] There was a strong ebb tide most of the way. Had the boats left with a favorable tide they would have come thro' in 8 hours.—*Alb. Exc. Jour. Oct.* 17.

Parties of 110 Delaware Indians, and 100 Shawnees have passed into Florida to fight our battles.

Recreations should be lawful, and manly.

The Rahway Herald mentions that one mule, a cow and three hogs, belonging to William Edgar, Esq. of that place, died within a few days of hydrophobia. The dog (since dead) which bit these animals belonged to Mr. E.

New counterfeit emissions in the shape of two dollar bills on the Westerly, Rhode Island Bank, are afloat. Also, one dollar notes on the Newport R. I. Bank.—*Ib.*

For the Plainfield Union.

To the Young Men of Plainfield.

The important advantages which may naturally be expected to flow from a judiciously conducted association, designed for exercises in debating, in composition, and in recitation, has exercibly appealed to the public spirit and to the enterprise of a number of young men of different places, as to cause them to organize themselves bodies under the general name of Lyceums. The importance of the objects which such associations contemplate, and their usefulness; and their value to those who have attained them, are universally acknowledged. But it is indispensable to their continual welfare, that the minds of the members who compose them should be inspired with an emulation so noble, and an energy so enlightened and so persevering, as will enable them to avail themselves of the advantages which it is susceptible of unfolding. While schools and colleges, and institutions of learning are established and establishing throughout our country; and while, through their beneficent instrumentality, the arts, its sciences, and its literature are in a state of progressive improvement; voluntary or individual associations should also be established with a corresponding object, and whose general tendency will be equally beneficial and perhaps productive of more practical benefit. When we look around our country and consider the extensive prospect before us, and the wide and diversified field which it furnishes for our labors, every worthy inducement invites our perseverance and every ennobling sentiment impels us onward. History abundantly evinces that every nation derives its character in a great degree from the intelligence and from the intellectual cultivation of its people; and it is obvious, that to perpetuate the high and the elevated rank to which we have attained among the nations of the earth, it is necessary that our moral and our intellectual should be commensurate in our physical and numerical advancement. But to accomplish this, the young men of the present day must be vigilant, active, and enterprising. They should not be unmindful of the obligations which devolve upon them as constituent elements of the collective body of the American people. How imminently important is it then that the young men of our village should become qualified to speak in public, and able to advocate the rights of their state and their country! And what is a greater preparatory to efficient public speaking than frequent exercises in debating? What calls forth into active usefulness the latent resources of the mind equal to extemporaneous discussions, and recitations of original compositions? Let the young men of this village, therefore endeavor adequately to appreciate the responsibility of their situation, and be duly prepared for the faithful and the successful fulfilment of the duties which may be allotted them; and especially let not their energies be wasted in that apathy which dissipates every noble aspiration, every manly ambition, every commendable feeling of public enterprise, and cause them to neglect the efficient discharge of those paramount obligations which they owe to themselves.

In adverting to the history of our country, it is a source of gratulation, that among her distinguished sons there are many bright examples, whose reflected light illumines our path, and directs our footsteps onward to a career of usefulness and glory. The honored and illustrious names of Franklin, Sherman, Hamilton, Clinton and Jay, will survive the tablets upon which their epitaphs are written, and through all coming time they will be held forth, shining brightly as the fixed stars of the firmament, to enlighten the course of all those who are beneath them; and at their urns may greatness, and patriotism, and glory continue to kindle!

May their bright and virtuous examples excite the emulation of the young men of this village, and it duce them, in imitation of these noble examplars, to press forward with firmness of purpose and with assiduity of effort in the pursuits of excellence and of greatness! And may the state of New Jersey continue to be renowned for her statesmen, for her legislators, and for her enlightened and undaunted advocates of the rights and liberties of mankind.

Conjugal Affection.—A man by the name of Clarke was sentenced by the present session of the supreme court in Albany, to five years imprisonment at Sing Sing, for fraud. Upon the news reaching the cell of the prisoner in the county prison, his wife visited his cell to bid him adieu. She soon returned with her face buried in her handkerchief, unquestioned. In about half an hour afterwards it was discovered that Clarke had passed out in the wardrobe of his wife, and that she remained in the place of the culprit. The whole posse of constables were soon after him, but had not found him at the last account. Such devotion in a wife is noble. It developes the pure and undying affection of the female heart.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Convention of German Citizens.—A general Convention of Germans in the U. States will be held at Pittsburg, on the 15th inst., for the purpose of deliberating on matters connected with the present and future political education, and the welfare of Germans in the United States.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, October 11, 1837.

"To Thee we owe even the Arts of God, eternal like thy Mother Earth. First of Tyranny over the mind of Man."
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Appointments by Joint Meeting.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON, *Governor*.

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, *Clerk of the Supreme Court*.

Charles C. Yard, Librarian.

Josiah Harrison, Law Reporter.

☞ We have received Gov. Dickerson's message, and shall give it to our readers next week.

☞ The Reported Piracy, an account of which will be found in another column, is not thought entitled to much credit by the New York editors. We really hope the whole affair will prove to have been a hoax.

SOMERVILLE RAIL ROAD.—A correspondent of the Elizabethtown Journal recommends to the Stockholders & Directors of the above road to borrow $200,000 in England, mortgage the road therefor, and complete it immediately. Such a plan would probably greatly benefit both the Stockholders and the several towns through which it is to pass. He states that half a million will carry it to the Pennsylvania line, where it will meet other roads now finishing. In the condition in which the road now is and will continue to be without some uncommon exertion, is we should suppose quite the opposite of benefit to any body. *Attention to the subject should be aroused.*

The propriety of our own Banks issuing small notes, at least during the suspension of specie payments, seems at length to be acknowledged by all parties. The Newark Eagle and Morris Jerseyman, two as respectable Van Buren papers as are in the state, *in our opinion, do not oppose* it but rather approves of it, and we both hope and expect soon to hear, perhaps before this number is issued that our Legislature now in session have repealed the law prohibiting the issue of small notes. The passage of such a bill would soon drive out of circulation the vast amount of small bills from the eastern states now afloat of which we know nothing, which is certainly a very desirable thing.

The law will have been repealed at the special session.

☞ The Hon. Dan. Daniel Webster visited Newark, on Tuesday of last week, accompanied by Mr. Cushing, M. C. from Massachusetts, and Mr. Buckingham, late a member of Parliament, and several others. Their reception was very cordial.

New Jersey Election, Complete Returns.

	Whig,	*Van Buren*
Bergen,	1886	1531
Essex,	1009	
Monmouth,	2826	2668
Passaic,	1135	833
Warren,	813	1192
Atlantic,	375	633
Hunterdon		2235
Somerset	1592	1301
Morris,	2180	2036
Middlesex,	2184	1677
Burlington,	2935	2691
Gloucester,	1051	1111
Sussex,	648	1941
Salem,	1188	1181
Cumberland,	1044	1207
Cape May,		235

According to the whig papers, whig majority 1284, and whig gain 758 since November last.

According to the Newark Eagle, whig majority 924, and whig gain 379.

The latter we take to be correct, as the former counts the votes of the new counties twice over.

By the Brisk Boreiome from Alexandria, *Information from passengers and letters has been* received of an extensive insurrection, which was to have taken place on the night of the 7th inst. at Bayou Rapide, a few miles from Alexandria, but on the discovery of the plot by one of the parties, on the 5th, who made a confession to his master.

About 50 negroes were immediately arrested on the 10th, 11th and 12th; 9 of the principal leaders were hung in Alexandria, 3 of them were free, there are about 40 in jail awaiting their trial. Two companies of the United States troops have been stationed throughout the disaffected district. Every thing is now quiet, and the negroes completely subdued.

☞ The President has authorised an issue of Treasury notes in sums of $50 and $100 each, to bear an interest of 3 per cent per annum. Amount, 800,000.

The Newark Daily Advertiser will, as usual, furnish full and connected report of the proceedings of our State Legislature. It will also contain the latest news from all quarters.

Burglary.—On Friday night last, the store of Jeweller's establishment *John K. Freeman, Jr.* of this Town was broken open and robbed of Jewelry, gold and silver, Watches, &c. to the amount of, as best $1,500.—*Trenton Gazette.*

ENIGMA No. XVIII.

If to Amanda's age exact
Its square you add, and 18 more,
And from her age 1-8 extract,
And to the difference add three score,
The letters the former then
Will just the same proportion bear,
As 16 does to 9 times 10.
Amanda's age, I pray declare. B.
Warren, Oct. 1837.

For the Plainfield Union.

Answer to Enigma, No. 17.
48 inches, or 11 feet, 2.352 inches. Y.

THE PLAINFIELD LYCEUM

On Wednesday Evening, Nov. 1st, the following question will be discussed:

"Which has been the cause of the greatest destruction of the human family, Intemperance *or the Sword.*"

☞ The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Please to Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same before the 1st of January next.

☞ *All accounts not collected by that time* will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Attention to this is particularly requested, as I intend to do what I say.

IRA PRUDEN.

N. B. A good Assortment of DRY GOODS, and *FRESH GROCERIES*, constantly on hand, and for sale *Cheap for Cash*, or Country Produce. I. P.

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Truslum Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves,*

For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very Lowest Prices.*

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Beeswax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to b y.
J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield Nov. 1, 1837. 4t

Cooking Stoves.

J. Thompson & Co.

NOW before the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being stuck through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the stove business, we are willing to recommend the following as in our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,
Church & Stanley's Philad. patent for wood,
C. Postley's for wood; and the
Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Kesterbock cooking stoves, from Philadelphia, for coal only. These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hess's and Pleiss's make from Philidelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Olmsted's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all size. *Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in* general.

GRATES.

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at *very low.* We will also procure any patterns we may not have, for any who may desire it. *We* intend to offer our stoves low, and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand Stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass, copper, and lead.

Rahway, Nov. 1st. 4t

$10 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Tuesday, October 17th, Mary Jane Hornbeck, an indented girl, aged about 17 years, taken from the House of Refuge in New York. Also on whom she went away is a straw bat and light colloe frock. This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting said girl, under the penalty of the law, and I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JEREMIAH BONN.

PLAINFIELD, Oct. 27, 1837. 4t 3w*

CURRENT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Corrected from the Journals of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,	15 a	16
Dipt,	13 a	14
Sperm,	40 a	42
Molasses,	38 a	44
Oil, Linseed,	70 a 1 00	
Whale,	38 a	42
Pearl, bri.	6 00 a 6 12½	
Beef, prime city,	5 00 a 5 00	
Hams, lb.	11 a	14
Smok'd Beef,	10 a	12½
Butter,	17 a	20
Cheese, Am.	7 a	10
Rice, 1st qlty, 100 lbs.	3 75 a 4 00	
Turks Island salt,	32 a	42
Liverpool ground,	44 a	
Do. do. sack,	1 62 a 2 25	
Sugar, N. O. prime,	6 a	7
" Havs. white,	10 a	11
" Lump,	14 a	15
" Loaf,	18 a	19
Tallow, Am.	10 a	11
TEA.—Imperial,	45 a 1 00	
Gunpowder,	45 a 1 00	
Hyson,	36 a 1 00	
Young Hyson,	30 a	80
Hyson Skin,	26 a	45
Souchong,	25 a	50
Bohea,	18 a	20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	8 00 a	
Western,	8 00 a	8 62
Philadelphia,	7 50 a	8 00
Georgetown,	9 00 a	
Rye Flour,	5 00 p	
Indian Meal,	5 50 a	
Wheat, Baltic,	1 30 a	1 50
Do. Genesee,	a	
Do. N. Carolina,	1 70 a	
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 00 a	1 03
Corn, N. bushel,	1 02 a	1 09
Do. South,	99 a	1 04
Barley,	75 a	
Oats, North.	47 a	

A SMALL FARM *For Sale,*

Containing about **40** *acres,*

SITUATED in *Warren*, Somerset county, about 3 miles north west of Plainfield, and one mile west of Stone mills.

Said Farm is well watered, and well proportioned with meadow and tillable land, with about 7 or 8 acres of young thrifty Wood Land. On the farm, is a Dwelling House and Shop, and a new Framed Barrack. For further particulars apply to the owner, now residing on the premises.

REUBEN WORTH.

Warren, Oct. 24, 1837.

Last Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to the Subscriber, that his books are placed in the hands of Truslum Manning, Esq. and all can have the privilege of calling there and settling without cost, between now and the 15th of next month, (November.) All accounts not settled by that time will be collected by LEGAL PROCESS, or otherwise further notice will be given. EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, Oct. 25.

Plainfield Classical Institution

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurine.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the instructors.

☞ Terms of Tuition made known on application.

APRIL 6, 1837.

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by
B. M. PRICE.
Oct. 24. Rahway.

Merinos, Merinos.

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap by
B. M. PRICE, Rahway.
Oct. 18.

TO RENT,

Possession given, the 1st of October,

THE Premises now occupied by John D. Titsworth. Terms reasonable. Apply to
ZACHARIAH WORSTER.
Or to ELSTON MARSH.

Plainfield, August 3, 1837. 32 tf

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel Just received, and for sale cheap by
Oct 25th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay the same by the same time.

Attention to the above is expected solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. 3m

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by
CHARLES SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, June 15. 2tf

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS SHARP.

Plainfield, June 23d, 1837. 3m

GREEN BROOK *Family School.*

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure such teachers as are both competent and faithful, and to establish such rules as will secure the observance of good order on the part of the pupils hereafter. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expenses of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish *his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year* for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the state of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-*rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free* ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its countenance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by
B. M. PRICE.
Oct. 24. Rahway.

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by
B. M. PRICE.
Oct. 24. Rahway.

A CHANCE FOR CASH

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by the Personally.
LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Felloe Plank, and
Rave Stuff, for Wagon Work,
20 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
Lath for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28. 36 2

THE Subscriber will let the Dwelling on the south side of the building where he formerly kept store, opposite Mr. Barclay's Store. House is convenient for a small family and will be let at a low rent. Possession given immediately. Application may be made to Mr. J. R. Dunn, merchant, or to
E. Y. SHOTWELL.
August 27, 1837. 3m 4t*

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms at
J. THOMPSON & Co.
Rahway, May 4 16 tw

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible *Building Lots in* Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel, containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, August 10. 2tf

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, at his Store, a large Assortment of Steel Pens, Wafers, Sand, Ruled Backboards and Covers for Teachers, Wood's Speller, Readers, Arithmetics and Parker Tennessee, Wood's Spelling Books, Toy Books, English Readers, Franklin's Life, Goldsmith's Greece, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.
THOMAS B. ALBERT.
July 13, 1837. 25 tf

NEW CHEAP STORE

IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having rented the Store, and stand of the New Store, near Rahway Depot, occupied by Brown & Babcock) has opened a complete assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Beaver, Tweeds, Flannels, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirtings, Sugar, Coffee, Green Teas, Molasses, Chocolate, Rice, Pork, Cheese & Fine Salt, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & the vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

D. M. PRICE.
Oct. 5th. Rahway.

Brown Shirting Muslin,

AT 4d a yard, for sale by B. M. PRICE.
Oct 5th. Rahway

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by
B. M. PRICE.
Oct. 24. Rahway.

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by
B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large *Assortment, For Sale by*

B. M. PRICE.
Oct. 24. Rahway.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement and those having demands on present charge to forward to close my accounts, and keep trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in town, that I will supply them daily with fresh rolls and Tea Cakes, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No Buying or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

JACKSON POUND.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Hannah has absconded, and left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is to notify all persons from harboring or trusting her, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

BENJAMIN CORY.
September 20th, 1837. 3w 3p

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED in the township of Warren, in the county of Somerset, about one mile North of the Baptist Meeting House on Mount Bethel, and about five miles from the village of Plainfield. Said

The Farm contains about One Hundred and Twelve Acres, a part of which is covered with Timber. A large proportion of it is of that description of land called the worn out class, and is well adapted to raising all kinds of Stock.

There are on the premises

A Good Dwelling House, and a Barn partly new.

The above Property was owned by Alexander Kirkpatrick, jun. deceased, and now belongs to his widow. One third of the Farm will be sold subject to the life right of the widow of the late Alexander Kirkpatrick, senior, deceased.

Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Truslum Manning, Esq. in Plainfield, or Ezra Rockafick, of the same place.

TRUSTUM MANNING.
ELIZA KIRKPATRICK.

Jan. 12, 1837. 1tf

Notice,

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Subscribers, Executors of the Testament and last Will of the widow Elizabeth Drake deceased, late of Warren township, Somerset county, intend to exhibit their Accounts of the Estate of said deceased, to the Judges of the Orphan's Court of said County, at the term of October next ensuing, for their final settlement and allowance.

EANDOLPH DUNHAM, } *Executors.*
JONAH P. RANDOLPH, }

July 27th, 1837. 2? 2m

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to the village of Plainfield, a few doors across the bridge, next door to Dr. Craig's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the Carpet line in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 2? 3?3?

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just made an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH!

At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

H. & A. C. CORY.

Plainfield, Sept. 13, 1837.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich Street,

Corner of Park Place, NEW-YORK.

6tf

Bound brook Hotel.

HENRY V. REVILIS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wykoff, and has put it in complete repair in a manner calculated to accommodate the travelling community, and solicits a share of their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former knowledge of the business, and well known character and celebrity of the stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one will call upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an equal fare and attendance to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Express, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay-Scale, on which any other massive articles will be weighed for the usual terms.

Bound-brook, January 2, 1837. 9tf

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to commence

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (none but such are steadily habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save more than 100 per cent. June 1836.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich Street,

Corner of Barclay Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

ALSO,

A General Assortment of

Groceries,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just made an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH!!

At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, Sept. 12, 1837. 3tf

Wool Carding.

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6 cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 23d, 1837. 23 3m

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, next door to Dr. Craig's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

☞ Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BLANKS, BOOKS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Deeds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c.** &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respected, by

E. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

J. Thompson & Co.

HAVE recently imported a lot of Hoes and Plate Ploughcast all the various sizes used in building. Builders can buy of us as cheap as in New-York. A liberal discount made to Merchants.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

NEW JERSEY RAIL ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing on Monday, Oct. 3, 1837.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RARITAN, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

REDUCED FARE !!

THE Public is hereby informed that their Rail Road is completed for the use of Locomotive from Burgen Hill to East Brunswick, and until further notice the following rates will be charged—

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents
" to Elizabethtown, 25 cts ; to Rahway, 50 cts ; to East Brunswick 75 cts.
From Newark to Elizabeth-town, 12 1-2 cts,

East Brunswick Trains.

Every day, Sundays excepted.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 9 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 1-2 o'clock,
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark, the Depot four of Market-st. a quarter before 10 A. M., 3 4 before 3 P. M. and 1-4 before 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Trains from the Depot, Between Newark Newark at 9, A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.,

Newark Accommodation Line.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and at 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*Will Perform.*

Every night, except Sunday,—Fare 37 cts.

Leaves New York at 9 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 7 and 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the Office before taking a seat in the cars otherwise they will be charged one third more.

The office in New-York is at the foot of C— ortland street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *Rail stards regularly*, at the above named hours. At Newark the Office is at the Depot of Market-st. and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

Omnibus Coaches are always in attendance to carry passengers across the bridge, to and from the different hotels at East Brunswick. Fare 6 cents.

August, 1837. 29

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with a good Miller in New York to attend the measuring of Grain, and purchase wheat, and all its allowed prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in any Quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel, 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 9 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel. Also White and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance may come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats will be taken in payment

P. S. Ground plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New Market, May 11, 1837.

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch Veneers; 4 sided do; Cherry Table Legs in Mogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timbers; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do 1¼ wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Board — White Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingles; Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Railing; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard open to the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, must be examined by under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, its drying expeditiously, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become sour or mouldy, never having any sediment; and lastly, its great durability, and the quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common Inks, renders it particularly valuable for secreting Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be imprinted by Sea air.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1tf

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers tae this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their stock remains unimpaired of the above articles; which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 10, 1837. 3tf

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC

FOR COLDS,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS Specific has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; it opens the cutaneous pores, (containing no poisonous medicine whatever,) and excites a highly stimulating property, when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive organs of digestive organs are extremely weakened and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the pestiferious nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying in thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a small less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, should be *totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficency of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Prices THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. J. Fitch.—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to certify that it is such as are utilized with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief. MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1834.

Mr. J. Fitch.—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been a victim of Consumption of the Lungs, which nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every quack medicine and experienced and others had proved, in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been relieved of health myself, but I am myself who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Fitch, which has been for many years a very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which induced me to send for the above medicine to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some of the medicine, which exceeded my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1834. 16 1y

Notice.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turner's Tools, Shoe Findings, Ingrained by the sack, &c. &c. which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837.

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing 12 months or more, are very respectfully requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must and shall have if they have cost to pay.

J. R. DUNN.

1 tf

DWELLING TO LET.

THE Subscriber will let the Dwelling on the second story of the building where he formerly kept store, opposite Mr. Bartlew's Stage House. It is convenient for a small family, and will be let at a low rent. Possession given immediately. Application may be made to Mr. J. R. Dunn, merchant, or to

E. V. SHOTWELL.

August 17, 1837. 30 4t

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel, containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, August 16. 30

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store, a large assortment of Steel Pens, Wafers, sand, Amber Bathing Water, School and Pocket Testaments, Webster's Spelling Books, Toy Books, English Readers, Franklin's Life, Goldsmith's Greece, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

Jan 28, 1837.

PROSPECTUS OF THE New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts, embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c., and consisting of airs from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, sketches of society and manners—critical notices of new and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign continents, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for the journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the noted drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable instances, discoveries and improvements in science, arts, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited and liberal patronage will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume. Besides which, choice translation from the French, German, Italian and Spanish, and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant and entertaining of republican repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and now in progress for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its present high position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most talented popular periodicals of Great Britain and Parisian presses.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of house kettles, ready bailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continues to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout this country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous instances, they have proved very beneficial.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is their simplicity, never debilitate. Billious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the various functions, are especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be used by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and can not produce any other than a salutary effect in any case. They effect in a certain manner the object for which they are taken, and will be found to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite a healthy action in the liver—to assist its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalize circulation—and, to aid all the different organs of digestion and evacuation in the performance of their several functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office, where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Garden Seeds, &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad Cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also have on hand a few

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Cordage, Garden Seeds, &c. &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that attention will be paid to their wants, and articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken into the.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this mill; that this is now to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a prompt weighing and an equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ CASH, and the highest price will be paid for Wheat and Rye.

Plainfield, May 11, 1837. 6

Washing Machine

(MILES & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers have the exclusive right for the County of Middlesex, in the Eastern, Middle, and Western Districts of New Jersey, to sell Rights to use and vend the above Machine.

It is much approved of by every family who has used it, and no one is disappointed in the operation. We can give the names of numerous persons in this county who have used them, and given them the most decided preference to any Machine now in use. We have a Machine on Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other families with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several County in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

☞ Any person who wishes a Machine, can call at the Shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 3 tf

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice Washing Machine in my family for some months, and cheerfully approve of it as a time saving machine. I believe it would be to me the interest of $100 annually.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 6, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would recommend them to every family. (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine. MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Truslow Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article of every description:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Bond,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Lever,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpool,
Nathan Seal,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Urmston,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. S. Rodgers,	Samuel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	Samuel Bonnell,
Dr. Craig,	Ira Dunham,
George Wells,	Daniel Cory,
James L. Compton,	Joseph Pullen,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brokaw,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Lansterwire,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel G. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Bond,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Dickerson,
New Clarke,	Jacob Vail,
Robert Vail,	Fred'k. Kind, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES, CONSTABLES' SALES, WARRANTS, SUBPŒNAS, Bills to let houses.

Books.—Porter's Travels, Scrap Books, Hoyt's French Dictionary, 8vo, Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo. Porter's Travels, 8vo. Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo. Cobbin's Hymn Book, 12 vols. Brumbleyne House, 2 vols. in one. "Crook in the Lot," a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet. Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols. Baxter's Dying thoughts. Beauties of Locke. Fenelon's Fables in the French, with plates. Goldsmith's Greece. Dodd on Death. English Readers. Life of Franklin. Large School Testaments.—Pocket do. Webster's Spelling Books. Mariner's Compass. A large lot of Toy books These Lost Children, an interesting tale.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties, Steel Pens, 6 kinds, Engravings, India Rubber.—Tooth Powder. Wafers, at Wholesale. Kaleidescopes.—Spy Glasses. Gunpapper. Quills. Pastiles for working Lace, a variety. Album and Scrap Leaves. Family Records. Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored. SEAR'S PILLS.

STEAM POWER *Lathe.*

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, finished with Rosey Turning in general, furnished at short notice to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 14, 1837. 3tf

NOTICES.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Woolf is still further notified, that my agent, *out of the Village*, will be authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

M. E. Cranmer.

Plainfield, June 19th, 1837.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume I. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1837. Number 42.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Wednesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office entrance from the rear; Mathew F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.50, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar: and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

ALSO,

A General Assortment of

Groceries,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

1 tf

Bound brook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public innkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

☞ Hay Scales.—There are on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837 2 tf

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save 10 cts. daily. Try it. Four Pills.

Job Printing

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is requested, by M. F. CUSHING.

June 15th, 1837.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted of a equal to any work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 12, 1837. 13

Moral and Religious.

From the Watchman.

Noah's Raven.

All silent was the sea,
The sea without a shore,
The winds that blew or waves that beat
Had sunk—their work was o'er.

As awful stillness reigns
While millions darkly sleep
Down on the hills and plains,
Or floating on the deep.

Now from the lonely ark
A gloomy raven flies,
Waving his pinions dark
Along the silent skies.

Sad emblem of return
Of sin and sorrow here,
Man soon again shall mourn,
For death once more draws near.

But see! a dove's white wings
Wave o'er the waters now,
And joyfully it brings
A peaceful olive bough.

So is this world a place
Of sorrow, sad of love,
And still fly o'er its face
The raven and the dove.

"*What fruit had ye?*"—There is no real fruit in sin, the promises thereof are all false and deceitful. Goliah promised himself gain, and got the leprosy. Balaam pursued honor, but met with the sword. Judas found a wedge of gold, but it severed asunder his soul from his body.—The only fruits of sin are shame if we repent; and death if we do not repent.—*Bp. Reynolds.*

Industry.—It has been said with truth, that man must have occupation or be miserable. Toil is the price of sleep and appetite—enjoyment. The necessity which overcomes our natural sloth is a blessing. The world does not contain a brier or a thron which divine mercy could have spared. We are happier in the sterility which we can overcome by industry, than we could have been with spontaneous plenty and undebated profusion. The body and the mind are improved by the toil that fatigues them. The toil is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasure which it bestows. Its enjoyments are peculiar. No wealth can purchase them. They flow only from the exertions which they repay.

Sayings.—An honest employment is a good patrimony.

Liberality must not exceed ability.

Deliberate long upon that which you can do but once.

Better bend the neck than bruise the forehead.

Men would do little for God, if the devil were dead.

Great pain and little gain, make a man soon weary.

He that hath the spice, may season to his taste.

He that would thrive, must rise at five.

He that hath thriven, may lie till seven.

Sins and debts are always more than you think.

Hope is a good breakfast, but a bad supper.

The mob hath many heads but no brains.

Sickness is felt, but health not at all.

Prayer should be the key of the day and the lock of the night.

The church is out of temper, when charity grows cold, and zeal hot.

The burden which was thoughtlessly got, must be patiently borne.

Truths like roses, have thorns.

When you have no observers, be afraid of yourself.!

To Young Men.—Many refuse to enter into the married state, because of the expense of supporting a family. They see the splendor of the rich and think they can't live in a similar style. Thus they remain single, and for the want of a domestic fireside, resort to the tavern, the theatre or the gambling club; and in most instances the expenses of a single gentleman become more than the necessary expenses of a family. Look, young man, at those who have arisen in life, and most of those who are now in successful business,—what were their habits, and what is their present style of living! Do you find many succeed in life, and become useful citizens, who are unmarried? If you wish for enjoyment, or if you wish to be useful, marry and live economically. —*N. E. Spec.*

I am for speedy, immediate abolition. I care not what cause, creed or color slavery may assume. I am for its total, its immediate abolition. Whether it be personal or political, mental or corporeal, intellectual or spiritual, I am for its immediate abolition. I enter into no compromise with slavery; I am for justice, in the name of humanity according to the law of the living God. —*O'Connel.*

No man existing, be his station what it may, is exempted from the duty of inquiring what good he can do to others. That man must have been but little of mankind, who is ignorant of human misery; yet such knowledge is not to be acquired by those who converse merely with their own rank; they must enter into the cottages and garrets of the poor; they must see them naked, hungry and thirsty, exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, to the sudden attacks or slow wasting of disease; they must see the effects of their unruly passions, and their grovelling vices; they must be acquainted with all the consequences of ignorance and poverty. Evils like these must be known before they can be remedied; yet the generality of the upper ranks know little what their inferiors suffer.

Danger of Riches.—How few are aware of the danger of riches! Instead of fearing, do not almost all covet an exalted rank? The affluent, in general, desire no better portion than their temporal possessions, and consider not that these may be the means of excluding them from Heaven. On the very same principle the poor repine at the appointment of God, when they ought to be thankful that he has placed them in a situation the most favorable to religion. Surely we should be more anxious for spiritual advantages than those which are merely secular, and pray to be preserved from the love of money, through which so many have forsaken Christ and perished eternally.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Extracts.

A good story is a good thing, but a story well told is better. What myriads of good stories are spoiled for want of being well told; and what an infinite variety of ways there are in which a good story, as well as a good dinner, may be spoiled. In proportion as a good story may be spoiled by being badly told, so may it be spoiled by being well narrated. Stories abound, super-abound—the world is full of stories—every man, woman and child that you meet is the streets, are but so many pages of anecdote, so many living romances.—Shakspeare, who wrote plays, said, 'All the world is a stage;'—so may a novel writer say, 'All the world is a circulating library. People talk of the dull routine of ordinary existence—this quiet, common place monotony—every life is full of incidents, and every heart is full of feelings; but they are not all published. *A heart knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger intermeddleth not with its joy.*

When a man can no longer enjoy a holiday, he can no longer enjoy life—the world is to him a perfect blank. The blessedness of boyhood is in its holidays, and all our pleasant recollections of youth are the recollections of its holidays. We may grumble a good deal as we go rumbling along the rough road of life; but still we have some practical gratitude in our constitution: and we are tolerably apt to remember what was pleasant; for it is by the remembrance of the pleasant past that a man becomes a *laudator temporis acti*. It is on this principle that old people fancy that the summers of their youth were all sunshine and their winters fine bracing frost and glorious deep snow: they forget the long, shivering, cloudy weeks that frequently make more than half our summers; they forget the damp, drizzling days that compose the miserable sleepy life of winter. So a man's recollections of his school boy days; he forgets the Lexicon and the Gradu; his recollection is of the long, joyful holiday, the boisterous out break from school, the luxurious bath beneath a glowing sun, and the skating—those are the school recollections, and these are holiday thoughts. Blessed be the memory of him who invented holidays! Man lives for holidays alone; he would regard the counter and the desk as no better than the tread-mill, were it not for his holidays; they are the end and object of all his labors. Who does not remember—however he may forget life's literalities—when the world was a picture, when the earth on which we walked was unfelt, and when every thing without and every thing within was just as it should be? I am really afraid we are growing too wise, and we are getting into the notion that nothing is useful but utility, and that the only object of utility is beef and broadcloth.

Many are man's hyperbases, and consider are the conventional falsehoods we are obliged to in the bustle of society, as imbodied as motes in the sun beams, or as animalcule in water: it is only when they are microscopically examined that we become sensible of their hideousness and monstrosity.

Every one has heard mention of the common herd; but it is not so easily found, marked, and confined, as it is talked about. It is gratifying to one's vanity not to belong to the common herd; but it would be more gratifying to one's understanding, could we clearly apprehend what is meant by this phrase, and who are decidedly included in it. With all due deference to superfine folks and superior people, I cannot help thinking that there is no such thing as the common herd. I have never met with an individual who belongs to it; for take any one you please, and examine him closely, you will be sure to find in him something that distinguishes him from the common herd. There is not in the world, an individual who has not, in his own eyes, and in the eyes of his friends, a something to distinguish him from the common herd.

Rather a Bite.—"Do you intend to turn out to-morrow morning to witness the phenomena?" said Pop the other day to his old familiar.

"What phenomenon?" interrogated Sharp.

"What phenomenon! Why, have you not heard of the predicted appearance of an immense orb due east, which is expected to represent a body of fire, and will be visible above the horizon about five o'clock?"

"Fudge!" exclaimed Sharp.

"It's in the almanac."

"That for the almanac," said Sharp, snapping his fingers. "I'll bet you a V we don't see any thing of the kind."

"Done," said Pop, and the bet was made.—"You'll be up about sunrise," he continued with a jeer.

"Pop, you were a little too Sharp last night," said the familiar, as he peered from his dripping umbrella when they met in the street next morning.

Pop looked cloudy.

"I say, the phenomenon—the 'immense orb,' was not quite visible——we didn't see it, eh!"

"Dreadful rage for speculation!" said Pop, and forked over.

Truth is stranger than fiction.—There are two dogs in Montgomery county, N. C. at whom this fact is related: They had been hunting together after deer, for years; at length the elder got his hind leg caught in a steel trap in the river, caused him to loose it just below the knee joint. This did not prevent him from running however, after it healed. But his young friend and pupil from that time forth ran upon three legs—holding up the hind leg corresponding with the injured leg of his companion. For the truth of this we vouch Dr. Montgomery, John C. Atkins, and half a dozen highly respectable gentlemen about Lawrenceville.—*Watchman.*

Lock your Bed room Doors.—The following whimsical affair occurred lately at Marseilles, where it appears to have afforded much matter for merriment: A worthy citizen, returning home rather late, went by mistake one floor higher than he ought to have done, and very innocently walked into a room where another citizen, no less worthy than himself, had quit thy consigned himself to slumber by the side of his own liege and legitimate lady. The summer night was not too dark for our intruder to be able to find his way into bed without the aid of a candle, and accordingly he proceeded without more ado to disrobe himself. In the act of getting into bed his hand encountered the hairy head of his unconscious neighbor, and the horrid idea immediately suggested itself that the wife of his bosom had proved frail, and that another had leaped into his seat. Furiously he raised his fist and discharged blow after blow on the unoffending countenance of his supposed rival. It takes but little time to awake even the soundest sleeper under so effectual an application. The beaten man started up, but his assailant had fled in the interim of him, and was not to be prevailed on for a moment to desist from the merciless discipline which he was in the act of inflicting. The screams of the frightened wife soon brought other inmates of the house to the field of battle, and then, at length an explanation ensued. The choleric gentleman was now as angry with himself as he had before been with his unoffending neighbor, though he does not appear to have inflicted an equally severe punishment upon his own stupid head as upon that of his fellow-lodger.—On descending to his own room he found his wife fast asleep in his own bed. The poor neighbor overheard was the worst off of the whole party. He was soundly buffeted, and his swollen and disfigured face did not allow him for several days afterwards to venture abroad.

Scene in a School Room.—A new pupil entered, of whom the pedagogue inquired, "can you read and spell?" "Yes" said the urchin, "I can read in the primer, and spell tates and gravy." "Let's hear you read and spell a little." Here the boy read and spelt in the most rapid manner, but his steak for one small children and nine at the breast—tate—tate—tor and gravy-ry."—"You may take your seat, and if I hear any noise from you I shall call you up and give you a flogging." "Umph," said our hero, as he went to his seat, "I wouldn't come though, if you give me two."

Hard Drinking.—Late on Saturday evening, some persons were called into a dwelling of intemperance and poverty, a tipple avenues to poverty a man and his wife, who were uproarious. They were both drunk—she with temper. He had just knocked two panels out of the door of their room, and threatened to bate her. She bereaved him thus: "Och ye leave me to get bread as I can for the children, and bring nothing home but your drunken carcass—ye drinked up your pick axe last Wednesday, and to day you drinked up your saw and horse, so you have."

The Standard.—Judge Lyman by his actions, a post by his eye, an idler by his fingers, a lawyer by his lear, a player by his swagger, an Englishman by his rotundity, a Scotchman by his brag, a justice by his frown, a great man by his modesty, an editor by his coat, a tailor by his agility, a fiddler by his elbow, and a woman by her neatness.

A gentleman inquired of an humble Hibernian the reason why his countrymen were so apt to make bulls. "I'll tell that your honor," replied Paddy. "Wenever make bulls in our own language—it is when we speak English that we do it; so, your honor, they are English bulls, not Irish."

Hail humility! thou art the only virtue crowned by God himself, not by man or by human institutions. Thou art like light, which shows all other things in their fairest colours, itself invisible in Heaven!—*N. Y. Mirror.*

As long as woman loves, she does nothing else. A man has other matters to attend to in the mean while.—*Ib.*

Governor's Message.

To the Legislative Council and General Assembly, of the State of New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

It is with diffidence that I undertake the execution of that duty which requires me to submit to you, such remarks as have occurred to me, in relation to the resources, finances, laws, and policy of the state; and to recommend such measures in relation thereto, as will, in my opinion, promote the happiness and prosperity of the people.

That confidence is increased by the strong convictions, that the interests of the state are deeply involved in the course of legislation which may be now adopted.

A detailed statement of the finances of the state will be made by the proper officer; by which it will appear, that the receipts of the Treasury, during the last year, amount to the sum of $124,483 73, which added to the sum of $10,306, 08, the amount in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, makes an aggregate amount of $134,789.81. And the disbursements for the same period, amount to the sum of $132,840.12, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the twenty-third of October inst. of $1,949.68.

In this statement of receipts are included several temporary loans, amounting to $43,778.40, all of which have been repaid, except one loan from the trustees of the school fund, amounting to the sum of $13,778.40, and one from the Trenton Banking Company, amounting to the sum of two thousand dollars, which last mentioned loan was made agreeably to the provisions of the act of last session, entitled "An Act making further appropriations for the completion of the State Penitentiary."

The statement of disbursements includes those temporary loans which have been paid, amounting to the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars, also, the sum of twenty-thousand dollars, being the amount of the loan made by the Trenton Banking Company on the eighth day of October, A. D. 1835.—Also, the amount of $14,071.59, paid on account of building the new penitentiary, together with several smaller items, not properly chargeable to the yearly account for the support of government, amounting to $2,113.74, forming an aggregate of $64,185.33, which being deducted from the gross amount of disbursements, shows a balance of $68,654.79, as the amount properly chargeable for the support of government for the past year. This amount exceeds that of the preceding year, by the amount of $48,639.30, which excess has been occasioned principally by the extra session of the last Legislature, and the increased compensation of its members and officers.

In the communication which I had the honor to make to the Legislature last year, I estimated the receipts from the Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company, and the Canal Company, at $24,276. 16. These have exceeded that estimate by $878. 30 and from the depression of business during the past year, and the consequent decrease of travelling and transportation, it is probable that the receipts for the current year from that source, will exceed those of the last, and with other sources of revenue it may be safely estimated, that the receipts for the current year from all sources, will amount to the sum of $40,000. In estimating the disbursements for the same time, if we assume the amount expended last year as the basis of our calculation, and deduct therefrom the expenses of the extra session, it leaves a balance of $23,956. 48 exceeding the estimated amount of receipts, by the sum of $23,956.48.

From this it appears, that without providing for the payment of the debt of the state, or for the payment of any appropriation which may be made, the ordinary disbursements for the support of the government during the current year will exceed our income by the amount of $23,956.48 as above stated, and it is therefore evident, that it will be necessary again to resort to a state tax; and as the amount which may be assessed, cannot be realized during the current year, some provision must be made to enable the state to meet such demands as may, in the mean time be made upon the Treasury. And in adjusting the amount of tax to be raised, permit me to suggest, that although a just regard for the rights of the people requires, that you should not draw from their pockets, an amount greater than necessary, yet you should take care, that the treasury should be so supplied, as to avoid the necessity of a constant recurrence to temporary loans. Under the several acts for the relief of the indigent, deaf, dumb, and blind, there are now eighteen of that unfortunate class of our fellow citizens receiving their support and instruction in the institutions established for that purpose in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. The amount paid last year upon that account was $2,500.66 and the amount for the current year will be about $3,446.

I persume it is not necessary to urge upon you the propriety of continuing the appropriation for this purpose: common justice and charity require it. But I would respectfully suggest, that it may better comport with the cause of humanity, and with sound policy, to establish similar institutions in this state, and I would recommend that such investigations should be made as to enable you to judge of the propriety of adopting such a measure.

In conformity with the provisions of the act of last session, requiring, that the old State Prison should be converted into an arsenal for the safekeeping of the public arms, a part of that building has been altered, and fitted up, in such a manner as to receive, and there are now deposited in the prison, about two thousand stand of arms, being all that we now have remaining here, supply-

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Vol. 1. Saturday, Nov. 4, 1837. No. 1.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Appointments in Joint Meeting.

Middlesex.—Clerk, Nicholas Boorum.

Judges.—Josiah Ford, John R. Mount, Peter P. Miserole, and Simeon Mundy.

Commissioners, &c. Randal C. Robbins and John J. Hutchinson.

Essex.—Judge. David D. Crane.

Justice. Gideon Rose.

Somerset.—Judges. Andrew Smalley, Ferdinand Van Do Veer, and Wm. B. Guest.

Justices. Ferdinand Van DeVeer, William B. Gaston, Abraham Van Nuys, James Taylor, Lewis Mundy, Abraham Martin.

New Jersey Legislature

Both houses met at Trenton, October 24th.—Andrew Parsons, of Passaic, was elected Vice President of Council, Lewis Condit, Speaker of the House,—R. T. Horner, editor of the Princeton Whig, secretary of Council, and R. M. Shreve clerk of Assembly,—all whigs.

In Council, 25th, the bill in relation to small bank notes was taken up, read a second time and postponed.—In the house, Mr. A. C. M. Pennington offered the following resolutions, which were laid on the table:

Resolved, That a special Committee be appointed to take into consideration the embarrassed condition of the country, and to devise plans to restore its prosperity, with power to report such measures, by bill or otherwise as will in their opinion tend to the relief of the people of this State.

Resolved, That the said committee be composed of one member from each of the counties of this state, in addition to the speaker of the House.

The chair announced the appointment of the following committees:

Ways and Means, Pierson, Porter, Cassedy, Bown and Brown.

Unfinished Business, Endicot, Larason and Talmage.

State Prison, Cooper, Hull, Mairs, Whitaker, and Williams.

Treasury Accounts, Caldwell, Richards, Wilson, Hall of Salem, and Tuttle.

Public Printing, Dod, Ogden, Hoffman, Golding and Bower.

Incidental Expenses, Plumnerfelt, Archer and Voorhees.

On Friday, James T. Sherman, editor of the State Gazette, was appointed printer for the Assembly. Both houses went into joint meeting, whose appointments we have before noticed.

Monday, Oct. 30. An act to renew the charter of the Trenton Banking company was read, and ordered to a second reading, in Council.

In the Assembly, Petitions for the issue of small bills were presented, and referred to the following committee on the embarrassed state of the country, A. C. M. Pennington, Field, Mairs, Talmage, Richards, Ogden, Hall of Salem, Corson, Phillips, Gaine, Flannagan, Shiner, Van Nest, A. S. Pennington, and Endicott.

In Council, Tuesday, 31st. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Dayton, was agreed to,

Resolved, that so much of the Governor's message as relates to the banking system and the embarrassments of the country be referred to a select committee of five, to consist of Messrs. Dayton, Brittin, Thompson, Kennedy and Walker.

Mr. Hall asked leave to introduce a bill for the repeal of the charter of certain banks, passed at the last session.

The resolution in regard to an adjourned session was passed, 35 to 14.

In Council, Nov. 1st, Wednesday. A petition was presented from John Travers tendering a surrender of the banking privileges of the Bergen Port Company, and asking an extension of the Charter 25 years. Mr. Thompson made a report of unfinished business. The bill for the sale of a part of the Lunatic Asylum lot in Trenton was read a third time and passed.

In the Assembly, a bill was introduced to repeal the charters of the banks passed last winter.

Assembly, Nov. 2d. Several petitions were presented for the issue of small bills. The pay of members was reduced from 4 to $3 per day, and the pay of the speaker was fixed at $4,50.

The above is condensed from the Newark Daily, and Trenton State Gazette.

Small Bills.—We are glad to perceive some symptoms of returning good sense in the public mind, on the subject of small bills. Mr. Chetwood, a member of the Council of N. Jersey, from Essex, has introduced a bill into that body, to repeal the ban under which such bills now labor. Several of the New Jersey papers say the public voice is decidedly in favor of giving them fair play among their aristocratic competitors. The restoration of small bills to their proper place, will be a step to the resumption of specie payments.—*Jour. of Com.*

Mr. Morrison, of Concord, N. H. realized this season from a patch of ground eight feet square vegetables, &c. to the amount of $42,27. He also from 10 quarts of peas sown obtained a crop which sold for $35,12.

The largest City West.—Pittsburgh, the Lowell of Pennsylvania, contains 44,000 inhabitants.

Commercial Embarrassments.

The present embarrassed state of the money market, and the consequent suspension of specie payments by the banks, have been the subject of much discussion, and various opinions have been expressed as to the cause of the present state of things. Some have attributed it to the refusal of the banks to redeem their notes in specie, others to the refusal of the banks to loan their funds, and others to the refusal of the banks to issue small bills. Each of these causes has undoubtedly had its influence in producing the present embarrassments, but we are inclined to think that the principal cause is to be found in the extravagance which has prevailed for some years past, and which has been the means of producing the present embarrassments. The immediate cause of the suspension of specie payments, was the refusal of the banks to loan their funds, but the reason why they refused to loan their funds, was because they had not the funds to loan. The banks had issued their notes to an amount far beyond the specie in their vaults, and when the demand for specie was made upon them, they were unable to comply with it. The banks had issued their notes to an amount far beyond the specie in their vaults, and when the demand for specie was made upon them, they were unable to comply with it. The banks had issued their notes to an amount far beyond the specie in their vaults, and when the demand for specie was made upon them, they were unable to comply with it. The banks had issued their notes to an amount far beyond the specie in their vaults, and when the demand for specie was made upon them, they were unable to comply with it.

the 1st and 15th of every month; at $1 per annum, in advance. It is devoted entirely to agricultural subjects. No farmer in the country should be without it. More can be obtained from one number than would pay for the volume.

The New York Mirror, notwithstanding the pressure continues its expensive embellishments of music and talented original papers. Its proprietors deserve and doubtless have a very large subscription list.

☞ The Banks are to have a Convention in New Yorkon the 27th inst. for the purpose of conferring as to the time when specie payments may be resumed with safety, and the measures to effect it.

The Convention of business men will hold their adjourned meeting at Philadelphia—commencing on the 15th inst. We learn by the Rahway Herald that a meeting will be held at Coddington's on Saturday evening next, to choose delegates.

Governor Marcy has appointed the 30th inst. as a day of Public Thanksgiving in the state of New York. The Governor of Michigan has also appointed the same day for the same purpose. Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine hold their Public Thanksgiving on the same day.

The U. S. brig Porpoise which went in search of the pirate has returned, without having caught any thing.

Good News from Florida, at last,

The Indians must all be Captured.

St. Augustine, October 22d, 1837.

I have just time to inform you that *Osceola* alias *Powell*, together with 70 or 80 warriors, were taken prisoners at Fort Peyton, about 7 miles from the city, by the forces under the command of Gen. Hernandez. Powell and his followers were brought into the city at dark, so that I had not an opportunity of scrutinizing their appearance, particularly that of Powell whose form and personal demeanor have been so much extolled; They came into Fort Peyton for the purpose of talking with Gen. Hernandez, and to ascertain what possible relief could be afforded them at this particular juncture; stating that they were desirous of making an everlasting peace with the white men. They were informed that the Government would not grant them their request, and when the General found that emigration was out of the question with them, he deemed it to be the only true policy under the circumstances of the case, and the future prospects of a protracted and bloody Indian war, to secure Powell, when so good an opportunity was presented to take him prisoner accordingly, by a previous arrangement, the troops were ordered to extend and surround the Indians while the General was holding a talk with them and by a preconcerted signal, the troops closed in upon them and made them prisoners. It is said that one indian and squaw escaped, having been at some distance from the others in obtaining water. It was the determined language of Oscola, not to emigrate, that caused Gen. Hernandez to pursue the course that he did. Powell no doubt believed that he was the victor and not the vanquished, and that he had only to propose his own terms and they would be acceded to, he is now our prisoner, and all hopes of escape from his present confinement is out of the question, if not impossible.

Seventy or Eighty Negroes came into Fort Peyton a few days ago, having escaped from the Indians; they belong chiefly to Col. Rees, of Statesburgh, (S. C.) Maj. Herriot of Charleston, and estate of Woodruff.

It is supposed that the capture of Powell and Chachajo, will tend to important results and that now Micanopy and Jumper, with Alligator and Sam Jones, will come in.

The Indians captured had but very little powder in their horns, and the majority of their rifles were in bad order—almost useless. There were forty rifles taken, and about twenty seven ponies.

Gen. Hernandez takes up the line of march to-morrow, as far as Musquito and Volusia, for the purpose of scouring the country and bringing in all parties of Indians and negroes that may be discovered. He will return in a few days, when I will give the result of his expedition, together with a correct description of Oscola.

We have in our fort as prisoners the following Chiefs—Powell, Coa-hau, Philip, Coa-a coo chy (son to Philip) Blue Snake, Eaufaw Bally and Sucanuggee—besides several minor chiefs, with about 140 or 150 Indians warriors, squaws, and their children. I think the Indians spirit must be dampened, and that they cannot hold out much longer.

October 23.

N. B. Ten more warriors captured this morning by Maj. Ashby. It appears that they came into Fort Peyton to inquire for Powell, when they were taken prisoners.

Treasury Notes.—We are informed that the Secretary of the Treasury has obtained engraved blanks of the Treasury notes authorized by law, and they are now issuing in proper cases for disbursement and in exchange for specie.

We understand that the present emission bears an interest of two per cent., and is chiefly in notes of fifty and one hundred dollars each. It will probably be most convenient to the public to issue them at first in these denominations, an at a low rate of interest, as by this means they may be issued as a medium for distant remittances, instead of being laid aside for investments, as would undoubtedly be the case if the rate of interest upon them was fixed at or near the maximum allowed by law.

We have seen a specimen of them. The devices are appropriate, and we consider them finely engraved, and particularly well guarded against counterfeiting.—*Globe.*

Ephraim H. Foster, Esq., who has been elected Senator by the legislature of Tennessee, in the place of Mr. Grundy, whose time expires 4th of March next.

Valuable Cargo.—The steamboat Swiftsure, Capt. Murray, arrived here from Albany on Wednesday evening, having in tow sundry barges, con aining, among other things, *twelve thousand barrels of flour*; which, at the market price, is worth at least $100,000. We hope enough will come in, before navigation closes, to defeat the designs of those, if any, who would again subject us to famine prices in the midst of abundance.

Singular.—A load of hay, containing two tons, from Wenham on its way to Boston, took fire a little before day break a few mornings since, and wagon and all, with the exception of three of the wheels, was consumed. The accident occurred in Chelsea, and occasioned by friction on the axletree which burnt till it broke off and let the load down upon the fire.

Dreadful consequences of Intemperance.—We learn that John Twombly, confined in the House of Correction, under sentence of the Police Court for habitual intemperance, committed suicide on Tuesday evening. He cut his throat with a piece of glass. He was probably suffering under the derangement called delirium tremens.—*Bee-Post.*

The New Yorkers did something quite praiseworthy and benevolent last week. They got up a theatrical performance, for the benefit of *Sammy Woodworth*, a well known poet and an estimable man, but who is now afflicted and poor. The profits were upwards of $3000.—*Sun Mess.*

The New-York, Albany and Troy, morning Steam Boat Line, is discontinued.

☞ The lower Saw Mill on the Pequest, in Belvidere, (says a correspondent of the Newark Daily), was burned down on Tuesday evening. Loss, probably, $1000.

A duel was fought in New Orleans on the 24th ult. between two young blades whose "honor" was suffering. On the second fire on e of them was shot through the arm, and thus the honor of both was restored.

Fire and loss of life.—The dwelling of a colored family, near Mount Holly, was destroyed by fire on Monday last and three small children, who were alone in the house, burned to death.

Large Yield.—Mr. Caleb Earl, of Lyon's Farms in this county, raised this fall eighty bushels of Buckwheat from one bushel sowing. We are not particularly well acquainted with the ordinary yield of buckwheat to the bushel, but Eighty bushel to one must at least be a very profitable crop.—*Newark Eagle.*

Resumption of Specie payments.—We are requested to state that the Mechanic's and Farmer's Bank, and the Canal Bank, of this city, resumed yesterday the payment of their bills in specie.

These banks are the first, since the suspension, to return unconditionally to specie payment. It is a source of gratification that the banks of this state, and particularly in this city, take the lead in this important step towards a sound state of things.—*Alb. Argus.*

There is a man in the neighborhood who sneezes so hard, that every time he commences, he pitches a somerset.

For the Plainfield Union.

ENIGMA No. XIX.

Wishing to ascertain the height of a neighboring mountain, and not having any instruments necessary for that purpose, I take the following method:—From a foot of a tall tree, whose height I had previously found to be 100 feet, I measure a distance of 250 feet, when I find the top of the tree precisely in range with the top of the mountain; but on going 100 feet nearer to the tree, I found the top of the mountain just in range with a black knot on the side of the tree, 33 1-3 feet from the top. Required the height of the mountain above the plain.

Y.

Answer to Enigma, No. 18.

18 years. "Y" sent in the solution and the manner by which it was obtained, which we cannot publish, from want of mathematical signs.—It was solved by Quadratic Equations.

"S. or Sebastos," has also sent in an answer solved in the same way. He has also proposed a question for B: which will be given in our next.

MARRIED.

In Patterson, 19th ult. Mr. John Campbell, of Mobile, Ala. to Miss Jane Maria Godwin of Rahway.

At Woodbury, 26th ult. Mr. Benjamin Miller, printer, to Miss Rebecca M. Deal.

At Hillsborough, Somerset co. 11th ult. Mr. Abraham Stikur, of Boundbrook, to Miss Margaret Garretson.

Near Rahway, 26th ult. George W. Roll, to Miss Sarah C. daughter of John Wood, Esq.

On the 1st inst. Francis L. Hagadorn, editor of the New Brighton Mirror, to Miss Eliza Lawson of New York.

To Rent,

THE New, large and elegant 2 Story House, next to the new Seventh Day Baptist meeting house. It contains 11 rooms, and finished in the attic, with all needed out buildings. Possession given immediately. Application to be made to John Wilson, Esq. or to J. A. Wood.

WM. C. TODD.

Plainfield, Nov. 7, 1837. 43*

DIED.

In this place, on the 24th ult. the only son of Mr. John L. Heath, aged about 9 months.

At Lower Freehold, 15th ult. Mr. John Weller, aged 65 years.

On Wednesday 1st inst., John S. Crary, aged 52, long an established merchant of New York.

Cheap Dry Goods,

At Kensett's New Store,

131 MARKET-ST.

NEWARK.

PERSONS about making their Fall and Winter Purchases, are respectfully invited to call and examine his extensive assortment. The liberal patronage the subscriber has received from all parts of the country, assures him they will be paid for their time and trouble. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cords and Fustians of every variety, at prices as low as ever before offered the public. French, English and German de Naps Merinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors; Merino, Rob Roy, and common Shawls; Double width English Merinos, 3-4 a yard, single width, 1 shilling; Canton Flannel all colors, 12 per yd. Calicos and muslins at 6d; Paper hangings at 2 pence a yard.

☞ A penny saved is two earned, says Poor Richard. THS. KENSETT.

Nov. 8. 42 4w*

Hay Wanted.

THE Farmers of Plainfield and its vicinity are respectfully informed that a Hay Press is erected at Bound Brook, which will be ready to receive hay by the 6th inst. The highest market prices will be given, on application to the Subscriber, or Mr. Tuckey.

HENRY TANNER.

Bound Brook, Nov. 6th. 42tf.

Stoves

In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves*, at the *Residence of Platt Drake, Main st.* Plainfield, next door to I. Titsworth's carrying shop, which will be sold by him for ca, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 2m*

Umbrella Found.

LEFT at this Office a brown Cotton Umbrella, some three weeks since. The owner is requested to pay for this advertisement and take it away. Nov. 8.

A SMALL FARM *For Sale,*

Containing about 40 acres,

SITUATED in Warren, Somerset county, about 3 miles north west of Plainfield, and one mile west of Stone mills.

Said Farm is well watered, and well proportioned with meadow and tillable land, with about ten acres of young thrifty Wood Land. On the farm, is a Dwelling House and Shop, and a new Framed Barrack. For further particulars apply to the owner, now residing on the premises.

RUBEN WORTH.

Warren, Oct. 24, 1837.

Last Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to the Subscriber, that his books are placed in the hands of Truman Manning, Esq. and all can have the privilege of settling with him or me, without cost, between now and the 15th of next month, (November.) All accounts not settled by that time will be collected by LEGAL PROCESS, of which no further notice will be given. EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, Oct. 25.

3 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Tuesday, October 17th, Mary Jane Hornbeck, an indented girl, aged about 17 years, tall an Dark Complexion. Belongs to New York. I had on when she went away a straw hat and light calico frock. This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting said girl, under the penalty of the law and I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JEREMIAH DUNN.

Plainfield, Oct. 27, 1837. 41 3t*

Plainfield Classical Institution

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George B. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. D. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are fully known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway

Brown Shirting Muslin,

AT 4d a yard, for sale by B. M. PRICE.

Oct 24th. Rahway.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,		12	a	16
Coffee, Cuba,		9	a	11
" Java,		10	a	14
Molasses,		38	a	44
Oil, Linseed,		75	a	80
" Whale,		29	a	31
Fish, bbl.	16	00	a	16 75
Beef, prime city,	8	00	a	9 00
Hams, lb.		11	a	14
Smok'd Beef,		10	a	12
Butter,		17	a	20
Cheese, Am.		7	a	10
Rice, 1st quality, 100 lbs.	3	75	a	5 00
Turks Island Salt,		33	a	42
Liverpool ground,		44	a	
Do. do. sack,	1	62	a	2 36
Sugar, N. O. prime,		6	a	7
" Havana, white,		10	a	11
" Lump,		14	a	15
" Loaf,		16	a	19
Tallow, Am.		10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,		45	a	1 00
Gunpowder,		45	a	1 00
Hyson,		50	a	1 00
Young Hyson,		28	a	80
Hyson Skin,		26	a	45
Souchong,		25	a	50
Bohea,		18	a	20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	8	00	a	
Western,	8	00	a	8 32
Philadelphia,	7	50	a	8 00
Georgetown,	8	00	a	
Rye Flour,	6	00	a	
Indian Meal,	5	50	a	
Wheat, Baltic,	1	30	a	1 50
Do. Genesee,		—	a	— —
Do. N. Carolina,	1	70	a	— —
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1	00	a	1 07
Corn, N. bushel,	1	02	a	1 09
Do. South,		99	a	1 04
Barley,		75	a	— —
Oats, North.		47	a	

Please to Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same before the 1st of January next.

☞ All accounts not collected by that time will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Attention to this is particularly requested, as I intend to do what I say.

Rahway, Nov. 1. ISA. PARDEE.

N. B. A good Assortment of DRY GOODS, and *FRESH GROCERIES*, constantly on hand, and for sale *Cheap for Cash*, or Country Produce. I. P.

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Truman Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves,*

For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very Lowest Prices.*

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Beeswax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy. J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 41

Cooking Stoves.

J. Thompson & Co.

NOW, inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being kept through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the stove business, we are willing to recommend the following as in our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,

Church & Stanley's Philad. patent for wood,

C. Postley's for wood; and the

Old fashioned 6 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Kelsterbach cooking stoves, from Philadelphia, for coal only. These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES

Of Ross's and Pelew's make from Philadelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not excelled, if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For boarding and eating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates and preferable to any other stove (except Olmsted's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and galvanized iron Hoods of all size. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices.

We will also procure any patterns we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low, and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.

Rahway, Nov. 1st. 41

GREEN BROOK *Family School.*

THE duties of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good conduct on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without incurring the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its section. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FARNHOLD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE, Rahway

Oct. 24.

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 24th. B. M. PRICE. Rahway.

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. BERRY & DUNHAM.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 16. 41tf

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at Gets per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 23d, 1837. 32 3m

Blue, Brown and Drab Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by

B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 18. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

TO RENT,

Possession given, the 1st of October,

THE Premises now occupied by John D. Unsworth. Terms reasonable. Apply to

EAGHARIAH WEBSTER.

Or to ELATON MARSH.

Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 37tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature under the above title, embellished with numerous and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood —and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and pathetic—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best periodical publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, nigromancy, music, &c.—sketches of the acted dramas and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be established. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and Selections from other journals, abroad will serve to give it variety, and render it one of the most piquant fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Department.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the first Saturday in July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its present proud position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to design and steel engrave the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hollow and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Sales, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

All of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS S. HILL.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large *Assortment, For Sale by*

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 24. Rahway.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are requested to make immediate settlement and those having demands to present them, as I intend to close my accounts, and stop trust for the future. And I also give notice to my customers in Town, that I will supply them daily at their doors with fresh Bread and Cake, if requested. I also give notice, that I will be at home on Monday of each week, and those who call for settlement are requested to call on those days if convenient.

N. B.—No baking or selling on Sunday, except in cases of sickness.

JACKSON POUND.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Hannah has absconded, and left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is to notify all persons from harboring or trusting her, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, after this date.

BENJAMIN CORY.

September 20th, 1837. 36 3w

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale,

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds,

&c. &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Upper Flouring Mill.

MILES SWANEY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has leased and taken the entire control of this still; that this soon to be in operation, (the dam being repaired,) and the whole in excellent order.

Being determined to give satisfaction in all points, those who may deal with him shall have a genuine article or its equivalent in cash or a reduction of price.

☞ Cash and the highest price will be paid for Grain of good quality.

Rahway, May 11, 1837. tf

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article! which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without any injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much ease, that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents or other Individuals with Good Machines, in any of the Eights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

Plainfield, Jan. 16, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 a year.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 5, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks, and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Truston Manning, in Plainfield, whom alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 3 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpool,
Nathaih Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Joseph Vermeule,	Joseph Crowell,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Du Bois,
Dr. Cory,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Cevo,
James I. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brokaw,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Lasterrette,
Jas nes Dunn.	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Mahlon Dickerson,	Thomas Sleed,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Nes Clarkson,	Jacob Wyckoff,
Robert Hetfield,	Fred'k. Ring, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

WILLET'S SAW MIL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

☞ Boards on hire (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

Warren Township, December 28, 1836. 1t

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Truston Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ Any Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

DWELLING TO LET.

THE Subscriber will let the Dwelling on the second story of the building where he formerly kept store, opposite Mr. Barclew's Stage House. It is convenient for a small family, and will be let at a low rent. Possession given immediately. Application may be made to Mr. J. R. Dunn, merchant, or to

E. V. SHOTWELL.

August 17, 1837. 30 4t*

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just made an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH!!

At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, Sept. 12, 1837. 34

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, next door to Dr. Craig's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the Weaving business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 29 52*

NEW CHEAP STORE,

IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Beaverteens, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,
Oct. 5th. Rahway.

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC

FOR COLDS,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS *Specific* has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating property,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, rise every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, rise every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, rising every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. J. Finch,—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound in conscience to say, I was afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced in efforts in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1834.

Mr. J. Finch.—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge you, and to inform the public, that I have been troubled with Consumption of the Lungs, which nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of Physicians and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been relieved in health in myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous, very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1834. 16 1y

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the old stand opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turners' Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the sack, &c. &c., which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837.

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms by J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel, containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield, August 19. 28

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfield, Jan. 9, 1837. 1 tf

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow), will be conducted by Samuel L. Pound & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts should be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 32tf*

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing banisters, Newel posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch Veneers; Beaded do; Cherry Table Legs mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards: Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1¼ do; 1¼ do 14 wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; box Boards — White Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Laths; ceiling Laths; Cedar Posts; Cedar Pailing; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 200 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment

P. S. Ground plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment; and lastly, *its greater Durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Deeds, Bonds, Notes, Checks, and also Log books as it cannot be impaired by Sea air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 19tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store, a large Assortment of Steel Pens, Wafers, sand, Ambler Bathing Water, School and Pocket Testaments, Webster's Spelling Books, Toy Books, English Readers, Franklin's Do, Goldsmith's Greece, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Lead Pencils, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

July 13, 1837. *28 tf

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

THE subscribers take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public, that their store embraces a large assortment of the above articles, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere.

☞ The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, January 16, 1837. 2 tf

NEW JERSEY RAIL ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing on Monday, Oct. 2, 1837.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

REDUCED FARE !!

THE Public is hereby informed that this Rail Road is completed for the use of Locomotive from Bergen Hill to East Brunswick, and that further notice the following rates will be charged

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cents;
to Elizabethtown, 25 cts; to Rahway 50 cts; to East Brunswick 75 cts:
From Newark to Elizabethtown, 12 1-2 cts.

East Brunswick Trains.

Every day, Sundays excepted.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 9 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 1-2 o'clock,
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 3 1-2 o'clock,

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market-st. at a quarter before 10 A. M., 1-4 before 3 P. M. and 1-4 before 7 o'clock P. M. The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 9, A. M., 2, P. M. and 6 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 9, and 12, A. M., and 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 9 and 12 A. M., and at 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

NIGHT LINE—*With Horses.*

Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 cts.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 7 and 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the office previous to taking their seats in the cars —otherwise they will be charged an additional fare.

The office in New York is at the foot of Courtland street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *four* seats pass daily, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot at the foot of Market-st. and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the trains.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been undertaken and passengers will be carried in and from the depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-4 cts. each.

Omnibus Coaches are always in attendance to carry passengers across the bridge, in and from the different inns in East Brunswick. Fare 6 cents.

By order of the Board,

August, 1837. 29

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout this country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not to be considered as a panacea for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency lies in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and children in particular.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may be confidently and without salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing certificates of the efficacy of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

A CHANCE FOR CASH

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Pelloe Plank, and
Rave Stuff, for Wagon Work,
30 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
Lath for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 2*

J. Thompson & Co.

RAHWAY, N. J.

HAVE now on hand a good assortment of brass kettles, ready bailed and rimmed. Those wishing to buy are invited to call.

Rahway, May 4, 1837. 16 6w

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

NOTICES.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, these accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth is till further notice, our only agent, *out of the Village*, and is authorized to obtain subscribers, and collect Mr. Overacre's dues, as above specified, for me.

M. F. Overacre.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our Inalienable Rights.

Volume I. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1837. Number 48.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the street. MILTON F. CUMMINS Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $1.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce manful effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provision are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

The school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber's deems a share of public patronage and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Brown & Bleached Muslins.

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE,
Railway.

Oct. 24.

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE, Railway.

Wool Carding,

ATTENDED to at short notice, at the Plainfield Factory, on the old stone premises. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEARNS.

Plainfield, June 28d, 1837. 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Mirror.

The Changes of Fortune.

[The following tale illustrates one of the many instances of distress existing among the poor seamstresses of the city, and the lady who has communicated it for publication in the Mirror, vouches for its authenticity.]

"Do you give out work here?" said a voice, so soft, so low, so lady-like, that I involuntarily looked up from the purse I was about purchasing for my darling boy, a birth day gift from his papa.

"Do you give out work here?"

"Not to strangers," was the rude reply.

The "stranger" turned and walked away.

"That purse is very cheap, ma'am."

"I do not wish it now," said I, as tak ng up my parasol I left the shop, and followed the stranger lady.

Passing Thompson's she paused—went in—hesitated—then turned and came out. I now saw her face—it was very pale—her hair, black as night, was parted on her forehead—her eyes, too, were very black, and there was a wildness in them that made me shudder. She passed up Broadway to Grand street, where she entered a miserable looking dwelling. I paused—should I follow further?—She was evidently suffering much—I was happy—blessed with wealth, and, oh, how blessed in husband, children, friends! I knocked—the door was opened by a cross-looking woman—

"Is there a person living here who does plain sewing?" I enquired. "

"I guess not," was the reply. "There is a woman up-stairs, who used to work, but she can't get no more to do—and I shall turn her out to-morrow."

"Let me go up," said I, as, passing the woman with a shudder, I ascended the stairs.

"You can keep on up to the garret," she screamed after me—and so I did; and there I saw a sight of which I, the child of affluence, had never dreamed!" The lady had thrown off her hat, and was kneeling by the side of a poor low bed. Her hair had fallen over her shoulders—she sobbed as—breathed not—but seemed motionless, her face buried in the covering of the wretched, miserable bed, thereon lay the husband. He was sleeping. I looked upon his high pale forehead, around which clung masses of damp, brown hair—it was knit, and the pale hand clenched the bed-clothes—words broke from his lips—"I cannot pay you now," I heard him say. Poor fellow! even in his dreams, his poverty haunted him! I could bear it no longer, and knocked gently on the door. The lady raised her head, threw back her long black hair, and gazed mildly upon me. I was no time for ceremony—sickness, sorrow, want, perhaps starvation, were before me—"I came to look for a person to do plain work," was all I could say.

"Oh, give it me," she sobbed. "Two days we have not tasted food!—and to-morrow——" She gasped, and tried to finish the sentence, but could not. She knew that to-morrow they would be both homeless and starving!

"Be comforted—you shall want no more!"

I kept my word. In a few days after wards she told me all—of days of happiness in a sunny West-Indian isle, her childhood's home. Of the deaths of father and mother—of a cruel sister and brother-in-law—how she left that home, hoping to find a brother in America—how she sought him, in vain, but found, instead, a husband—he, too, an Englishman, a gentleman and scholar, had been thrown upon the world. Sympathy depened into love—alone in a crowd, all the world to each other, they married—he procured employment in a school, she plain needle work. The close attention to the duties of his school, long walks, and scanty fare, brought on ill health, and confined him at length to his bed. The shop from which his poor wife obtained work, failed, and their resource was cut off. She had looked long, weary days, for employment—many had none to give—others gave no work to "strangers." Thus I found them—to comfort them for a little time—then, I trust, they found indeed a Comforter in heaven!

The husband died first—died, placing the hand of his poor wife in mine! I needed not the mute, appealing look he gave me. I took her to my own happy home—it was too late!

It is a very little time ago, I went one morning to her room; she had passed a restless night —had dreamed, she said, of her dear George—she called me her kind and only friend—begged me to sit a little while beside her, and looked up so sadly in my face, that my own heart seemed well nigh bursting. I felt her not again.

"In the still, deep night I heard her murmur—"Sister Anne, do you see no one coming?" "Sister Anne, do I speak so harshly to me, oh, mama, why did you leave me!" Then again she said, "Give me an orange, my sister; I am very faint." Her soul was again in her own sunny home.

"Lay me by my George, and God will bless you," were her last words to me. I led my husband & children to look on her sweet pale face, as she lay in her coffin. They had never seen sorrow or death, and then I gave them the first lesson of both; then I told them of the sin, the cruelty, of those who wound the "stranger's heart."

N.

From the German of Jean Paul.

Frank simplicity rather diminishes a man's character for talent, as a straight road never seems so long as a crooked one.

Long grass best among troubles; as trees are best contemplated in cloudy weather.

From the New York Mirror.

The Three Brides.

"Do you see," said the sexton, "those three hillocks yonder, side by side? There sleep three brides whose sire I am now about to relate. On yonder hill, you may observe a little isolated house, with a straggling fence in front, and a few stunted apple trees behind it. It is sadly out of repair now and the garden is all overgrown with weeds, and the whole place has a desolate appearance. Many years ago there lived in that house an old man and his son, who cultivated a few acres of arable land that belonged to it.

"The father was a self taught man, deeply versed in the mysteries of science, and as he used to sit up late at nights at his books, or reading the starry heavens, men thought he was crazed, and avoided him, and even hated him. A few there were, and among others the minister, lawyer and physician of the place, who gave him countenance, but they soon dropped his acquaintance, for they found him reserved, and moreover their vanity was wounded by the extent of his knowledge. To the minister he would quote the Fathers and the Scriptures in the original tongue, and showed himself well armed with the weapons of polemical controversy. He astonished the lawyer with his profound acquaintance with jurisprudence; and the physician was surprised at the extent of his medical knowledge. So they all deserted him, and the minister, from whom the old man differed in some trifling points of doctrine, spoke very slightingly of him; and by and by, all looked upon the self educated farmer with eyes of aversion. But he little cared for that; for he derived his consolation from loftier resources. He instructed his son in all his lore—the languages, literature, history, philosophy, science were unfolded, one by one to the enthusiastic son of the solitary.

Years rolled away, and the old man died.—He died when a storm convulsed the face of nature, when the wind howled and the lightning played; many thought he saw heaven in fury and anger, the vulgar said that the Evil One had claimed his own in the storm. I cannot paint to you the grief of his son at the bereavement. He was as one distracted. The minister came and uttered a few cold phrases into his ear, and a few neighbors impelled by curiosity to see the interior of the old man's dwelling, came to his funeral. With a proud and lofty look the son stood above the dust in the midst of the band of hypocritical mourners, with a pang at his heart that I seem to see in his face. He thanked his few friends kindly, and strode away to hide his grief in the privacy of his deserted dwelling.

He paced the echoing floors from morning till night in all the agony of one vainly imploring heaven for relief.—It came at length in the guise of poetic inspiration. He wrote with wonderful ease and power. Page after page flowed from his prolific pen, and he dreamed of immortality. Some of his productions came before the world. They were praised and circulated; and inquiries were set on foot in the hope of discovering their author. He wrapped himself in obscurity, but tasted of the fruit of applause more delicious because it was obtained by stealth. From the obscurity of yonder lone mansion to send forth lays to astonish the world was, indeed, a triumph to the visionary bard.

His thirst for fame was gratified, and now he began to yearn for the companionship of some sweet being of the other sex, to share the laurels he had won, and to supply the void which the death of his father had occasioned. He would picture to himself the felicity of refined intercourse with an intellectual and beautiful woman, and as he had chosen the motto—*what he does he does well*—he did not despair of success. In this village lived three sisters all beautiful and accomplished. Their names were Mary, Adelaide and Madeline. I am far enough past the age of enthusiasm, but never can I forget the beauty of those young girls. Mary was the youngest, a fair-haired, more laughing damsel never danced upon a green. Adelaide, who was a few years older, was dark-haired and pensive, but of the three, Madeline the eldest possessed the most fire, spirit, cultivation and intellectuality. These father being a man of education, and above vulgar prejudices, permitted the visits of the hero of my story. Still he did not encourage the affection which he found springing up between Mary and the poet. When however he found her affections engaged, he did not withhold his consent from her marriage, and the recluse bore to his solitary mansion the young bride of his affections. Oh, sir, the house assumed a new appearance, within and without. Roses and jessamines bloomed in the garden. Lights were seen in the little parlor, and many a time would the passenger pause by the garden gate to listen to strains of the sweetest music. If the mysterious student and his wife were neglected by their neighbors, what cared they! Their endearing and mutual affection made their home a little paradise.—But death came to Eden. Mary fell suddenly sick, and after a few hours lifeless clay in the arms of her husband and her sister Madeline. This was the sinister's second heavy affliction.

"Days, rolled on, and the only solace of the bereaved one was to sit with the sisters of the deceased, or to take her to his own home, bearing the olive branch of peace and consolation. Their bridal was not one of revelry and mirth, for a recollection brooded over the hour. Yet they lived happily; the husband again smiled, and with a new spring, the roses again blossomed in their gardens. But it seemed as if a fatality pursued this angular man.—When the roses withered and the leaf fell, in the mellow autumn of the year, Adelaide too sickened and died, like her younger sister, in the arms of her husband and of Madeline.

"Perhaps you will not think it strange, young man, that after all, the wretched survivor again stood at the altar. But he was a mysterious being, whose ways were inscrutable, who, thirsting for domestic bliss, was doomed ever to seek and never to find. His third bride was Madeline. She was a beauty in the fullest sense of the term. She might have sat upon a throne and the most loyal subject in the proudest peer, would have sworn the blood within her veins had descended from a hundred kings. She was a singularly gifted woman, and possessed of rare inspiration. She loved the widower for his power and his fame, and she wedded him. They were married in that church on a summer afternoon. During the ceremony, the blackest cloud I ever saw overspread the heavens like a pall, and at the moment when the third bride pronounced her vow, a clap of thunder shook the building to the center.—All the females shrieked, but the bride herself mad the responses with a steady voice, and her eyes glittered with wildfire as she gazed upon her bridegroom. He remarked a kind of incoherence in her expressions as they rode homeward, which surprised him at the time. Arrived at his house she sank upon the threshold; but this was the timidity of a maiden. When they were alone he clasped her hand—it was as cold as ice! He looked into her face—

"Madeline," said he, 'what means this? your cheeks are as pale as your wedding gown!' The bride uttered a frantic shriek.

"My wedding gown!" exclaimed she 'no no—this—this is my shroud! The hour for confession has arrived. It is God that impels me to speed. To win you I have lost my soul! Yes—yes—I am a murderess! She smiled upon me in the joyous affection of her young heart—but I gave her the fatal drug! Adelaide twined her white arms about my neck, but I administered the poison. Take me to your arms I have lost my soul for you, and cause you must be!'

"She spread her long, white arms, and stood like a maniac before him." said the sexton, raising, in the excitement of the moment, and assuming the attitude he described, "and then," continued he, in a hollow voice, "at that moment came the thunder and the flash, and the guilty woman fell dead on the floor." The countenance of the narrator expressed all the horror that he felt.

"And the bridegroom," asked I, "what became of him, the husband of the destroyer and the victims."

"He stands before you," was the thrilling answer.

Good Advice.—Study to acquire energy of character, habits of industry and correct notions of economy.

Commence at the bottom of the ladder and gradually ascend.

Have no other dependence in view, but your own diligence and fidelity.

Before selecting for yourself a part in the drama of life, secure a good name and business talents.

Form habits of close application.

A Dialogue between a drunkard and his wife.

—"I say, Molly, what have you got for dinner?"

"I told you this morning, we had nothing in the house."

"O, well, let me take the baby, and you pick up something."

"I told you and me this morning, but there is nothing to pick up."

"O, pick up some bread and potatoes, Molly, pick up something."

"But, Mr. Lindsley, there is nothing in the house."

"Nothing at all?"

"No meat, nor bread, no butter nor potatoes, nor a mouthful of any thing that can be eaten."

"Well, well, Molly, I say pick up a little something or other, and let us have a dinner, for I am in a hurry."

The editor of the Woonsocket Patriot thus notices some poetical communications. "The poetical effusions of Irwin, and Miss, are inadmissible. Reasons, the rhyme sounds somewhat like pumpkins rolling over a barn floor, while some lines appeared to have been measured with the yard stick, and others with a ten foot pole."

Maltravers had not thought twice in his life whether he was handsome or not; and like most men who have a knowledge of the gentler sex, he knew that beauty had but little to do with empire over the love of women. The air, the manner gaging the love of women. The air, the manner the tone, the conversation, the something that interested and something to be proud of—these are the attributes of the man made to be loved. And the beauty-man is, nine times out of ten, little more than the oracle of his aunts, and the *stick* of a love, of the housemaids!

Perseverance accomplishes all things.—The old mansion of Holt's Hotel, who have expended much money and time in boring for fresh water on his premises, and had proceeded as far in the search as 900 feet with out getting pure water, on Friday, at the depth of 700 feet, struck on a vein of pure and wholesome water as we have ever tasted, and the flow appeared abundant to supply their large establishment.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

From the Buckeye Plough Boy.

Marly Vegetables.

Every one has observed, that when the lettuce seed gets scattered upon the ground in the Fall, and lies in the earth during the winter, it will be up earlier and come to maturity sooner, than where the seed is sown in the spring, be it done as early as it may. The only objection to sowing in the fall, is, the ground becomes so hard that although the seed comes up quickly, the plant never grows so thrifily, nor becomes so large and graceful to the palate, as when the earth has been mellowed after setting in the spring. The same is the case with Parsnips, Onions Radishes and many other vegetables.

Now to obtain the benefit of fall sowing, and, at the same time, avoid the counteracting circumstance of the ground becoming compact and hard, I would propose that the seed be placed in a small bag, and buried slightly in some safe place till spring, when, soon as the ground is fit to work, prepare a spot for their reception; this being done dig them up and plant them. The seed lying in the ground evidently undergoes a preparatory process, essential to a quick and healthy germination; not to be obtained in any other way. What this process is I am not fully prepared to state; though probably it consists in the absorption of the oil that the seed contains, rendering every part of it susceptible of being acted upon by the moisture of the earth, and thereby fitted to spring quickly into life on feeling the warmth communicated the April sun.

It is important to have seed of any kind come quickly after it is sown, that it may get a start in advance of the weeds which draw away the nutriment essential to a thrifty plant, and by being first up, choke and retard its growth. Take Onions for example, which are generally three or four weeks coming up, now if they could be made to come up in one, we shall thereby obtain an absolute gain of two weeks of the weeds, which if it should not save one hoeing will certainly render the first hoeing less difficult and tedious.

I have witnessed two instances where seeds have lain over winter in the ground, which fully corroborate what I have been stating.

I had occasion to dig a trench eighteen or twenty inches deep late in the fall into which I threw a parcel of radish tops filled with seeds, which were afterwards covered up to the full depth of the trench dug. In the spring, I had the same ground spaded up so deep that many of the radish seeds were again brought to the surface, and there planted here. In two days after the ground was thus prepared, the radish dishes seed had germinated, and made their appearance, and continued to grow the most luxurious of any that I ever saw. The other instance strikingly illustrates the benefits of thus disposing of seeds during the winter. It was the following: After having prepared some ground for parsnips, and planted them in the usual manner, I came across a bunch of seed where an unpublished top of a seed parsnip had accidently got covered up, and lain, through the winter.—Of this, I gathered up a handfull, and threw it broadcast upon the ground I had previously planted. In four or five days this last seed came up, and grew to be several inches high, before the seed first planted was out of the ground, which was as many weeks coming up, as the other had been days. Here though accidentally, a fair experiment was made, and positive proof of the advantages to be derived, obtained.—There are many other kinds of seeds, which I am fully convinced, may be kept and prepared in the same way for early germination with equally beneficial results. I shall test the experiment more extensively, this winter with different kinds, and whether the result prove successful, or a failure, your readers shall be informed thereof in the spring.

Stow, Aug. 16. WILLIAM WYNOOP.

New Fruit.—We have received, says the N. Y. Sun, from the garden of Mr. Cairnes, at Poughkeepsie, a specimen of entire new fruit, from a native tree called "Silver leaved Sitepradia, or the Buffalo Berry Tree." The fruit is of the currant family—much larger than the common currant growing on bushes, but not acid. It is quite an acquisition. The "New American Orchardist" speaks of this fruit as follows:

A beautiful hardy tree, so called from its silvery leaf. This tree was discovered by Professor Nuttall, in Missouri, in 1810, and was introduced here by the Messrs. Winship. The tree is of upright growth and thorny; the leaves are small, of a delicate silvery appearance. The fertile and barren flowers are produced on different trees; the fruit is of the size and appearance of a large currant, of a fine scarlet color; it grows in clusters, and at maturity has a beautiful appearance. It is of a rich taste, and valuable, either with or without preparation, for preserves, tarts, &c.

See to your fattening swine. The celebrated farmer, Arthur Young, said, "the best method of feeding all kinds of grain to hogs, is to grind it to meal, and mix it with water, in proportion of 8 bushels of meal to 100 gallons of water; the mass to be well stirred several times a day until it has fermented and become slightly acid, when it will be ready for use. In this way two or three weeks will be kept for fermentation if necessary; and the profit will pay the expense."

Change of diet makes fat swine. The unripe ears of Indian corn should be given them before they become shrivelled and mouldy. Hard corn should not be dealt to swine without soaking, boiling or grinding. Indian meal will be best for boiling, and every kind of food proper for swine, will be better by cooking.

Moral and Religious.

Dedication Hymn.

E. P. WELLES.

The perfect world by Adam trod
Was the first temple built to God;
His first bid the current stream
And banner'd pillars bear by none.

He hung in starry roof on high—
The broad, illimitable sky;
He spread the pavements, green and bright,
And curtained it with morning light.

The mountains in their places stood,
The sea—the sky—and 'all was good;'
And when its first few praises rang,
The morning stars together sang.

Lord, 'tis not ours to make the sea,
And earth, and sky, a house for thee;
But in their sight our offering stands—
An humbled temple 'made with hands.'

We cannot bid the morning star
To sing how bright thy glories are;
But, Lord, if thou will meet us here,
Thy praise shall be the Christian's tear.

From Dr. Coggswell's Letters to Students, on the Subject of Morals.

Industry.—Industry is habit which has a most happy effect on those who practice it, and also on society. Its tendency is to promote cheerfulness, health, happiness, and usefulness. The hours of those whose time is diligently employed in the path of duty, seldom hang heavilly, but glide swiftly away in serenity and peace, and seem too short to accomplish all their desire—"diligence in business" is an injunction of the apostle, and he further says, "If any would not work, neither should he eat." Idleness is not only sinful in itself, but is attended with unhappy consequences. It is a waste of time, that precious treasure, given us for the most benevolent purposes, and it will ordinarily be followed by dissipation, poverty, and vice. These are its legitimate train. But the diligent hand makes rich. Assiduity in lawful employment is duty and interest temporal and spiritual. Action is the life and happiness of man. "Idleness," says Dr. South, "offers up the soul as a *blank* to the devil, for him to write what he will upon it. Idleness is the *emptiness* and business the *fullness* of the soul; and we all know, that we may infuse what we will into an empty vessel, but a full one has no room for a further increase." Practice, then a wise economy of time, and be industriously employed. This will be to you an elixir of life, and a guaranty to your usefulness and honor. And in this view of the subject, true is the remark of Sallust—"*Sua quoque fortuna sobet.*"

Punctuality is a habit attended with many advantages—many evil consequences will be prevented, and much more good will be accomplished. It is important as it gains time; it is like packing things in a box;—a good packer will get in half as much more as a bad one. The calmness of mind which it produces, is another advantage of punctuality; a disorderly man is always in a hurry; he has no time to speak with you, because he is going elsewhere; and when he gets there, he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away before he can finish it. Punctuality also gives weight to character.

Christian Diligence.—Make a diligent improvement of all the means of grace. Sleep not in harvest time. Trifle not away your golden seasons. You have a God to honor, a Christ to rest on, a race to run, a crown to win, a hell to escape, and a heaven to obtain. You have weak grace to strengthen, and strong corruptions to weaken; you have many temptations to withstand, and afflictions to bear; you have many mercies to improve and many services to perform.

Public Opinion in Old Times.—Public opinion went strongly against Noah. Had newspapers been printed at that time, how many articles would have been written on the subject, how many a self-complacent editor would have pitied the infatuation of the misguided man in an article of columns length. We almost regret that we have not a record of the transactions of that period—that some of the weighty arguments and witty jests that were used on that occasion are not now extant.

We wonder whether it was ever proposed to lynch the old patriarch—whether an anti-deluge society was established in opposition to his prophecies. No doubt there were many wise things done, and many wise things said. Every beard was fully bandaged to make Noah the subject of ribald jests—every pseudo-philosopher wondered at the obstinacy of the ark-builder in not yielding assent to his views on the subject. Nevertheless, Noah was right, though the world was against him, and, being satisfied of his correctness, that he had received his instruction from a source that cannot lie, he went forward with his work until it was completed. The use of the ark was then discovered too truly, while the slow of faith were cut off from the benefit of that mercy which they had spurned.

Consolation.—They who would always rejoice, must derive their joy from a source which is invariably the same; in other words, from Jesus, who is "the same yesterday, to-day and forever." O that name! what a person, what an office, what a life, what a love, what a death, does it recall to our minds! Let us leave our troubles to themselves awhile, let us walk to Golgotha, and take a view of his. We stop, as we are going to Gethsemane, for it is not a step out of our road. There he lies bleeding, though not wounded, or if wounded, it is by an invisible, Almighty hand. Now I begin to see what sin hath done. Now let me bring my sorrows and compare, measure, and weigh them against the sorrows of my Saviour! Foolish attempt! To weigh a mote against a mountain!

Two men have been taken up in Paterson for passing counterfeit $2 bills on the Phœnix bank, Westerly, R. I. The letter N in the word ON, before 'demand,' is changed to U in the counterfeit.

Treaty with the Winnebagoes.—A treaty with the Winnebagoes was signed yesterday at the War office, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States. The tribe are to be removed to that part of the country west of the Mississippi river, and they are to remove to that part of the neutral ground, west of that river, which was conveyed to them in 1825. They also relinquish their right to occupy, except for hunting, a strip of land twenty miles in width, adjoining and west of the Mississippi. They are to receive—in goods, provisions, agricultural implements, education, the payment of their debts, and the claims of their relatives for missed blood, and in permanent income, secured by investments in safe stocks—$1,500,000. In consequence of the indisposition of the Commissioner, but few public goodies have been held with the Winnebagoes.

Isaac C. Baker has been tried at Newark on a charge of burning the new Episcopal church at Belleville, and acquitted. The building, when burned, was in an unfinished state. It was however enclosed, and the roof on. The indictment, says the Newark Eagle, contained four counts—one for burning a *Church*—2d for burning a *public building* erecting for a Church—3d for aiding and assisting in burning a *Church*—and 4th for aiding and assisting in burning a *public building* erecting for a Church.

The Counsel for Baker contended that if it had even been proved he set fire to the building, still he could not be convicted under the indictment, because the building was neither a *Church* in the legal or any other explanation of the term, nor a *public building*, and such was the opinion of the Judge. The cause, however, with all its circumstances was submitted to the Jury, who, the Judge said had a right to pronounce on the law and the testimony; and if the law should be against their decision, the defendant had his remedy in a higher court. After a few minutes absence the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mobile, Oct. 28.—The health of Mobile, we are gratified to announce, is fast improving. There are, however, a great many, who, though out of danger, are still languishing upon beds of sickness.—*Chronicle.*

The Coal Trade.—The Morris Canal is bringing down great quantities of coal. During the last week alone 120 boats, belonging to the Little Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road Company were cleared from Easton, at the head of the canal with 3722 tons. There are huge black mountains of the article now piled up on the wharves of the Company in this city, ready for market. One of the Agents estimates the quantity at 40,000 tons. The company have already brought down, since the season opened, upwards of 70,000 tons: this quantity will probably be increased to upwards of 120,000 before the season closes.

In addition to this important source of supply, the Schuylkill Coal trade has supplied Philadelphia and New York markets, the season thus far, with 4 48,874 tons. The whole quantity of Lehigh despatched from Mauch Chunk up to the last week in October, was 202,629 tons—making an aggregate of 651,477 tons. This amount will be considerably swelled before winter sets in.

The Morris Canal was not in order in due time this year. Next season its business will be greatly increased under the intelligent and systematic arrangements of its present managers.

Brig John H. Stephens.—It affords us great pleasure to announce the arrival in one harbor of this fine new vessel, the property of whose name she bears. She was built at Eastport, Maine, expressly for Mr. Stephens, whose indefatigable efforts to improve the commerce of Newark, cannot be too highly appreciated. This brig is the largest vessel, except our whale ships, which has ever sailed from this port. She brought in a cargo of 300 tons consisting of plaster, fish, &c. &c. to the owner. Nothing but the removal of the obstruction to the navigation of our river, is necessary to ensure the rapid growth of the commercial business of Newark.—*Engle.*

Captain Murphy, of the brig Dido arrived at Baltimore from Havana reports that the British cruisers had taken the possession of the Island of Key Sal and Aguilla and transported the natives to Havana. They had also captured a Spanish government ship with slaves on board, bound from Porto Rico to Havana, and taken her into Havana, hoisting the British flag on her. The Governor ordered it to be lowered and the Spanish hoisted in its place, which produced much excitement. They also stationed a large ship of the line as a receiving ship (for slaves) which also created a deep sensation.

Quick Work.—On Saturday week, Bailie Clarkson, Selkirk, sat down to dinner in a pair of unexceptible made of wool which that very same morning was growing on the back of the sheep. In the brief space of eleven hours and a half the fleece was shorn from the animal, scoured, dyed, carded, spun, woven and made into a pair of breeches for a Bailie! Parts of the same cloth were sent on the same day to make another pair of inexpressibles for Bailie Gilmour, Glasgow, who is the partner of Messrs. Brown & Co. whose handsome new mill on the Ettrick, of Selkirk, opened with a share in the performance of the above rapid feat in manufacturing industry.—*Dumfries Cour.*

Mr. King, of Geo. has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States, in obedience to what he considers the wishes of the people of Georgia, as manifested in their election of members of the legislature. The legislature is not in session, nor have any instructions emanated from it, but it is of a political character essentially differing from Mr. K. and he therefore prefers a resignation to obedience to its requests.

Cleaveland, Nov.—Snow.—The snow squall of Thursday night appears to have been a regular built snow storm in several quarters. At Mt. Vernon and Columbus, the snow fell to the depth of two or three inches, and at Detroit they had about the same quantity.—*Herald.*

Received a very polite invitation from the engineer and architect of this great work to be present on the occasion of opening it for the first time for public use. We left Jersey City at noon, and on reaching Newark found two extra cars prepared for us, with the new and beautiful locomotive, Elizabeth, built by Baldwin of Philadelphia, attached to them—this fine vessel being assigned for the trial of this truly splendid specimen of American skill. Our party consisted of near fifty, and that excellent engineer, Mr. Smith, who is at the head of the locomotive department, having taken the helm, we wheeled over the superb level rail track which runs in a right line from Newark with a velocity little short of the Chariot of Appollo and wanted nothing but bronze steeds to snort the puff of white steam from their iron nostrils, to make the image of heaven's coursers complete.

In twenty and three quarter minutes, like the talismanic word of Presto! Be gone! quickly! we had passed Elizabethtown, and almost flown over the eleven and a half miles to Railway, leaving every thing in perspective before we had time to see any object time enough close by to know what it was. The "very stones" and hay ricks and cedar trees did seem to move and dance and "prate of our wherebout." From Railway to New Brunswick, eleven miles, we were only 22½ minutes, going a part of the time at 47 miles an hour. Here we found large groups of the old Dutch City gathered on the great bridge of three stories, that threw its massive structure over the Raritan at a height of about sixty feet above the river, as we glided swiftly over the track, we heard below on the second story the rumbling of the carriges that were passing there; and again, beneath the basement, "a yet lower deep," we saw gliding calmly the glassy bosom of that magnificent stoop canal (Raritan and Delaware) which here winds along the banks of the pretty Raritan. The bridge is without any parallel in this Country, Mr Sykes, the chief engineer, directed and planned, and Mr. Thomas Hussard executed, it. The length is 1760 feet. The Autmbia are sold granite from New England, built on the rocky bed of the river, and each abutment grouted by cement into one solid piece of rock; and besides the wooden draw on the second story, there is one of entirely new construction on the rail track above. It is made in two distinct segments, which are moved by crank and on cogs, by a boy in a few seconds. The whole work is so perfectly substantial and firm, that not the slightest jar is perceptible. The whole upper story is one spacious room.

At Mr. Degraw's excellent hotel at New Brunswick, the party dined. A very sumptuous board was spread out; and, besides the Directors Messrs. Lee, Jackson, and Stuyver we observed Maj. Douglass, Dr. J. B. Stevenson, and Mr. Bodden, of New York; and Messrs. Merchant, Vandyke, &c. &c., of New Jersey. Many very appropriate toasts and speeches were given, and some beautiful glees, sung by three young amateurs of Newark. After which we resumed our places in the cars, and whirled through a shower of fire as the sparks of the locomotive seemed and were in New York in a short time after 6, P. M. The next great festival on this charming road, will be the finish of the *deep cut* on Bergen Height, a splendid work, presenting a chasm 60 feet deep of green stone, harder than flint, yet torn up from its base. Next to that will be the entire completion of the great rout to Philadelphia (87 miles from New York city) which we shall make comfortably in three hours!

Long live New Jersey and her rail roads and canals, and her enterprising sons! Cost of bridge, $125,000.—*N. Y. Eve. Star.*

From the New Haven Herald.

"Young man," said the late President Dwight, long years ago, to a student at Yale "Young man, your talents are of high order, and might qualify you for any station, but I deeply regret that you do not love sound principles better than sophistry—your seem to possess a most unfortunate bias towards error".

Messrs. Editors,—I have the above anecdote from a very respectable citizen, whose recollections of 30 or 40 years since are very distinct, and who was, moreover, on terms of intimacy with the late Doctor Dwight. It may not be uninteresting at the present time when it is known that the individual addressed was the present distinguished senator from South Carolina, John C. Calhoun.

The Editor of the Morristown Jerseyman complains bitterly that his patrons wont pay. He spends a whole day in collecting money barely sufficient to pay his expenses during the time, and then remarks, "We cannot live thus; we cannot pay our family and office expenses without receiving money for our labor. The article of paper costs us eight dollars per week, and nothing but cash will answer the purpose, therefore cash we must and will have, let the consequences be what they may."

The Essex Circuit and Oyer and Terminer adjourned on Wednesday. Among the convicts are Elijah Reed, sentenced to the state prison, (solitary confinement,) for 5 years, for stealing $25 of Morris Canal Bank money, from a canal boat; and John, a colored man, for one year, for robbing a hen roost.

A white and a black man were *suffocated by Charcoal* in a barber's shop in Phil delphia, on Wednesday. The Coroner found the body of John Fortunate, the colored man, who occupied the premises, sitting position in a chair with his arms folded, and the body of the white man lying beside him. It appeared that a small open furnace had been filled with charcoal the night previous, and the room not being ventilated, and the two individuals, who had probably gone to sleep in the position in which they were found, were suffocated.

Judge Lewis, now a distinguished lawyer and judge in Pennsylvania, was a journeyman printer in the office of the New-York Daily Advertiser in 1817. Application and industry will do more for Mechanics in this country than Trades Unions.

Never quarrel, if you can avoid it.

Rev. Dr. Duncanson, of Philadelphia, who was to have preached yesterday in Trinity Church, Broadway, in consequence of a severe cold, suddenly inflamed his throat, and fell upon the floor in leaving himself very feebly by the side. He reported last evening that he had broken two of his ribs. No service was had in consequence.

Narrow Escape.—On Wednesday afternoon as the locomotive and cars on the Morris and Essex Railroad were on their way to Madison under good headway, between Orange and Millville, the Engineer discovered an object lying on the track some little distance ahead. He immediately put on the breaks and reversed the motion of the machine; and when within two feet of it discovered an intoxicated man with his head on the rail in a sound sleep. After being awakened and made sensible of his imminent danger, he was safely deposited beside the fence—while the train left him *sole* to ponder on his narrow escape.—*Morristown Jerseyman.*

Three children have been burned to death in Sussex Co., within the last month, by their cotton garments taking fire. It is also said that another was burned nearly near Dover, in Morris Co. Fire spreads rapidly through cotton cloth; and the most effectual extinguisher in such cases is wraping a carpet around the child.

In New York, the suit of Mrs. Hamblin against Wood, the singer, for defamation of character, was compromised by Mrs. Hamblin's receiving $1100. Bennett's suit against Hamblin, for assault and battery, has also been compromised for $1150.

East New York is the name of a city about to be founded between Brooklyn and Jamaica, on the turnpike.

South Brooklyn is to be established by a company having a capital of $1,000,000, it is situated in the vicinity of the South Ferry.

The R. Est. Bank of Columbus, Miss. was robbed of $2 500, principally in one, two, and three dollar bills of the Commercial Rail Road Bank of Vicksburg.

A Fine Crop.—A yet erable friend in Schenectady last week informed me, that he had just secured a crop of upwards of two hundred bushels (the precise number not recollected) of as good potatoes as he ever saw, raised on less than half an acre of ground.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, Nov'ber 15, 1837.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

☞ *Wm. Pennington*, Governor of this State, we are happy to inform our readers, has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the 30th inst. as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer, and earnestly recommends to the people of this State to observe it as such.

This is the sixth State that holds its Thanksgiving day on the 30th inst.

The inhabitants of the townships of Lodi, Bergen, and a part of Hackensack, in a part of Bergen county lying on the Hudson river, have had a meeting, (Oct. 28,) for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for a new county to be called the county of Hudson.

The Fredonian, which the New York Journal of Commerce says is one of the ablest whig papers in this or any other state, (with which opinion we fully agree,) proposes the following

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED—What have the Whig members of the Legislature done, to repair the errors and remedy the mischief of the Loco Focos?

What do they mean to do FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE?

Will they venture to adjourn, to suit their private or personal convenience, without a single measure, or a single movement, to distinguish them from their selfish, ignorant, prejudiced, office-seeking, office-parcelling, leveling predecessors?

Were they elected to serve THEMSELVES, or their CONSTITUENTS?

The same paper in speaking of the demise of the New York Plaindealer, New York Times, and the Railway Advocate, says the only marvel with them is that so many continue to live with the scanty nourishment afforded to them. Verily, there is cause sufficient for marvel; and there is something a little marvellous that *any body* can live in these time, for the nourishment afforded in most cases, is a little less than nothing, as far as we have been able to judge.

☞ A committee having been appointed in Charleston to investigate the causes of the loss of the steam packet Home, have made their report after an examination of several witnesses, all that were in that city as all acquainted with the circumstances. They report that the boat was altogether unseworthy, and unfit for the service for which she was built; that the captain was intoxicated at the time, and incompetent for the charge when sober. They blame the proprietors and builders as well as the captain, for so wrongfully exposing so many valuable lives.

Mr. Editor:

I have been much pleased with the interest our correspondents have taken in Mathematicks, it certainly must be gratifying to your numerous readers. I have thought in connexion with that interesting study to prepare a few sketches on Geography, if they should meet your approbation, for the young especially. I hope you will take a deep interest in reference to them, by endeavouring to make them pleasant, a task far reading, knowing that if that taste is not formed then, in all probability, it never will be.

In connection with this subject I will say that I should be much pleased to have a small weekly sheet prepared and issued for the advantage of the young, something similar to that issued by the lamented Ackerman of New Brunswick, called the "Juvenile Lyceum." If such a paper could be supported in this place, I have no doubt but the teachers of our numerous schools would adopt it for their scholars to read from once a week.

O.

THE UNITED STATES

Are bounded N. by British America, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by the Pacific Its capital is Washington. It lies between 25 and 49 degrees N. latitude, and 10 E. and 50 degrees W. longitude from Washington; and between 67 and 96 degrees W. longitude from Greenwich. The United States is 3000 miles long from east to west, and 1700 broad, containing 2,000,000 square miles and 15,000,000 of inhabitants, being 7 1-2 to a square mile. The Atlantic coast runs N E and S W, and is 1800 miles long. The Pacific coast is 500 miles long.

The United States is divided by the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains into three sections: 1st, The Atlantic slope, which extends from the Alleghany mountains to the Atlantic. 2d, The Mississippi Valley which lies between the Alleghany and Rocky mountains. 3d, The Pacific slope, which comprises the region between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean.

The white population is about 12 millions, the black 2 1-2, 2 millions of which are slaves; and 470,000 Indians. The increase of population is about 1000 a day; doubling itself in 25 years.

The first permanent settlement was at Jamestown, in Virginia, 1607, under captain Smith.—The States were declared free July 4, 1776, being then 13 in number, now 26. The population at the commencement of the Revolution was three millions.

There are in the United States, 15 Universities, 46 colleges, 21 medical schools, and 21 theological schools. 75,000,000 newspapers are circulated annually, being 25 to 1 in England.

We are always much gratified in receiving communications similar to the above and will cheerfully make room for them. We are happy to believe that there is a spirit of improvement abroad in our village. We earnestly hope that this is the case, that ambition, a desire to excel, and a resolution to do some good in the world, are the occupants of some young minds in this place. For the benefit of such, if such there are, we will while one short hour away, in noting down a few observations which we have been able to make on the subject of success in life.

The only cause, in our opinion, why mankind can boast of so very few who have risen to the summit of human fame and excellence, is the natural desire so inherent in human nature of present enjoyment, and dislike of laborious and persevering effort. It is this desire of pleasure and dislike of labour that has prevented thousands from rising to that eminent station in society, which by the talents committed to them they were well fitted to adorn. Scorn of pleasure, or contempt of present ease and comfort, looking for the reward hereafter, trusting the event to time, are almost the only means, and always the sure means of becoming great. Perseverence and decision always has and always will conduct to success,—to greatness and usefulness, and if we will to the highest happiness. This is acknowledged, why not profit from it? Why but profit from the knowledge of the proposition proved by the experience of ages, that man is in a great degree the Artificer of his own fortune! Were we exhorted us to do so by precept, and great men by example.

The qualities we suppose most necessary to success in life are industry and economy of time; perseverence and resolution; frugality and temperance. Industry and economy of time are requisite, for he that would do any thing in this short life must waste no part of it, must be up and doing; perseverence and resolution are no less necessary, to render the most splendid plan of any use, for without being constant and continued could not much profit. Frugality is also of great use, in preventing pecuniary embarrassments, than which nothing can more impede great efforts, and temperance is requisite for the preservation of health, and for many other causes. By practising these great and noble duties you may reasonably hope to succeed in your undertakings, and with a respectable portion of prudence and well with ordinary success. You may then expect that

be in your grasp. All that have preceded them have never lacked for either, and we may conclude that they will follow with the regularity of immutable laws. Piety is the most important of all, for it relates to God and eternity, the most important of all objects, and should create most of the abovementioned qualities.

DECISION OF CHARACTER.—Of all the qualifications which we have spoken of, which refer to this life merely, we consider Resolution, or Decision of Character as the most important, of which we purpose to speak more at length at this time, leaving the other subjects for future consideration.—Reader, did you ever know a man resolute and decided in all his conduct that did not succeed in all his attempts for good or for evil? The very laws of nature and of precedent seem to bend, and all opposing obstacles seem to give way before the energy of such a mind. We could quote instances innumerable of the power which a single energetic and resolute mind has exerted over individuals, communities, kingdoms, empires or the world; but a few only need be given.

The first is probably well known to you—A nobleman having squandered a large estate in riotous living, in despair went to throw himself from the brow of a precipice. When at its top, he turned to look once more at the fair estate and beautiful mansion that once was his. Suddenly, while gazing, he formed the resolution that he would recover the whole again. This resolution he never lost sight of until he succeeded. He not only recovered his lost estate, but died worth near half a million of dollars.

For illustration also look to the example of the celebrated Charles XII of Sweden, who at the age of 18, successfully carried on wars with three kingdoms; or to his great adversary, Peter the Great of Russia, still more celebrated and successful.

Paul and Luther were men of great decision of character, or the world would not have been so much benefitted by their exertions.

But we need go no further back than our own age to find abundant proofs of our position.

See the temperance reformers. They commenced with that determination of purpose that never fails, and their success has astonished the world. See also the thousand farmers, mechanics and merchants of our country, who by a persevering and resolute course of conduct have risen from nothing, to affluence, influence, and the highest stations in society.

The present day affords one eminent instance of the effect of this quality on success in life.—Andrew Jackson, in decision of character excels all men living, and what man living could have accomplished what he has? We do not say that what he has done is beneficial or injurious to the country, for that has nothing to do with the present subject. He did what no other could have done, because he possessed more decision of character. And look to his success in life. Born one of the poorest of our private citizens, of a race little esteemed in this country, he advanced, without aid, from step to step, till he filled the highest office in our country's gift, once and again. Did he succeed in preference to the many other candidates because he was the best statesman? No. There were many as good or better statesmen in the country at the time.—Was it because he was the most learned? By no means.—Was it because he was the most talented and eloquent of the candidates? No one will pretend it.—Did he succeed through artifice or intrigue? None have ever accused him of it.—What quality of mind was it then that made him the successful candidate? His decision of character, for we are aware of no other qualification in which he excelled the others. As it was this which placed him in the Presidential chair, it was this which while there enabled him to carry into effect all his designs whether for good or evil, and made him, in the eyes of some the best president we have ever had, and in the eyes of others the worst.

Decision of character is then of fearful power, and should always be accompanied with piety, lest it become dangerous, an engine of evil, and a curse rather than a blessing; for the best things when perverted always become the worst.

How important is it that the well disposed young men of the present day should acquire this habit;—all the paths to celebrity, wealth and usefulness are in these days so crowded with votaries, that without it but few can expect to succeed; but the continued and systematic efforts of the resolute will in most cases win the prize.

Eat Slow.—The famous Abernethy gave the following advice to an American invalid:

"I never saw a Yankee that did'nt bolt his food whole, like a boa constrictor. How can you expect to digest food that you do not take the trouble to masticate? It's no wonder you lose your teeth, for you never use them; nor your digestion, for you swallow it; nor your saliva, for you expend it on the carpets instead of your food. You Yankees load your stomachs as a Devonshire man does his cart, as full as it can hold, and as fast as he can pitch it in with a dung fork, and drive off; you then complain that such a load of compost is too heavy for you. I'll tell you what, take half the time to eat you do to drawl, chew your food half as much as you do your nasty tobacco, and you'll be well in a month.

New York Elections.

The Great State of New York has gone for the Whigs.

The Empire State Revolutionized!

The city of New York gave the Whigs a majority of 3000.

The following returns from the several counties heard from, for members of Assembly, we copy from the Journal of Commerce.

The Last Legislature was composed of 94 V. B. men and 34 Whigs.

New York	16 whigs.
Kings	2
Queens	1
Richmond	1
Westchester	2
Dutchess	3
Orange	3
Columbia	3
Ulster	3
Rensselaer	3
Albany	3
Schenectady	1
Greene	2
Montgomery	3
Saratoga	2
Oneida	4

48 Whigs from these 16 counties, and not a single Van Buren member elected. The members from these counties last year was 8 Whigs and 40 Van Buren men. Whig gain, 40, which added to the 34, which the whigs had last year will give them a majority in the Assembly without any further gain.

Later.—The New York Herald of Monday evening says:

The Albany Argus gives us returns for the Senate—8 Democrat and 7 Whigs. For the House as far as heard from, 84 Whigs and 15 Democrats. Probable composition of the next House—likely, 22 Democrats, 106 Whigs; and the Senate, 23 Democrats and 11 whigs.

What a change is this, the Democratic majority in the Assembly reduced from 94 to a minority of 22; and the Whig minority of 34 increased to 106.

Of the 32 members of the Senate only 8 were chosen at this election, and the whigs have chosen 7,—the democrats 1.

The Evening Post of the same date gives 100 Whigs and 28 Democrats,—doubtless correct. It also gives the names of the 8 Senators elected, but not their politics, from which we may conclude that the returns given above are correct.

☞ The Legislature of this State, passed a resolution on the 8th inst. to adjourn to-day, 15th to the 2d Tuesday in January next.

PLAINFIELD LYCEUM

The following question will be discussed on Wednesday evening, Nov. 15th;

"Which is best calculated to improve the mind, the study of mankind, or the works of nature?"

The Rev. *Edward Dorr Griffin*, late President of Williams College, departed this life at Newark, yesterday morning, aged 67. He was a man of splendid talents and great usefulness. For a considerable time he was pastor of Park-street Church, Boston. It was there he preached his celebrated Park-street Lectures, afterwards published in a 8vo. volume. He was also, for a while, Professor in the Theological Seminary at Andover. For some years past, owing to old age and bodily infirmities, his mental powers have evidently declined. He had worn himself out in the service of his Master.

Williams College.—The number of students in this Institution, as appears from a Catalogue just published, is 190. viz.: Seniors 25, Juniors 39, Sophomores 31, Freshmen, 25. Besides the President there are five Professors, and two Tutors.

The Far West.—The steamboat St. Peters arrived at St. Louis on the 23d ult., from the mouth of the Kansas river, laden with furs and peltries, belonging to the American Fur Company, valued at upwards of $50,000. The trappers had been successful the past season, and were pursuing their business without fear of attack from the Indians.

A Remarkable Admission.—The Reformer, which is the organ of Mr. Calhoun, makes the following remark respecting Mr. Webster.

"We are far from desiring to disparage Mr. Webster, for he is certainly a great man, and we believe an honest and patriotic man."

Crops.—The Limestone Register, published at Athens, Ala. of the 20th of Oct. says the crops id that part of the country are good—the cotton crop is much better than was anticipated, and thus far the season for gathering has been all that could be wished for.

New Steamboat on Connecticut River.—The Connecticut River Steam Boat Company have built a new steamboat, which is now at New York for the purpose of receiving her engine. Called the Charter Oak. She is 200 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 800 tons burthen.—She is described by the Hartford Courant as a most substantial and well built vessel. She is to run under the command of Capt. Sanford.

Mississippi.—Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson have signified their intention to await themselves of the decision of Congress in their case, and retain their seats without submitting to the ordeal of a new election. They have therefore withdrawn their names from the list of candidates.

Good Dividend.—The Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co. has declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent.

For the Plainfield Union.

ENIGMA No. XX.

My lofty manor's called by me,
Wherein to store his meat,
Whose solid contents are to be
Eight thousand cubic feet,
The depth to be one half the breadth,
The breadth one half the length;
To tell the feet in each of these
May try one's mental strength.

S. or SEBASTOS.

For the Plainfield Union.

ENIGMA No. XXI.

A gentleman has died of late,
Leaving to three sons his estate,
The eldest has lived years eleven,
The second nine, the youngest seven;
Twelve thousand pounds it doth appear
With gain at five per cent a year,
He wants divided that each son
May share alike when twenty-one.
To give their portions by this will,
May try *B's* mathematic skill.

SEBASTOS.

Answer to Enigma, No. 19.

The height of the mountain is 399 feet. Y. As solved by X, it is 399.1.

Sebastos says, "I find the height of the mountain very near 399 feet—a very plain case of Altimetry."

MARRIED.

In Rahway, 9th inst. Mr. William Potter, to Miss Hester Maples of West Windsor.

In Newark, 8th. Mr. Lewis Stout of N. Brunswick, to Miss Jane Woodruff.

Also, Mr. Elisha B. Pothier, to Miss Frances Keene.

DIED.

In Newark, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. L. Smith, the Rev. Edward Dorr Griffin, late President of Williams College.

On the 10th inst. in this place, Mr. John H. Potts, Miller, aged about 30.

Also, a child of Mr. Zineas Bebant, aged about 18 months.

Second Hand Cooking Stove, for sale.

FOR SALE. A Large Cooking Stove, Postley's Patent, for burning wood, with all the fixtures complete, and in first rate order. Apply to CHARLES JOHNSON,
Plainfield, Nov. 14. 43 tf

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of B. M. PRICE.
Rahway, Nov. 14. 43

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap, by B. M. PRICE.
Nov. 14.

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE.
☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14

Cheap Goods, at the New Store.

THE Subscriber is receiving weekly from New York Fresh Dry Goods and Groceries, which he is selling very cheap for cash or country produce.
Rahway, Nov. 14. B. M. PRICE

To Rent,

THE New, large and elegant 2 Story House, next to the new Seventh Day Baptist meeting house. It contains 11 rooms, and finished in the attic, with all needed out buildings. Possession given immediately. Application to be made to John Wilson, Esq. or to J. A. Wood.
W. W. TODD.
Plainfield, Nov. 7, 1837. 42*

Stoves In Plainfield.

THE, Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves*, at the *Residence of Platt Drake, Main st.* Plainfield, next door to L. Tittsworth's carrying shop, which will be sold by him for us, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.
J. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 3m*

Blue, Brown and Drab Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by B. M. PRICE.
Oct. 24. Rahway.

3 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Tuesday, October 17th, Mary Jane Hornbeck, an indented girl, aged about 17 years, taken from the House of Refuge in New York. Had on when she went away a straw hat and light calico frock. This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting said girl, under the penalty of the law, and I will pay no bills of her contracting.
JEREMIAH BUNN.
Plainfield, Oct. 27, 1837. 41 3m*

Corrected from the Rahway Gazette.

Candles, mould,		15	a 16
Coffee, Cuba,		9	a 11
" Java,		10	a 14
Molasses,		38	a 44
Oil, Linseed,		75	a 80
Whale,		28	a 31
Fish, brl.	16	00	a 16 75
Beef, prime city,	8	00	a 9 00
Hams, lb.		11	a 14
Smok'd Beef,		10	a 12
Butter,		17	a 22
Cheese, Am.		7	a 10
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3	75	a 5 00
Turks Island Salt,		33	a 42
Liverpool ground,		44	a —
Do. do. sack,	1	62	a 2 30
Sugar, N. O. prime,		6	a 7
" Hava. white,		10	a 11
" Lump,		14	a 15
" Loaf,		16	a 19
Tallow, Am.		10	a 11
TEA—Imperial,		45	a 1 00
Gunpowder,		45	a 1 00
Hyson,		50	a 1 00
Young Hyson,		26	a 80
Hyson Skin,		26	a 45
Souchong,		25	a 50
Bohea,		18	a 20

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	8	00	a —
Western,	8	00	a 8 62
Philadelphia,	7	50	a 8 00
Georgetown,	9	00	a —
Rye Flour,	6	00	a —
Indian Meal,	4	50	a —
Wheat, Baltic,	1	30	a 1 50
Do. Genesee,	—	—	a —
Do. N. Carolina,	1	70	a —
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1	00	a 1 07
Corn, N. bushel,	1	02	a 1 09
Do. South,		99	a 1 04
Barley,		75	a —
Oats, North.		47	a —

Please to Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same before the 1st of January next.

☞ All accounts not collected by that time will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Attention to this is particularly requested, as I intend to do what I say.

IRA FREDRICK.

N. B. A good Assortment of DRY GOODS, and *FRESH GROCERIES*, constantly on hand, and for sale *Cheap for Cash*, or Country Produce. I. F.

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Trustam Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves*, For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at the very *Lowest Prices*.

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Boxwax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy. J. N. DENNISON.
Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 41

Cooking Stoves.

J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being slack through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the stove business, we are willing to recommend the following as in our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,
Church & Stanley's Philad. patent for wood,
C. Pooley's for wood; and the
Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Keisterbooh cooking stoves from Philadelphia, for coal only. These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES.

Of Hess's and Pleiss's make from Philidelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Olmsted's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all size. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices. We will also procure any patterns we may see have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low, and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.
Rahway, Nov. 1st. 41

Cheap Dry Goods At Kensett's New Store, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

PERSONS about making their Fall and Winter Purchases, are respectfully invited to call and examine his extensive assortment. The liberal patronage the subscriber has received from all parts of the country, assures him they will be paid for their time and trouble. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cords and Fustians of every variety, at prices as low as ever before offered to the public. French, English and Geo de Naples Merinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors; Merino, Rob Roy, and common Shawls; Bombazine with English Merinos, 3s a yard, single width; 1 shilling; Canton Flannel all colors, 1s per yd. Calicos and muslins at 6d; Paper hangings at 2 pence a yard.

☞ A penny saved is two earned, says Poor Richard. THS. KENSETT.
Nov. 8. 42 4w*

Hay Wanted.

THE Farmers of Plainfield and its vicinity are respectfully informed that a Hay Press is erected at Bound Brook, which is now ready to receive hay. The highest market prices will be given, on application to the Subscriber.
HENRY TANNER.
Bound Brook, Nov. 9th. 42 3m*

A SMALL FARM *For Sale,*

Containing about 40 acres,

SITUATED in Warren, Somerset county, about 2 miles north west of Plainfield, and one mile west of Stone mills.

Said Farm is well watered, and well proportioned with meadow and tillable land, with about ten acres of young thrifty Wood Land. On the farm, is a Dwelling House and Shop, and a new Framed Barrack. For further particulars apply to the owner, now residing on the premises.
REUBEN WORTH.
Warren, Oct. 24, 1837.

Last Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to the Subscriber, that his books are placed in the hands of Trustam Manning, Esq. and all can have the privilege of settling with him or me, without cost, between now and the 15th of next month, (November.) All accounts not settled by that time will be collected by LEGAL PROCESS, of which no further notice will be given. EDMUND F. SHOTWELL.
Plainfield, Oct. 25.

Plainfield Classical Institution

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.
APRIL 6, 1837.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities. Received and For Sale, by B. M. PRICE.
Oct. 24. Rahway.

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE.
Oct. 24. 1 Rahway.

Job Printing

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of **Legal Blanks,** LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. M. F. CUSHING.
June 15th, 1837.

STEAM POWER *Lathe.*

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned as easy.

All kinds of Newels, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted as equal to city work.
MYRON C. OLMSTED.
PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

DRUGS. MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.
PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles from our own stock, on the same terms as they can buy them in New-York.
J. THOMPSON & CO.
Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at the Office, at 62 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Merinos, Merinos.

JUST received, a large Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by B. M. PRICE, Rahway.
Oct. 18.

Bound brook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the Old County Hotel, at Somerville,) respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Bound brook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Vail—from where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inkeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that none of the calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their arrival at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK, January 2, 1837. 2tf

NEW JERSEY RAIL ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGMENT.

Commencing on Monday, Oct. 2, 1837.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

REDUCED FARE !!

THE Public is hereby informed that this Rail Road is completed for the use of Locomotion from Bergen Hill to East Brunswick, and until farther notice the following rates will be charged

From Jersey City to Newark, 26 cents ; to Elizabethtown, 25 cts ; to Rahway, 50 cts; to East Brunswick 70 cts.

From Newark to Elizabethtown, 12 1-2 cts.

East Brunswick Trains.

Every day, Sundays excepted.

Leave New York,	Leave East Brunswick,
At 9 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 1-2 o'clock,
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 2 1-2 o'clock,

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot, foot of Market-st. at a quarter before 10 A. M., 1-4 before 3 P. M. and 1-4 before 7 o'clock P. M. The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 9, A. M., 2 P. M and 6 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 9, and 12 A. M., and 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and at 2, 4, and 6 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.—*With Horses.*

Every night except Sunday.—Fare 37 cts.

Leaves New York at 8 and 10 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 7 and 9 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the offices before taking their seats in the cars or otherwise they will be charged one third more.

The office in New York is at the foot of C, ireland street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *Boat starts punctually*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the office is at the Depot, foot of Market-st. and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the train.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, at 6 1-2 cts. each.

Omnibus Coaches are always in attendance to carry passengers across the bridge, to and from the different aints in Brunswick. Fare 6 cents

August, 1837. 29

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and are now introduced to public notice, acknowledging in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, yet there few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurity of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness. They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 20 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any way. Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic motion in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs, of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects, they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at the Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 216, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street.

NEW-YORK.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel, containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to the office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield August 16. 29

JEFFERSON VEGETABLE SPECIFIC

FOR COLDS,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface ; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient what ever of a corrosive or highly stimulating properties,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and visiting with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful *in the morning at least an hour* before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoon, ful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third days for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week ; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. J. Fitch,—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. For those I can recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1834.

MR. J. FITCH,—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public, that I have been afflicted with a Consumption of the Lungs and Liver for nearly seven years, and during your Vegetable Specific I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and the faculty proved good in such cases, but *without effect, at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine*, and am happy to state that I have not only been relieved from my pain, but also myself who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Dr. J. Fitch. I had been for many years very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, which induced me to make a trial of it for my consumptive complaints, and as I thought must would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered by most of the other expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1834. 16 1y

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by STEPHEN L. POUND & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that *all my* old accounts should be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

PLAINFIELD, August 31, 1837. 3taf*

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads : The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become sooty or muddy, never having any sediment ; and lastly, *its great durability, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks, renders it particularly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Law books as it cannot be impaired by Sun air.*

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 22 19tf

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 31tf

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

DRY GOODS CHEAP.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollowware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Saddlery, Looking Glasses, Carpeting, Vitriol, Varnishes, Sheller, Tips, Skins, Binding, Lasting and Bonds.

E. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837. 2tf

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

ALSO,

A General Assortment of

Groceries,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

NEW CHEAP STORE,

IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beaver, Flannels, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Nails, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 5th. Rahway.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just made an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH ! !

At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

H. A. & U. CORY.

Plainfield, Sept. 19, 1837. 3tf

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, at Craig's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 15tf

A CHANCE FOR CASH

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order.

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds :

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Felloe Plank, and
Rave Stuff, for Wagon Work,
30 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
Lath for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 32 2m*

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing banisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Scotch Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs and Mahogany do; French bedsteads.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank ; 1¼ do; 1¼ do; 1¼ wide do ; clear Boards, 5-8 do ; box Boards ; White Pine Plank ; Yellow Pine Plank ; Clap Boards ; shingling Laths; ceiling Lath ; Cedar Posts; Cedar Pailing; Whitewood Boards ; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 12 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

Grain ground sooner from 5 to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 18 6w

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

New York Mirror.

A new defiance is considered on the 26 of July next.

A POPULAR and highly entertaining Weekly Journal of literature and the fine arts ; embellished with the richest and really engraving of the day, executed expressly for the work from the paintings of the most popular artists, and comprising the finest specimens of the pencil, the graver, the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well known and talented writers, adapted to every taste, and calculated to please and interest the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, romantic and probable—critical notices of the new and various productions from the best new publications, both American and European—sketches of society, manners, and scenery—memoirs of distinguished characters—choice specimens of foreign literature, and interesting reading relating to passing events, remarkable incidents, &c. discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will retain its predecessors in literary attractions, engravings, music and typography ; the same talented writers will contribute to its pages, and a spirited festive correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be *paid for the original matter to be published* in the course of the next twelvemonth. Besides original articles, selections from the French, German, Italian and Spanish ; and Selections from popular journals abroad will occasionally variety, and render it one of the most pleasing, fascinating and desirable repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the publishers beg leave to assure their readers and the public, that in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and showing a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and French press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large

Assortment, For Sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods are comprised the following, viz.—Broadcloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a great variety of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Twine, Cordage, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally, to their establishment, and flatter themselves that no attention will be spared to make their articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand, which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1t

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public that he still continues his business in this village, (opposite Truston Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Candlesticks, Dust Pans, Ladder Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Ladders made to order ; also, all kinds of Farmers' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837.

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on Notes of Hand, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. 2tf

NOTICES.

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Overacre, for Printing, Advertising or Subscription, are urgently requested to call at this office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, those accounts are to be paid to me, or to my order, and to none other.

Mr. Reuben Worth, he will further notice, is my only Agent, out of the Village, and is authorized to collect subscriptions, and collect Mr. Overacre's accounts.

M. A. OVERACRE.

Plainfield, June 10th, 1837.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, (Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.) low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1tf

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume I. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1837. Number 44.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Wednesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear. Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms or Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.50, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $2.50 in advance, or $3.00 at the end of the year.

Letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year, $10. Advertisements sent without order, will be inserted until forbidden and charged accordingly.

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education, In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce moral effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own towels, bed-clothes and trowels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Blankets are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is now thrown open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance, to the citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B. Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Brown & Bleached Muslins.

A Complete Assortment, just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Railway.

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE.

Railway.

Wool Cards!!

ATTENDED to as usual at our Factory, Peapack, Somerset co. N. J. Orders addressed to Peapack, Somerset co. N. J. will be punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Peapack, Nov. 15, 1837.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Plainfield Union.

Suggested by reading in an ancient Manuscript, Lines entitled "The Harp of the Heart."

The Harp of the Heart! O, hush'd are its numbers,
And broken the chords which those fingers once swept!
In the silence and darkness of dust the lord slumbers,
While his memory's unhallowed, unsung and unwept.

Ah light seemed he in the days of his glory,
When hope like a sun-beam illumined his way,
That then like the visions of midnight his story
Would fade, and oblivion succeed the bright day!

Thou art gone!—and how many like thee are now sleeping
Sweet warbler! aloft towards the temple of fame;
With seed at her shrine that our goddess is reaping,
With hope there to learn an indelible name.

Tis vain! ah, 'tis vain! for there's nothing enduring,
Save treasures made sure in the regions above;
All else is but vanity, false and alluring,
Unfit to awaken emotions of love.

The Harp of the Heart! O, its notes should be mellow'd
And waken'd in Heaven's own radiant sphere;
Then its power o'er the soul would be melting and hallowed,
In the vista of ages far hence to appear.

A. C. F.

Rochester, Nov. 1837.

A Country Editor.

The following circumstance, illustrative of the "dignity of the press," and at the same time, of the liberality with which its conductors are rewarded for their toil, was told us by the editor of a country paper in the State of New York. We vouch for the truth of the story, and give it in our friend's own words.

"After I was out of my time, I procured letters of recommendation from the editor of the Albany Argus, and went to the town of ——, to enlighten the citizens by the corruscations of my intellect, upon the subject of democracy. I had, as you may well suppose, formed the most extravagant ideas of the importance of an editor; and I think I never was so well satisfied with myself as when I registered my name at the hotel in——as Editor of the Hardscrabble Republican Banner.

"Well, I took possession of my kingdom, consisting of an old Ramage press and three cases of small pica type, worn to the third sink, and began the new series of the Hardscrabble Republican. For a time, things went on swimingly. But at the end of six months, my landlord became pressing for my board, and I was fain to make a call upon my patrons."—This I did through the columns of my paper, not doubting that they would come forward enthusiastically and pay. This notice I continued a month; but my editorial dignity not one of my patrons made his appearance. I went to work, made out my bills and presented them to my village customers in person. I didn't make much by this. I owed the tailor twice as much as he owed me—the shoemaker brought me in his debt—the barber pocked his bill for shaving in my face—the blacksmith had mended the frisket of my confounded old Ramage—the tinner had a charge for soldering a ruller mould—the grocer for glue and molasses—and, in fine, I discovered that my collection left me about a hundred dollars in debt.

Nothing now remained but an appeal to my country subscribers. This I made, and fortunately, most of them ready to pay—but in such 'currency' as would astonish even these latter days. Skin-plasters are nothing to it. One said he had agreed to pay in wood, and added pointing to the woods, "there it is, help yourself." Another promised me a load of pumpkins the next week. One offered me a pig for a year's subscription and half a year in advance. I took the pig, and the owner could not think he said, of separating them—they would be sure to pine away and die. I suggested that he should let me have them both, and I would give him credit for a year's subscription, and help him to get in hay, two days for the other. This I agreed to do. Never did a poor devil work harder, or sweat more profusely than I during these miserable two days.

Well—I got through at last; borrowed a bag, put a pig in each end, slung it across my shoulder, and started home—I had five miles to walk, and before I had reached half way, the bag became untied—out slipped the little pigling, it the end—cocked up his tail, and ran for dear life. I dropped the bag and started in chase. Over the fences, through bush and brier, hedge and ditch, we had it—side and side as Major Downing says, only a little ahead. At last I gave up in despair, and sat down as a leg to ruminate upon the dignity of the press, and the ingratitude of pigs and democrats."—*Mobile Mercantile Advertiser.*

An upright and independent Judiciary.—When the King of Prussia had determined to build what is called the new Palace of Sans Souci, his plan was to connect the new building with the old by a pleasure ground. A mill occupied part of the ground which he wished to include in his new garden. He offered to buy it, and pay considerably more than it is worth. The miller refused to part with it, and declared he would never sell it. The King then determined to take it from him. Nevertheless the king persisted, he saw of his wishes, conversed with the miller on the subject, and before coming at length irritated with the man's contumacy, he said to him, "You seem not to be aware that I am master, and that I can take by force what you refuse to give up to me." "Oh," replied the miller, "you cannot frighten me in this way; we have judges at Berlin." Frederick was as pleased with the answer, that he abandoned his plan and formed his garden so as not to interfere with the patrimony of the miller.—Happy is the condition of a people, when a poor miller, upon the oppressor's unlifted arm, can console himself with the reflection, that "there are judges in the land."—*Dewers life of Frederick the Great.*

From the Evening Post.

In one of his letters last week, Mr. Buckingham related some singular facts respecting the monument known as Pompey's pillar. It has lately been ascertained that this is a misnomer, as it was erected in honor of Diocletian. When literature emerged from the dark ages in Europe, and Egyptian antiquities began to attract attention, learned men visited the country to examine the ruins and decypher their inscriptions. The characters on the pedestal of this pillar are much defaced, and scarcely legible. The most conspicuous word is the name of Pompeius," and they rashly concluded that this Pompey the great, he who disputed with Cæsar the empire of the world was the individual intended, and that this monument was raised for him. An English traveller, who pursued his antiquarian studies in Egypt under the countenance and protection of the Pacha, has since decyphered almost the entire inscription, and discovered that it was erected to Diocletian, in commemoration of the having brought into Alexandria a supply of corn during a season of great scarcity, and that the Pompey named was only the mayor or chief officer of the city during whose magistracy the work was done.

This is at the present day the largest column in the world, although there are obelisks of greater size. Its dimensions are as follows: the pedestal *is sixteen feet high and twenty feet square.* The shaft is ninety-two feet in length, from rim to rim—a single piece, ten and a half feet in diameter.

It is the rose-granite, from a quarry six hundred miles distant—the hardest and most compact known, and highly polished, that on the sunny side you may see your face in it. This was one of sixteen similar columns which formerly composed the portico of the Temple of Serapis. Fifteen were destroyed by the conqueror of Egypt and this one subsequently resrected on a new pedestal, as stated above.

The obelisks of Cleopatra are of the same granite, and completely covered with hieroglyphics, but with great precision and beauty.—many of the incisions being two inches in depth. The friend of Mr. Buckingham's are a Member of Parliament, visiting the British Museum, observed a stone mason making an incision into the shoulder of the Statute of Memnon, sent out by Belzoni, which is also of the rose-granite. Seeing that the man was fatigued, he remarked that he had a tough job, and the reason replied, it was the hardest stone he had never met with. He had spoilt all his best tools, and could find none in London to answer his purpose. And after working five days, he had not proceeded further than an inch and a half in depth.

The Token for 1838.—It is believed that taken altogether, it is the most splendid publication of the kind that has issued from the American press. "The Wonders of the Deep," by Mr. Pierpont, which is the first article in the book, is finely and eloquently written as the following passage will testify.—*Ib.*

"Is not the ship itself a wonder? That a fabric so gigantic as a first rate ship of traffic or of war, formed of ponderous timbers, compacted with iron bolts and bars of still more ponderous iron, bolting in the bosom of the mountain wave, and bear whose weight strong cars have groaned, and paved streets trembled, or bearing on decks host of armed men, with the laundering armament of a nation—that a fabric thus framed and freighted should float in a fluid into which if a nine fall he sinks and is lost is in itself a wonder. But that such a fabric should traverse oceans, struggling on amid the strife of seas and storms, that it should hold on its way like a thing of life, say, a thing of intellect, a being endued with courage and stimulated by high purpose, a creature that has seen the end of the voyage from the beginning, that goes forth upon it without fear and completes it as with a feeling of triumph, as it seems to me a greater wonder still. Let me ask of you to stand, as you perhaps have stood, upon the deck of such a ship,

"In the dead waist and middle of the night,"

now in the strong light of the moon as it looks down upon you between the swelling sails, or how in the deep shadow which the sails throw over you. Hear the majestic thing which bears you, breasting and breaking through the waves which oppose themselves to her march! She is moving alone, on the top of the world through the dead solitude of the sea. Nothing is heard save the hush, the falling back of a wave, that has been showing its white crest to the moon, or, as your ship is ploughing her way, the rushing of the water along the sides. Yet she seems to carry for all that she contains, and to watch while they sleep as sweetly in her bosom as in their own beds at home; and though she leads no convoy to guard her, and no torch bearer to guide her, she seems as conscious that she is going forth on a mission of peace to every port. She is the child of human hope, and human power, and human skill, and she goes forth like a thing of life, and of intellect, and of power, and of skill, to do the bidding of her master."

How to make the most of it.—Robinet a peasant of Lorraine, after a hard day's work at the market-town, was returning home with his basket in his hand.

"What a delicious supper I shall have," said he to himself. "This piece of kid, well stewed down, with onions sliced, thickened with meal, and seasoned with my salt and pepper, will make a dish fit for the bishop of the diocese." Then I have a good piece of barley loaf at home to finish with. How I long to be at it."

A noise in the hedge now attracted his notice. He spied a squirrel nimbly running round a tree, and popping into a hole between the branches.

"Ha," said he, "what a nice present a nest of young squirrels will be to my master! I'll try if I can get it."

Upon this he set down his basket in the road, and began climbing the tree. He had half ascended, when musing a look at his basket, he saw a dog with his nose in it, ferreting out the piece of kid's flesh. He made all possible haste down, but the dog was too quick for him, and ran off with the meat in his mouth. Robinet looked after him.—"Well, then, I must be content with soup meagre—and no bad thing neither."

He travelled on, and came to a little public house by the road side, where an acquaintance of his was sitting drinking. He invited Robinet to take a draught. Robinet seated himself with his friend, and set the basket close by him. A tame raven, which was kept in the house, came slowly behind him, and stole the bag containing the meat, and hopped off with it to his hole. Robinet did not perceive the theft until he got on his way again. He returned to search for his bag, but he could hear no tidings of it.

"Well," says he, "my soup will be thinner, but I will boil a slice of bread in it, and that will do some good at least."

He went on again, and arrived at a little brook, over which was laid a narrow plank. A young woman coming to pass at the same time, Robinet gallantly offered her his hand. As soon as she got to the middle, either through fear or sport, she shrieked out and cried she was falling. Robinet, *hastening to support her with his other hand*, let his basket drop into the stream. As soon as she was safe over, he jumped in and recovered it; but when he took it out, he perceived that the salt was melted, and his pepper was washed away. Nothing remained but the onions.

"Well!" says Robinet, "then I must sup to-night on roasted onions and barley-bread. Last night I had bread alone. To-morrow morning it will not signify what I had."

So saying, he trudged on, singing as before.

Effects of Cultivation.—The Prædonia Censor mentions as a fact, which shows strikingly what may be done by careful cultivation. A Mr. Whitewood of Portland, raised the present season upon a little over one acre of ground, (less than an acre and a quarter) 250 lbs of cucumber seed, 60 lbs of Onion seed, and 50 lbs of Onion. The Cucumber and Ruta Baga seed he has disposed of at 50 cents per pound, and the Onion seed at 8 shillings, making a neat sum of 323 dollars.

A Good One.—We were quite amused says the New England Farmer the other day, with an answer given by a green looking clump to several boys who were stopping around him. He said, "What he ate the most *last half a cheese?*" They immediately set their wits to work, some guessed the moon, others a grindstone split open, but finally gave up. "Why you simpletons," said he, "*it is the other half*, don't you know?"

An English paper gives the following accurate account of the recent election of printer for our House of Representatives. Quite funny!

"There has been a very smart struggle between the whigs and the government party in the House of Representatives, and the opposition, after three ballots have succeeded in electing their favorite candidate, the Hon. Thomas Allen, the editor of the Madisonian, by the casting of privilege in the assembly, by a majority of two, at the room of the late printers, Messrs. Gales and Benton, editors of the Washington Globe, who were the government candidates for the office."

The Difference.—"How do you like the country," said a lady to a little boy from the city, who was visiting some relatives in the country. "I like it very much," said the lad, "because here we get cow's milk, but at home we get chalkman's milk."

A Pat in Pickle.—John Bull has made up his mind to be witty at our expense, whenever the Union of the States shall be dissolved. He has a joke ready made and laid up for the occasion. An English Journal remarks that the "tariff, and other causes of disagreement in America, threaten the dissolution of the Union, and that in that event the transposition of a single letter will effect all the change required in the application of the country—the *United States* will become the *United Shates.*"

Time to seal oil and candles.—Use daylight two hours in the morning, and dispense with candles and lamps two hours in the evening. One morning and night is much cheaper than using lamps light.

Subscription should be payable at their residence, without expecting from without information, or application. Postage should be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they will not be taken from the office. Letters containing money should be sent by mail, or by some safe conveyance, and the name of the town, county and State where the subscriber resides, should be plainly written. Letters should be directed to the Editor, Plainfield, Essex county, New Jersey.

Soulless, going forth in a morning to work for his wife and children, or bringing them bread at even ges at night.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

Distressing Steam Boat Accident—Three Hundred Lives Lost.

New Orleans, Nov. 3.—Another dreadful accident has occurred upon our waters, which have lately become the scene of so many heartrending and appaling catastrophes. The steamer Monmouth left this port about a week since, laden with several hundred Indiana acquisitions of the Creek tribe, as passengers. In travelling up the Mississippi, through Prophet Island Bend, she was met by the ship Trenton, in tow, by the steamer Warren, descending the river. It was after dark, being near eight o'clock at night, and through the mismanagement of the officers, and the obscurity of the scene, a collision took place between the meeting vessels, and the Monmouth immediately sunk from the violence of the concussion. Out of the large number of Indians on board, near three hundred perished. Whether any of the crew were saved or not we have not learned. The mishap is ascribed chiefly to the neglect of the officers of the Monmouth. She was running in a part of the stream where, by the usages of the river, and the rules of the Mississippi navigation, she had no right to go, and where, of course, the descending boat did not expect to meet her. Here is another evidence of the gross carelessness of a class of men to whose charge we often commit our personal safety and precious lives.

From the True American.

The fearful responsibility which the vast sacrifice of human life rests on the contractors for emigrating the Creek Indians. The avaricious disposition to increase the profits on the speculation first induced the chartering of rotten, old, and unseaworthy boats, because they were of a class to be procured cheaply; and then to make those increased profits still larger, the Indians were packed upon these crazy vessels in such crowds, that not the slightest regard seems to have been paid to their safety, comfort or even decency. The crammed condition of the decks and cabins was offensive to every sense and feeling, and kept the poor creatures in a state unfit for human beings. Six hundred were jammed into this boat, the Monmouth, and three hundred of them have perished.

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An Old Sailor.—We have now in our community a very respectable retired master of a vessle now 74 years of age, who has crossed the Atlantic 96 times; visited the West Indies 30 times; never cost the insurance office one dollar; escaped shipwreck and loss of sapas; was never so sick as to be deprived of taking the deck; up to this date he has escaped head ache; his teeth are as good as ever, so much so, that he can, as he terms it, eat a musty biscuit—in a word, one would suppose, from appearance, the said person might yet remain full of vigor for years to come. What is rare, to this day he receives no credit—he pays all cash; and the most remarkable of all, he pays for his newspaper always in advance and is now what is richly merited—a man universally respected. As the Spaniard says, may he live a thousand years.—*Baltimore Sun.*

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After a long and patient trial, in which you were faithfully defended by learned counsel, you have been convicted by the verdict of an impartial jury, for the offence for which you are now to receive the sentence of the law. It was an unprovoked riot, without the shadow of justification on the part of the rioters.—Your counsel were as eloquent in the denunciation of the crime, as they were ingenious in their efforts to free you personally from its guilt. The Montgomery Guards stood from seven in the morning until six in the evening, on the field of duty, subjected to your insolent taunts, and violent assaults—in presence of the Major General, and the other officers and soldiers of the division, and of their fathers, wives, children, and brothers. On returning from the field, they were followed by a furious mob, and assaulted with stones, brick bats, glass bottles, and other dangerous missiles. For the personal injuries which the gentlemen of the corps thus suffered, they had happily restrained by the prudence of their officers for making any return but that of patience and forbearance. But it cannot be forgotten, that you did all in your power to close the pageantry of that day with a scene of blood. Is it to be understood, that when citizens are called to perform military duty, they are to be subjected to the insulting assaults of a ruthless mob? Had these soldiers, in the absence of all other protection, defended themselves with the arms of their country had put in their hands, and had thought the case justifiable in the result, an independent jury of their fellow citizens would undoubtedly have acquitted them of blame, and the highest judicial tribunal would have approved their verdict. Take from the soldier his arms and degrade him in his own estimation,—you follow that the defence of the State is incompetent hands, and with the spirit of their liberty, the citizens will lose its surest safeguard.

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THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, Nov'ber 22, 1837.

"I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man."—Thomas Jefferson.

WHAT WILL VAN BUREN DO.—The result of the recent election in New York being so decidedly against the administration, must have a tremendous influence at Washington. The general question now is, "What will the Executive do?" The next message is looked for even with more interest than the last, to discover the course he will recommend after so many indications of the dislike of the people to Loco Focoism. Some think he will propose a new National Bank. We think, however, he will advise the plan recommended by the Richmond Enquirer, to have the public money placed in the State Banks as *special deposites*, not to be used by the banks, but paid out as the necessities of the Government require—the banks receiving a small per centage for its safe keeping.

☞ *The Basket of Fragments*, the 2d number of which we publish to-day, and hope to be able to continue, we think will be found to contain a large number of very interesting and valuable facts. We feel much indebted to our correspondent "O," for furnishing them.

New Jersey Legislature

In Assembly, Nov. 7th, Mr. A. C. M. Pennington from the committee on Embarrassments, made a Report, in behalf of the majority of the committee, in relation to the embarrassments of the country, accompanied by a bill, entitled an "Act respecting Banks."

The report having been read, 1000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Act, which subsequently passed both houses, is too long to be inserted entire, but as it is the main business of the present session, we will give the substance of it. Section 1st relieves the banks of forfeiture of their charters on account of their suspension of specie payments, till the close of the next session of the Legislature. If however, the banks of New York and Philadelphia, should resume specie payments before that time, the Governor is required to issue a proclamation, and the banks in this state must also resume within 15 days or forfeit their charters.

Section 2d contains many interrogatories to be addressed to the presidents and cashiers of all the banks, by the Governor, which must be faithfully and truly answered before the sitting of the next Legislature, or lose the benefit of this act.

Section 4th provides that all the banks shall transmit to the treasurer a statement of its affairs and condition, on the first Monday of every month during the operation of this act.

The act takes effect immediately.

Nov. 9th, in the Assembly,

Mr. Cassedy made a report in behalf of the minority of the Embarrassment Committee, in opposition to the report of the majority. 1000 ordered to be printed.

The Suplement to the New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation charter was passed in Council and subsequently in the Assembly. It provides for an increase of the stock; $500,000.

The Act concerning banks passed in the Assembly, 32 to 17.

The next day it passed in Council, 9 to 5.

In the Assembly, Nov. 11, a resolution authorising the procuring a portrait of Washington, passed, 29 to 9.

13th. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Porter, and adopted, 27 to 18.

Resolved that the special committee on the embarrassment of the country be directed to report to this House, at the next sitting, a bill authorising all the solvent Banks in the State to issue notes of the denomination of one dollar and upwards for a limited time.

Tuesday, Nov. 14.

In Council. A similar resolution respecting small bills, to the one passed yesterday in the Assembly, was read and agreed to.

The Joint Meeting organized in the Assembly Room, and the following appointments, among others were made:

Issac Southard, State Treasurer, 44 to 24.

Joseph A. Yard, Keeper of the State Prison.

Essex County—Judges. Stephen D. Day, Orange; James S. Cruse, Bloomfield; John Wilson, Westfield.

Justices. John Wilson, Westfield; Dennis Colles, do; Noah Silvers, Rahway; Jabez Pierson, Orange; George M. Crane, Caldwell; Appolos M. Eimer, New Providence; Ira Squier, Livingston; and several other appointments in Newark and Elizabethtown.

Middlesex—Judges. Edgar Freeman, John Lawrence, Charles M. Campbell.

Justices. Jacob Herbert, Charles Frazier.

Somerset—William Kennedy, Elias Brown, Peter S. Nevius.

Justices. Jabez Herriot, Elias Brown, Wm. Kennedy, Peter S. Nevius, Elsathan Hoover, David Ayres, Matthias Latourette.

Several appointments were made in Morris and Monmouth counties.

The Treasurer's bond was read and approved.

Sureties, Samuel L. Southard, J. W. Southard, Thomas A. Hartwell, James S. Novins, F. D. Miller, John W. Craig, Joseph F. Randolph, and Miller McIlvaine.

A Joint Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $10,000 at six per cent. interest was passed unanimously.

Wednesday, Nov. 15.

Both houses adjourned to the 9th day of January next.

For the Plainfield Union.

Basket of Fragments.

No. II.

60,000 persons are entitled to form a Constitution and send members to Congress.

Each state in the Union is entitled to send two members to the Senate, they are chosen by the Legislatures of each State, and serve six years.

47,700 persons are entitled to one Representative.

There are in the United States about 50 canals embracing in extent upwards of 3000 miles, the expense of which was nearly 38 millions.

The number of emigrants which arrive annually, are about 12,000, making about one-fifth of the increase of our population from foreign countries.

In the last census there were found to be 97 females to 100 males in the whole population, and in the cities 109 females to 100 males.

The number of stage coaches are about 4500.

The annual increase of slaves is about 60,000.

There are about half a million of deaf and dumb persons in the world, making one to every 1680 souls; 7000 of these are in the United States, 800 of which are black.

The number of institutions in the world for the deaf and dumb are 130. In our country 6; at Hartford, New York, Canajoharie, N. Y. Philadelphia, Danville, Ky. and Columbus, Ohio.

All the instances of deaf, dumb and blind persons have occurred within the last thirty years, except the one mentioned in Matthew, XII, 22. All we have ever heard of are 8 viz. 1 in the U. S. 1 in Scotland, 3 in France, 1 in England, and 3 in Ireland. There are 3444 blind persons in this country, 1470 are black.

9,500 Post Offices in the United States. The mail is transported about 23 millions of miles. Post Office income $1,000,000 annually.

Languages.—937 Arabic, 587 European, 236 African, and 1264 American, making in all 3014 languages and dialects. The Bible has been translated into 189 languages.

The question is often asked, What is the average quantity of grain produced in the U. States? The following calculation will answer the question as near as the case will admit. 100 millions bushels Indian corn, 50 millions wheat, 20 of rye, 20 of oats, and 1,200,000 barley.

The first thing printed in America was the Freeman's oath; the second an Almanac, the third, an edition of the Psalms.

The first Newspaper was published in Boston, in 1704, called the Boston News Letter. The first one in New York was printed by William Bradford, in 1725. The first printing done in America, was by Samuel Green, in Cambridge, Mass.

The art of printing was invented in 1440, by John Guttenburg, at Strasburg in Germany.

The rail roads in this country already completed, amount to 1500 miles; when those begun are finished, they will amount to about 3000 miles.

The following table which we select from the Journal of Commerce, will be found very useful to politicians. It is given in answer to an enquiry whether Silas Wright's term of service in the United States Senate does not expire 4th March, 1838; also how the Senate would stand next session, after all vacancies are filled?

"Silas Wright having been re-elected to the Senate recently, his term of service will not expire till 1843. There are no vacancies in the Senate at present, unless there is one from Georgia, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. King, he having publicly announced his intention to resign a number of days since. On the 4th of March, 1839, there will be a discharge of a number of Senators, viz.

Ruel Williams,	V B, Maine,
Benj. Swift,	W, Vermont,
Daniel Webster,	W, Massachusetts,
Asher Robbins,	W, Rhode Island,
John N. Niles,	W D, Connecticut,
R. M. Bayard,	W, Delaware,
Samuel Southard,	W, New Jersey,
N. P. Talmadge,	V B, New York,
Samuel M'Kean,	(doubtful,) Penn.
Wm. C. Rives,	V B, Virginia,
John Tyler,	W, Mary'land,
Felix Grundy,	V B, Tennessee, whose successor is already elected in the person of Parkes, W,
Joseph Kent,	W, Maryland,
Thomas Ewing,	V B, Ohio,
John Tipton,	V B, Indiana,
Thomas H. Benton,	V B, Missouri,
Wm. S. Fulton,	V B, Arkansas,
Lucius Lyon,	V B, Michigan,

Total 18; six of whom are Van Buren men from Whig states, including Connecticut. Should being replaced with whig, the Senate would stand 26 whigs and 27 Van Buren men.

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other will be deserted, by your fate, from imitating your evil example.

Parker and Joseph Pierce were then arraigned in three years imprisonment at hard labor in the House of Correction; Thomas J. Young two years do.; Daniel Trisby fined $40, and if not paid in ten days, three months in the House of Correction; Joseph Trisby, fined $20, and if not paid in ten days, four months in the House of Correction.

From the Newark Daily.

The Whig Celebration in the City of New York was fixed, by the Committee, last evening for the 22d inst. and the details referred to a committee of 17, one from each ward. The General Committee did not agree to recommend an illumination, or a procession. Artillery and fire works will constitute a part of the celebration, which will probably be simultaneous throughout the state.

We heartily concur in the following sentiments from the Evening Star:

Rejoicing.—A large Whig Committee has been appointed to decide upon some mode of celebrating the immense victory gained. It should be celebrated by a *Te Deum*, for Providence has come to the rescue of the people. At all events, we are opposed to eating and drinking frolics, as unbecoming a thinking people, a people endeavoring to break their chains. Let the guns be fired—the flags displayed—a grand illumination, if you please, because every man pays for his own light. No processions: they are too much *Loco Foco*. The revolution has been effected by the instruction of the public mind. Let us devote all the means we can spare to the diffusion of general intelligence.

As it should be.—The steamboat Neptune, which has been built under the superintendence of *Capt.* Peconyer, and intended to run between New York and Charleston, is provided with life mattresses, and boats capable of containing 200 persons; in addition to these are a large number of the ordinary life preservers.

Distressing Occurrence.—A Western paper contains an account of a distressing occurrence which happened in Nash county, Missouri, a short time since. Two children of a widow lady went to a hen's nest near the house, and on putting hands in the nest, were bitten by a rattlesnake with 21 rattles; and their mother, on going out, found them lying dead near the spot. The afflicted mother returned to the house, when, on trying to relate, she found her youngest child enabled to death.

The *Fire King* Dr. CHABERT, has published in New York, a history of events of his eventful life, the last of which was that of making a prize of the widow of Bishop Provost of New York with 20,000 dollars a year. The History must be a curious one. The Doctor has met with wonderful success in whatever he has undertaken. He is a warrior—has been crowned king of one of the most destructive elements—then turned Doctor of medicine, and finished his brilliant career most brilliantly, by the conquest of a wealthy widow connected with the first families in the Union. It is said too that the doctor cannot read or write, and that he employed a gentleman to compile the facts in a proper manner as he dictated them.

A broad hint.—The editor of the Dedham Patriot takes the following novel method of dunning his delinquent subscribers.

"The Editor's boots are wearing out at the toes, and the heel-taps are coming off—and he wants 25 bushels of potatoes for winter—Twice seven are fourteen; if seven subscribers should pay up now; the editor might buy some boots and some potatoes—that's a fact!"

A lady in Foxcroft, Maine, aged 83 years, has during the past season, in addition to the cares of the domestic concerns of a large family, with her own hands, made 400 lbs. of butter and 400 lbs. of cheese, from four cows, spun 300 skeins, and wove 85 yards of cloth.

Fire at Paris, Ky.—A gentleman from Paris, mentions that an extensive fire occurred at that place a few days since. Scott's row one of the finest ranges of buildings, that town, was entirely consumed. The Bank adjoining them, by great exertion, was saved. We have not heard the estimated loss.

News from Alton.—By a letter from a gentleman in Alton, we learn that on Tuesday evening, the Rev. Mr. Beecher, of Jacksonville college, preached an abolition sermon in the Presbyterian church. Great excitement existed in the town and the church was crowded to overflowing. During the meeting a stone was thrown into the house though a window, but did no mischief. Immediately afterwards an armed force appeared in front of a church for the purpose of protecting it, but no further disturbance occured during that evening. It was reported that Lovejoy was to receive another press in a few days—*St. Louis Republican Nov. 3.*

Morris County jail is tenantless; having been without a prisoner, debtor or criminal, some weeks. A creditable circumstance for a population of 24,000.—*Id.*

Drinking at the race course.—The Camden Mail mentions that wine to the amount of $600 and other liquors to the amount of $500, were sold at the Race Course in that vicinity, during the four days' racing of the week before last.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Large Field.—A gentleman from Michigan says in St. Clair County a field of wheat comprising eighteen hundred acres, which belongs to Mr. Jesse Smith formerly of Jefferson county, N. Y. The wheat was good, and when he saw it nearly fit to cradle.

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every thing in the shape of property, and what is most singular in his conversion at the age of 70, was baptized and still continues a worthy member of the Baptist Church.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, November 22, 1837.

"For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

WHAT WILL VAN BUREN DO.—The result of the recent election in New York being so decidedly against the administration, must have a tremendous influence at Washington. The general question now is, "what will the Executive do?" The next message is looked for even with more interest than the last, to discover the course he will recommend after so many indications of the dislike of the people to Loco Focoism. Some think he will propose a new National Bank. We think, however, he will advise the plan recommended by the Richmond Enquirer, to have the public money placed in the State Banks as *special deposites*, not to be used by the banks, but paid out as the necessities of the Government require—the banks receiving a small per centage for its safe keeping.

☞ *The Basket of Fragments*, the 23 number of which we publish to-day, and hope to be able to continue, we think will be found to contain a large number of very interesting and valuable facts. We feel much indebted to our correspondent "O," for furnishing them.

New Jersey Legislature

In Assembly, Nov. 7th, Mr. A. C. M. Pennington from the committee on Embarrassments, made a Report, in behalf of the majority of the committee, in relation to the embarrassments of the country, accompanied by a bill, entitled an 'Act respecting Banks.'

The report having been read, 1000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Act, which subsequently passed both houses, is too long to be inserted entire, but as it is the main business of the present session, we will give the substance of it. Section 1st relieves the banks of forfeiture of their charters on account of their suspension of specie payments, till the close of the next session of the Legislature. If however, the banks of New York and Philadelphia, should resume specie payments before that time, the Governor is required to issue a proclamation, and the banks in this state must also resume within 15 days or forfeit their charters.

Section 2d contains many interrogatories to be addressed to the presidents and cashiers of all the banks by the Governor, which must be faithfully and truly answered before the sitting of the next Legislature, or lose the benefit of this act.

Section 4th provides that all the banks shall transmit to the treasurer a statement of its affairs and condition, on the first Monday of every month during the operation of this act.

The act takes effect immediately.

Nov. 9th, in the Assembly.

Mr. Cassedy made a report in behalf of the minority of the Embarrassment Committee, in opposition to the report of the majority. 1000 ordered to be printed.

The Suplement to the New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation charter was passed in Council and subsequently in the Assembly. It provides for an increase of the stock, $500,000.

The Act concerning banks passed in the Assembly, 32 to 17.

The next day it passed in Council, 9 to 5.

In the Assembly, Nov. 11, a resolution authorising the procuring a portrait of Washington, passed, 29 to 9.

13th. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Porter, and adopted, 27 to 18.

Resolved that the special commitee on the embarrassment of the country be directed to report to this House, at the next sitting, a bill authorising all the solvent Banks in this State to issue notes of the denomination of one dollar and upwards for a limited time.

Tuesday, Nov. 14.

In Council. A similar resolution respecting small bills, to the one passed yesterday in the Assembly, was read and agreed to.

The Joint Meeting organized in the Assembly Room, and the following appointments, among others were made;

Isaac Southard, State Treasurer, 44 to 24.

Joseph A. Yard, Keeper of the State Prison.

Essex County—Judges, Stephen D. Day, Orange; James S. Craig, Bloomfield; John Wilson, Westfield.

Justices, John Wilson, Westfield; Dennis Coles, do; Noah Silvers, Railway; Jabez Pierson, Orange; George M. Crane, Caldwell; Apollos M. Eliner, New Providence; Ira Squier, Livingston; and several other appointments in Newark and Elizabethtown.

Middlesex—Judges, Edgar Freeman, John Lansingh, Charles M. Campbell.

Justices, Jacob Herbert, Charles Frazier, William Kennedy, Silas Bowne, Peter S. Nevius, Elsenhus Dunn.

Sheriff, Ayres, Freeholder Lancaster.

Several appointments were made, in Morris and Monmouth counties.

The Treasurer's bond was read and approved; Sureties, Samuel L. Southard, J. W. Southard, Thomas A. Hartwell, James S. Nevius, J. D. Miller, John W. Craig, Joseph F. Randolph, and Jacob Hollinshead.

A Joint Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $10,000 at six per cent. interest was passed unanimously.

Wednesday, Nov. 15.

Both houses adjourned to the 9th day of January next.

For the Plainfield Union.

Basket of Fragments.

No. 23.

80,000 persons are entitled to form a Constitution and send members to Congress.

Each state in the Union is entitled to send two members to the Senate, they are chosen by the Legislatures of each State, and serve six years.

47,700 persons are entitled to one Representative.

There are in the United States about 50 canals embracing in extent upwards of 3000 miles, the expense of which was nearly 38 millions.

The number of emigrants which arrive annually, are about 12,000, making about one fifth of the increase of our population from foreign countries.

In the last census there were found to be 97 females to 100 males in the whole population, and in the cities 108 females to 100 males.

The number of stage coaches are about 4500.

The annual increase of slaves is about 60,000.

There are about half a million of deaf and dumb persons in the world, making one to every 1000 souls; 7000 of these are in the United States, 900 of which are black.

The number of institutions in the world for the deaf and dumb are 130. In our country 6; at Hartford, New York, Canajoharie, N. Y. Philadelphia, Danville, Ky. and Columbus, Ohio.

All the instances of deaf, dumb and blind persons have occurred within the last thirty years, except the one mentioned in Matthew, XII, 22. All we have ever heard of are 8, viz. 1 in the U. S. 1 in Scotland, 3 in France, 1 in England, and 3 in Ireland. There are 5446 blind persons in this country, 1470 are black.

6,500 Post Offices in the United States. The mail is transported about 23 millions of miles. P. Office income $1,000,000 annually.

Languages.—037 Arabic, 587 European, 236 African, and 1264 American, making in all 3014 languages and dialects. The Bible has been translated into 189 languages.

The question is often asked, What is the average quantity of grain produced in the U. States? The following calculation will answer the question as near as the case will admit. 100 millions bushels Indian corn, 50 millions wheat, 20 of rye, 20 of oats, and 1,200,000 barley.

The first thing printed in America was the Freeman's oath; the second an Almanac, the third, an edition of the Psalms.

The first Newspaper was published in Boston, in 1704, called the Boston News Letter. The first one in New York was printed by William Bradford, in 1725. The first printing done in America, was by Samuel Green, in Cambridge, Mass.

The art of printing was invented in 1440, by John Guttenburg, at Strasburg in Germany.

The rail roads in this country already completed, amount to 1500 miles, when those are finished, they will amount to about 3000 miles.

The following table which we select from the Journal of Commerce, will be found very useful to politicians. It is given in answer to an enquiry whether Silas Wright's term of service in the United States Senate does not expire 4th March, 1838; also how the Senate would stand next session, after all vacancies are filled?

"Silas Wright having been re-elected to the Senate recently, his term of service will not expire till 1843. There are no vacancies in the Senate at present, unless there is one from Georgia, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. King, he having publicly announced his intention to resign a number of days since. On the 4th of March, 1838, there will be a discharge of a number of Senators, viz.

Rufus Williams, V B, Maine,	
Benj. Swift, W, Vermont,	
Daniel Webster, W, Massachusetts,	
Asher Robbins, W, Rhode Island,	
John N. Niles, V B, Connecticut,	
R. N. Bayard, W, Delaware,	
Samuel Southard, W, New Jersey,	
N. P. Talmadge, V B, New York,	
Samuel M'Kean, (doubtful,) Penn.	
Wm. C. Rives, V B, Virginia,	
John Tyler, W, Do.	
Felix Grundy, V B, Tennessee, whose successor is already elected in the person of Hon. Henry Clay,	
Joseph Kent, W, Maryland,	
Thomas Morris, V B, Ohio,	
John Tipton, V B, Indiana,	
Thomas H. Benton, V B, Missouri,	
Wm. S. Fulton, V B, Arkansas,	
Lucius Lyon, V B, Michigan,	
Total 19; six of whom are Van Buren men from the Legislatures of their States. Should	
being replaced with whig, the Senate would stand	
26 whigs and 27 Van Buren men.	

CONVENTION OF BUSINESS MEN.

A meeting was held in Newark, on the 10th inst. for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the convention, which met in Philadelphia on Wednesday last. The following are the 7th and 8th resolutions passed:

Resolved, That party conflict having a great measure induced the present embarrassed state of the country, the prostration of business and the distress of the citizens. That among the sure and permanent remedies for the existing evils is the abandonment of party and a determination of all classes of citizens, as independent freemen to think, judge and act for themselves—to prefer upon the fitness for office and place and public measures because calculated to promote the best interests of the community.

Resolved, That Stephen P. Brittain, of Elizabeth Town, be a member of the State Committee of New Jersey, for the County of Essex; and that Zachariah Webster, Plainfield; Richard Townley, Union; Jeptha Baldwin, Orange; Stephen D. Day, Orange; Jacob K. Mead, Bloomfield; Joseph Budd, Orange; Ichabod Condict, Orange; George Sicutinger, Newark; Henry Stryker, Orange; Wm. Johnson, Jr. Newark; James G. Robinson, Newark; Hague, Jr. Newark; John N. Utter, Newark; Enos Hoyt, Newark; John R. Crocker, Newark; George Dunn, Newark; be, & hereby appointed said County to the Convention of business Men at their adjourned meeting the 15th inst., at the city of Philadelphia.

We have seen Mr. Webster, since his return from Philadelphia, after the adjournment of the convention. He informs us that the convention was quite large, notwithstanding the very stormy weather; and that several States were represented. He says the discussions were extremely interesting, and such as to promote the best interests of the country.

The Convention adjourned to meet again in New York in May next, and urgently request that every city, county and town, should choose delegates to attend it, that it might be a National Convention, in which discussions can be held without the strife of party, and thereby truth elicited. We have room only for a few extracts from their address to the people of the United States, but intend to give the proceedings more at large in our next.

We believe we shall be sustained by the intelligence of the whole country in asserting that there are no natural causes for the difficulties under which we are suffering, artificial causes alone in our estimation have produced the catastrophe, and therefore it is that we look with hope and confidence to complete remedy within our own reach.

In a community of fifteen millions of freemen scattered over a widely extended country, and mixed under one general government, important pecuniary interests of the people must of necessity be confined to the direction and control of the National Administration; among the most prominent of which may be reckoned the duty of ample protection of domestic industry.

A well regulated system for the supply of a uniform and adequate circulating medium, together with facilities for the transmission of remittances from one section of the country to another are also among the most important duties of the general government, upon the judicious exercise of which the prosperity of the business of the country very greatly depends.

The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, for the encouragement of internal improvement the promotion of common schools, and institutions for agricultural and mechanical improvements, would, in the estimation of this Convention, not only contribute to the universal diffusion of education, but in every respect would be the most beneficial disposition of the public domain.

These we regard as the most prominent measures to which the attention of the American people should be directed as connected with the governmental regulation of the pecuniary interests of business men; these we would have our fellow citizens in regard as among the legitimate purposes for which our national government was established.

The productive portions of the community have, heretofore, been too unmindful of the vast importance of a wise and judicial selection of men, to direct those interests. We believe that a remedy for the evils which we are now suffering, is to be found, and permanently maintained in no other way, than by the selection of honest, intelligent, prudent men, to represent the great interests of the business community, in the councils both of the National and State Governments. If business men would have their interests truly represented, they must employ as Legislators and Officers of Government, those who have a fellowship of interests with them, and whose prosperity and happiness, depends upon a course of policy, which will be productive of prosperity, and happiness to all.

Party spirit is the base of elective governments, most of all to be guarded against. Give us wise, virtuous and patriotic rulers, whose prosperity and happiness is identical with that of the great body of the people, and we may be perfectly sure that the government will be administered for the general good.

We mean to make no discrimination in these remarks, between the parties which agitate and convulse the public mind.

A boy of business.—James Redfield, a lad residing in Greenwich, Ct. not yet 16 years of age, commenced at sunrise, on Saturday week, digging potatoes, dug 33 bushels, carried them to Sawpits two miles and three quarters from his home, shipped them on board the sloop New-York Capt. Gilbert Lyon, sailed with them to New York, a distance 90 miles; sold sold the same and delivered them before 8 o'clock the same afternoon. We would scarcely credit this extraordinary performance by one so young, were not Capt. Lyon's faith pledged to us for the truth of the statement.—*Sun.*

Massachusetts whig majority, 15 to 20,000.

☞ A Clean Whig Celebration is to be held this evening (Tuesday,) at Bartine's House, in this place. From the high standing of the Committee of Arrangements, we expect things will be done in first rate style, and that no expense or pains will be spared to make it worthy of its object. Supper at 7, toasts and cannon afterwards. We advise all whigs to attend, for verily they have much cause for rejoicing. Proceedings in our next.

☞ We learn by the Rahway Herald that that is now the only paper published in Rahway, where a few weeks since there were three. These times are hard for country newspapers, but we hope the neutral papers will stand, if the Whig and Van Buren papers die.

☞ It will be recollected that a few months since we selected a short article from the Journal of Commerce, stating that as the ship Nestor, bound for New Orleans was receiving her passengers on board, the child of one of them fell overgoard, when the mother immediately jumped in and saved it. The Nestor left New York on the 23d of August, with 212 passengers, many of them European emigrants, and arrived in New Orleans at a time when the yellow fever was at its height. By the 4th of October, 162 of the passengers had died, and on the 19th, *only ten of the 212 survived.*

Novel Reading.—Avoid novel reading. We are constrained to say thus from convictions of its extreme importance, though much against our trade; for if the advice were followed one half or more of the printers and book-binders would at once be thrown out of employment. We do not hazard much in saying that three-fourths of the books published in late years are works of fiction, and trash, which have done the country incalculable injury; as they have exerted their deleterious influence on the young, the talented and the enterprising,—the reading portion of the community.

The reading of fictitious works has the same effect on the mental powers that intoxicating liquors have on the corporeal, weakening and destroying them. This assertion is fully sustained by facts, and more sure cannot be said against them.

For the Plainfield Union.

ENIGMA No. XXII.

From a rectangular piece of ground, 12 chains in length, and 9 in breadth, which is divided diagonally into 2 parts, one of which is worth $100 per acre, the other $60, it is required to cut off $400 worth of land in the least number of acres, by a straight line running parallel to one end.—At what distance from the end must the division line be drawn? also how many acres will be cut off on each side of the diagonal?

X.

☞ Any of our correspondents who will send us a solution of the above question, will, in our opinion be fully entitled to the name of a good mathematician. Try it.

To the Editor of the Plainfield Union.

Mr. Editor

The answers given last week to Enigma, No. 19 were none of them exactly correct, as may easily be shown by Algebra, thus. Put x = the height of the mountain, then because the sides of similar triangles are proportional, as the height of the tree, 100, is to the base, 250, so is the height of the mountain, x, to $\frac{5}{2}x$ $(\frac{100}{250}x)$, which is the base from the first station to the mountain; Again, as $50\frac{1}{2} : 150 :: x : \frac{5}{2}x$, $(\frac{150}{50\frac{1}{2}}x)$, which is the distance from the second station to the mountain, but by the question one station is 100 feet nearer to the mountain than the other, therefore, $\frac{5}{2}x - \frac{150}{50\frac{1}{2}}x = 100$, and x equals 400 exactly.

X.

For the Plainfield Union.

Answer to Enigmas, No. 20 and 21.

The solution of No. 21 requires no great mental strength. The depth of the cellar is 10 feet, breadth 20 and length 40.

In regard to No. 21, I know "B" is able to fight his own battles so long as they are no more difficult than this, which "is a plain case in" Arithmetic, (I do not quote Latin,) but should he neglect it, here is the solution. Find the present worth of £1, for 10, 12 and 14 years, and divide the sum in like proportions. The first will have $£\frac{4255}{5184}$, second $£\frac{3929}{4624}$, third $£\frac{3754}{4624}$.

MARRIED.

At Cedar Brook, on the 15th inst, by the Rev. Lewis Bond, Mr. Uzal Cory, merchant of Plainfield, to Miss Susan P., youngest daughter of David L. Dodge, Esq.

☞ The parties will please accept of our many thanks, and best wishes for their happiness and welfare, for the above notice, and especially for its *proper accompaniments.*

In this place, on the 19th inst. by the Rev. E. Sanders, Mr. Silas G. Bree, to Miss Henrietta R. Larewell, both of Plainfield.

DIED.

In Somerville, on Friday last, James E. Gere formerly editor of the Messenger.

Plainfield Female Seminary.

☞ The next Term of this School will commence *Monday, Nov. 27th,* under the direction of

Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE,

in the Basement Room of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, Nov. 21st.

NOTICE

Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the 3rd Judicial Circuit of Common Pleas of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Baker and Alexander Dunham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Baker & Dunham, against the right and crediting, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, Landsdell Townsend, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, hath been duly issued and returned to the said Court in the term of October last, by the Sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, Jr. Clerk.

CORNELIUS BOREN, *Atty.*

Nov. 22. 44 3m.

To Rent,

THE New, large and elegant 2 Story House, next to the new Seventh Day Baptist meeting house. It contains 11 rooms, and finished in the attic.

Possession given immediately.

Application to be made to John Wilson, Esq. or to J. A. Wood.

W. W. TODD.

Plainfield, Nov. 7, 1837. 42*

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 25 tf

Second Hand Cooking Stove, for sale.

FOR SALE. A Large Cooking Stove, Pumpley's Patent, for burning wood, with all the fixtures complete, and in first rate order. Apply to CHARLES JOHNSON.

Plainfield, Nov. 14. 43 tf

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinoes, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of B. M. PRICE.

Rahway, Nov. 14. 43*

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap by B. M. PRICE.

Nov. 14.

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE.

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

Cheap Goods, at the New Store.

THE Subscriber is receiving weekly from New York Fresh Dry Goods and Groceries which he is selling very cheap for cash or country produce.

Rahway, Nov. 14. B. M. PRICE.

Stoves In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves*, at the

Residence of Platt Drake, Main st.

Plainfield, next door to I. Tittsworth's carrying shop, which will be sold by him for us, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 2m

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

3 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Tuesday, October 17th, Mary Jane Hornbeck, an indented girl, aged about 17 years, taken from the House of Refuge in New York. Had on when she went away a straw hat and light calico frock. This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting said girl, under the penalty of the law, and I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JEREMIAH DUNN.

Plainfield, Oct. 27, 1837. 41 3t*

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

ALSO,

A General Assortment of

Groceries,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, Nov. 1st. 41

Please to Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same before the 1st of January next.

☞ All accounts not collected by that time will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Attention to this is particularly requested, as I intend to do what I say.

ISA PRUDEN.

N. B. A good Assortment of DRY GOODS, and *FRESH GROCERIES*, constantly on hand, and for sale *Cheap for Cash*, or Country Produce. I. P.

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Trustum Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves*, For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very lowest Prices.*

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Beeswax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy. J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 41

Cooking Stoves.

J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being done through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the stove business, we are willing to recommend the following as in our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,

Church & Stanley's Philad. patent for wood,

C. Postley's for wood; and the

Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Keisterboch cooking stoves, from Philidelphia, for coal only. Those stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hess's and Pleas's make from Philidelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded, if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove, (except Colonial,) for which reason we have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Risers and castings from stoves of all sizes. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices. We will also procure any patterns we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low, and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash or new for old iron, brass, copper, and lead.

Rahway, Nov. 1st. 41

Cheap Dry Goods,

At Bennett's New Store, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

PERSONS visiting Newark this Fall and Winter for Purchases, are respectfully invited to call and examine his extensive assortment. The liberal patronage the subscriber has received from all parts of the country, assures him they will be paid for their time and trouble. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cords and Fustians of every variety, at prices as low as ever before offered to the public. French, English and Grey de Naye Merinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors; Merino, Rob Roy, and common Shawls; Double width English Merinos, 3s a yard, single width, 1 shilling; Canton Flannel all colors, 1s per yd. Calicos and muslins at 6d, Paper hangings at 2 pence a yard.

☞ A penny saved is two earned, says Poor Richard. THS. KENSETT.

Nov. 8. 42 4w*

Hay Wanted.

THE Farmers of Plainfield and its vicinity are respectfully informed that a Hay Press is erected at Bound Brook, which is now ready to receive hay. The highest market price will be given, on application to the Subscriber.

HENRY TANNER.

Bound Brook, Nov. 9th. 42 3m*

A SMALL FARM *For Sale,*

Containing about 40 acres.

SITUATED in Warren, Somerset county, about 3 miles north west of Plainfield, and one mile west of Stone mills.

Said Farm is well watered, and well proportioned with meadow and tillable land, with about ten acres of young thrifty Wood Land. On the farm, is a Dwelling House and Shop, and a new Framed Barrack. For further particulars apply to the owner, now residing on the premises.

REUBEN WORTH.

Warren, Oct. 24, 1837.

Plainfield Classical Institution

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Hendrickson.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive control of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets.

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6m

Old Newspapers,

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper. For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 15th.

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Oct. 18.

Last Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to the Subscriber, that his books are placed in the hands of Trustum Manning, Esq. and all can have the privilege of settling with him or me, without cost, between now and the 15th of next month, (November.) All accounts not settled by that time will be collected by LEGAL PROCESS, of which no further notice will be given.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, Oct. 25.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory. Columns of any size, up to fifteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned in the most MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted to be equal to city work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 15

500 LBS. COTTON BATS.

A SHORTED Quality, Received and For Sale by B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Long Lawns & Irish Linens,

For sale very low, by B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, BLANKS & ASSEMBLY CARDS, Bonnet, Needle, all kinds of Bound Books, LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, and on reasonable terms, at the cheapest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." A shared patronage is respectfully solicited by

J. M. F. CRANMER.

June 15th, 1837.

Washing Machines.

(Millett & Moore's Improvement.)

THE Subscriber is now manufacturing his Washing Machines, which is acknowledged to be the best ever before offered to the public. Call at the Factory, on the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by the Steam Mill, and see them in operation.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest clothes, and does so much East that a child can wash one more dirty than the strongest man can by the old mode. Given the Standard of fair Wool and Cotton, it will wash and dry a family in the course of an hour.

We will supply Agents and other individuals with Good Machines, as for the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 10, 1837. 1yr

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machines in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $10 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 6, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to be worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

E. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

E. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article; and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a general labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Truston Manning, in Plainfield, who keeps half the right to vend the same in the counties of Somerset, Middlesex, who may be accommodated with a good article, by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTON MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 8, 1837. 1st

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial:

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpool,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermuley,	Mr. Livingston,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David Ludge,	David Wallace, jr.
Dr. Craig,	Ira Davis,
George Wells,	Daniel Cleve,
James I. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Simonson,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Lamoreaux,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Stockwell,
Matthias Vermule,	Thomas Wilson,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Vail,
Stelson Vail,	Jacob D. Runyon, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he still continues at the stand opposite the old log building in the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Turner's Tools, Shoe Findings, Log wood by the sack, &c. &c. which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

PLAINFIELD, January 4, 1837.

Those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very cordially requested to call and settle the same without delay. All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

J. R. DUNN.

1tf

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sale of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, intends to make good Flour, as enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment

P. S. Ground plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz.

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing staircases, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-veneers, shaded do; Cherry Table Legs mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; other 3 inch Plank; 1½ do 11 to 2 wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do 9 to 12 Boards; White Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clear Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Railing; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837.

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE REMEDY

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS Practice has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever) of a corrosive or highly stimulating properties) it does act by persons in low state of health, when other medicines or drinks are extremely weak, and consequently torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favourable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities and visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, Give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, or every description, must be totally avoided, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, take every third day the nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

CERTIFICATES.

MR. J. FISER.—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the benefit of others I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with lingering coughs and consumptions, as I have found it effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1834.

MR. J. FISER.—Dear Sir—I take pleasure in giving you this small testimonial, hoping it may be the means of assisting some one to acknowledge as I have done, that your Vegetable Specific has been cured of a consumption of the lungs which I had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had been labored under this disease and used almost every remedy which experience advised, but found no relief, until I was induced, by a friend, to try your Specific. I was induced, in such a case, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy in state that I have not only been restored to health myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a similar disease. I have given to many others in case under consideration, I feel in duty bound to recommend it to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Dr. Fiser. I had been under the care of two eminent physicians, but received no benefit, and could find no relief afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine; I was induced to purchase a number of bottles, and after a strict consideration, I feel in duty bound to recommend it to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1834. 1y 7t

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steadily habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE Rahway.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by SAMUEL L. POUND & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other articles, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all accounts should be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

PLAINFIELD, August 31, 1837. 32tf

THADEUS DAVID'S

WRITING FLUID.

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The use with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it gives to the characters with which it writes, its bright and distinct appearance when written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its fluidity in the pen, but not corroding, so as to destroy the pen, or the finest steel pen, for writing, as it does not thicken by exposure to the air, as common ink does, and for copying, and for all kinds of writing, it is unrivalled. It is put up in bottles, with directions for use, and for sale by the proprietor, THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch Maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 27. 1y

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods.

ALSO

A General Assortment of

Groceries,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

AT RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bonnet) has opened a complete assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of

Chains, Cassimeres, Vestings, Bitlasts, Beaver, Pantaloon, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Cosmos & Fine Salt, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 5th. Rahway.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just made an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH!

At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, Sept. 13, 1837. 3t

JOSEPH DENNISON, Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and has taken a house across the bridge, next door to Dr. Craig's where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the neatest manner, and on the accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand and will sell on the most liberal terms, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Vandyke, Shellac, Tips, Sides, Bindings, and Bands.

J. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, July 25, 1837. 2tf

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

A CHANCE FOR CASH

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by the subscriber.

Frame timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Fellos Plank, and
Rave Stuff, for Wagon Work,
30 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
Lath for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28. 32 2m

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now in store a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Crockery & Hard Ware,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfield, Jan. 9, 1837. 1yr

Books, Stationary, &c.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, at the Store, a large assortment of [illegible] Spelling Books, Toy Books, English Readers, Franklin's Primers, Pocket Books, Gilt Edged Note Paper, Small Paper, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ALBERTI.

July 13, 1837. 25 tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of Cassimeres, Satinets, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, Dec. 5, 1836. 1y

PROSPECTUS OF THE New York Mirror.

A New Series to commence on the 1st of July next.

POPULAR and highly esteemed literary Journal, containing forty-eight pages of original and selected matter, with numerous and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood from the pens of the Editors and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, historical and biographical sketches—criticisms on the belles-lettres of the day—notices of new publications, both American and foreign—original and literary intelligence—spirited notices of foreign countries, by correspondents residing on the spot—Parisian fashions, with original engravings—reviews of foreign productions in the fine arts, as are presented for the notice and appreciation of the Editor—Critical and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—reports of the opera, drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c. &c. and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading for the passing events, connected with individual, discoveries and improvements in science, arts and chemistry, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New York Mirror will exceed its predecessors in the interesting character of its literature and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be established. Liberal remuneration will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish, and Selections from popular journals abroad will appear in it as usual, to render it one of the most piquant and exciting and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and fine arts ever extant.

In this Editor's department, whatever may have been the attraction of the two last previous volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second day of July next, promise us in the strictest sense, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre-eminent position among the periodicals of the day, and the high degree of successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

In Steel Engravings—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish original designs, and a beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

SEAR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for several years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to his knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in very many instances, have been productive of the most excellent cures in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in the circulation of the fluids, which especially renders peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 20 years. Can with perfect confidence say that by both sexes, of all ages in all cases of indisposition, and from not confined to any other than a salutary effect in any—They are known to relax no energy of the system, will be to excite and maintain a natural perturbation action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or filthy matter they contain—the exercise necessary in the living, promote perspiration—to purify the blood—to equalise circulation—and to add to the different organs of secretion the power to perform their respective and healthy functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more full description of them, and containing numerous testimonials of their great efficacy, may be gratuitously obtained at this Office where the Pills are for sale.

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Green-wich Street,

Corner of Barclay Street,

NEW-YORK.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and RANGUP CORDS, a large

Assortment, For Sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and customers, that they have just opened and offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin, Glass, &c. &c. Among their assortment will be found the following articles, viz. Cassimeres, Satinets, Sheeting, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale,

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Window Sash, Blinds and Shutters, &c. &c.

Garden Seeds.

☞ In return for the liberal patronage bestowed on them by their friends and the public generally, they would inform them that no attention will be wanting to make it their interest to continue their favors.

Old Woollens and Cast Iron taken in exchange for goods.

Plainfield, December 26, 1836. 1y

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment on hand which they will sell low for cash.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4.

NEW JERSEY RAIL ROAD AND TURNPIKE COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Oct. 2, 1837, the

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN, RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK

REDUCED FARE

THE Public is hereby informed that this Rail Road is completed for the use of Passengers from Bergen Hill to East Brunswick, and until further notice the following rates will be charged

From Jersey City to Newark, 25 cts
" Elizabethtown, 50 cts
" Rahway, 62½ cts
" East Brunswick 75 cts

From Newark to Elizabeth, 25 cts
" Rahway, 37½ cts
" East Brunswick 50 cts

East Brunswick Trains.

Every day, Sundays excepted.

Leave New York	Leave East Brunswick
At 9 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 o'clock, A. M.
At 3 o'clock, P. M.	At 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at the Depot foot of Market street, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; and 7 o'clock P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 9 A. M., 3 P. M. and 6 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 P. M.

Leave Newark at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4 and 6 P. M.

NIGHT LINE—Fare Three Cents.

Every night except Sunday—Fare 25 cts.

Leave New York at 11 o'clock P. M.

Leave Newark at 7 and 9 1-2 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to procure their tickets at the offices before taking their seats in the cars—otherwise they will be charged the third fare.

The office in New York is at the foot of Courtland street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *first starts punctually*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market st. and at East Brunswick at the starting place of the Stages.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been underlet, and passengers will be carried to and from the depot to meet the arrival and departure of the Trains, by 10 Cents each.

Omnibus Coaches are always in attendance to carry passengers across the bridge, to and from the different inns in East Brunswick. Fare 6 cents

August, 1837. 29

Bound brook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the Country House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wykoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner all who may favor him with a call at his establishment, with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From the experience he has had as a public host, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed in the fare he provides.

It will be his constant study and endeavor to furnish a no less stopping place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making the stages at the house.

☞ Hay Scales.—There are on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 1y

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE above mill having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Writer, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his usual short notice.

He has also on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 26, 1836. 7t

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on the business in this village, (opposite Trustees' Meeting, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE,

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Culliendors, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Ladle Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. off for cash terefrom.

N. B. Tin Ladles made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as they can be got elsewhere.

☞ All work warranted or given out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN S. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837.

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's House, containing one half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield August 10.

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber by Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them before the same time, without fail.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837.

NOTICES

As the accounts of my predecessor are placed in my hands for collection, all persons indebted to Mr. Abrahams, for Printing, Advertising or subscription, are desired if possible to call at the office and pay the same immediately. By order of the Committee, those accounts are to be put in suit, or left open, according to some further arrangement.

Mrs. Reuben Worth is the father of the only legal heir of the Furnell and is authorized to receive subscriptions, and collect Rent, Cheques, &c. as above specified, for the heir.

J. F. CRANE.

Plainfield, Jan 16th, 1837.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume I. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1837. Number 43.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Wednesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: Milton F. Cushing Printer and Editor.

Terms or Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.03, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts; embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood—and rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well known and distinguished writers, of every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays—historical and periodical—critical, miscellaneous and humorous—reviews of new publications, both American and English—scientific and literary intelligence—copious notices of Foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—and numerous the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the choice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of all such things, mostly—exclusive of the select drama and other amusements—translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessors in the many attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5,000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume! Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and Selections from every quarter of the globe, will be diligently, yet carefully, and *render it one of the most piquant* fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and now announced for the forthcoming, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors! Of conducting its literary department, among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and French press.

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By RAILWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north of late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

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M. F. CUSHING.

June 28th, 1837.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Practical Sense from a Practical Man.

By the Author of Tremaine.

Not far from Marlborough we were joined by a ruddy faced man, in what is called good wine.—He had a good corporation, wore a good coat, good hat, and good boots; carried a whip, the handle of which was embossed with silver, and altogether had an air of plenty and contented importance, which denoted happiness,—the object of my search. He saluted us, which was of course returned.

"Fine doings last night Sir, at the ball," said he.

"Yes I were you there?"

"Nay, but I all wed my daughter to go with a cousin of her's who lives in the town, and she gave me a concal account."

"I should like to know what," said I, which made Fewkour look mosky.

"Why, she said there were two or three great families that rather spook it at first, for that the small ones did not know how to proceed—so how—till they all got jumpled together; and then it did pretty well; but that it would have bosched her if they had been all great or all little. To which, says I, there you are right, my girl; for its alw ys awkward and unlucky when people, without high or low, don't know, or don't keep their places."

"You shows a great deal of observation on your part," said I.

"Why, I thank God," replied he, "I can look as far into a millstone as another, and I can generally find out what is content; and who is not, with what they are about."

"I imagine so, Sir," said I, "from your appearance, that you are one of the contented."

"I have no reason to be otherwise," returned he, "the world his gone well with me, and I will with the world; and I generally find, that where people are discontented with their lot, it is pretty much their own fault—they are either too high or too low for their calluge."

"Good again," said I, "and I suppose you have practiced proof of it."

"Why there is our rector," he returned, "he is very good and learned, and I believe, deserves a deanery, and indeed, is already a king's chaplain; but all this makes him I fear, above our poor place. Then on the other side, he has got a poor curate, very good too in his way, but I think not good enough to be a teacher and a preacher; in short, though him lity is a very good thing particularly in a clergyman, I don't like to see a divine his-fellow-well-met with the shepherd and his crook—carts and ploughs at one sobby and dirty as they, a thing indeed, which they cannot prevent, but he can!"

"All this is very true," I observed, "and no doubt your village profits by your good sense."

"Why all gentlem n who reside in the country have their duties to perform, and I hope I have just laid down—No, I am no judge myself, and I am classed in the jury summons, as a yeoman, being a farmer, and well to do; and Dr. Courtown, our rector is not above consulting me on all parish business, and sometimes of things higher than that."

"Politics, I suppose," said I, "as all the world are now politicians."

"You have hit it, sir,"

"And what may be yours and the doctor's?" I asked.

"Why pretty much what we have been talking of, every man in his place, and then no danger of being tumbled down, but all in order—I have proved this often at tea Fighting Cocks, where we have seven times a freshly meeting, by asking my brother farmers what we should do if every ploughman was to be master, or angry that he was not so."

"That I suppose, was admitted by all?"

"Not quite," returned he, "for when the curate is there, he has a strange wild notion, that all should take part in turn, and be sometimes a master sometimes servant."

"And no doubt," added I, "sometimes rectors, sometimes curates."

"Wite jamp," observed my companion, with some glee, "for that's precisely what I tell him; and then I get a laugh against him, but no amosity."

"You seem to be very happy in your village," said I. "Your neighbors and yourself, and what I reckon, are better than many ambitious scenes in higher life."

"Yat I own," said he, "I am not without ambitions, only in my own way, and within my own compass; if I went out of that, I should perhaps be, and deserve it too, one of the discontented. But I he's—as father, but not a rich one, and when I was more lad he gave me a lesson about climbing above my reach, which I never forgot, though the game of it was trumpery enough. But it made me observe, that was people can draw instruction out of nothing."

"May we not know your lesson?"

"It was a most simple one, but it was this; I had been accustomed to wear a mug that cup, with which I could run in and out of our low door without stooping. All of a sudden I took to wear a high crowned hat for no other reason than that the squire's steward's son about my own age had one.—*My father objected, because he said I was no used to it, and it would ruin it and my work.* I got it, however, and the very first time I wore it, running as usual, quick through the door way, I encountered a cross beam, which gave me a sad knock on the head, split my hat in two, and laid me senseless on the ground. "There Dick," said my father, when I came to myself, "did I not tell you that a high crown, to one not used to it was always an evil? The blow on my head was soon forgotten, but my father's observation never. Still I think imitation not a bad thing if we are not like the frog in the fable, and do not long for things out of our reach."

"And pray," asked I, "may I know the nature of your ambition?"

"No objection," returned he. "You see parting the rector, and I think I ought to say the curate, seeing that he is in holy orders; though I feel equal to him in argument, and far better off as to the world, I and I may say at the top of the parish."

"Is there no Squire?"

"Yes, but he sta cely ever comes near us, never to the Fighting Cocks. Now, there, though I do not push for it, they all seems to think me the first indeed, I pay for the largest rent cattle, and no one will take the great leather arm-chair in the room behind the bar, till they know whether I am coming or not; and this I know they do, because I do not pretend to it as my right, and whenever the Rev. Mr. Coding the curate comes, I give it up to him, though I may be seated half an hour. This I do according to my maxim I have mentioned of, of every one to this place—no not beyond it."

"But should the Squire chance to come and I not be glad to do it, but there is no chance of it at all."

"Why?"

"His lady says it is vulgar; and yet sure she might be the better for knowing how to keep her place."

"Pray who is she?"

"The daughter of old Grains the brewer, at Marlborough; *as good a man as ever stepped.*—But though the match was thought great to her, and at first she was very contented yet ever since Lady Grandborough has waited her, they say she has been unhappy; for though she turned pit all her old tradesmen at Marlborough, and had every thing from London, she says Felix Hall can never be like Grandborough. Now, I may as well be unhappy too, because my farm at Bayancroft cannot be like Felix Hall."

"Lady Grandborough visits Felix Hall!"

"Why, ye; once in two or three years, just before election time, for you see, our Squire always supports my Lord's friends."

"Upon my word," said I, "I wish many great people, or those who think themselves so, would take the lesson you gives for which I for one am greatly obliged to you. But may we not know who it is (we had now come to the village) that has made the last mistake so pleasant?"

"Farmer Bigg," said he, "at your service," and he touched his hat; then turning mat the gate which led to his garden, and to whom I in farm-house, he thanked me for letting him keep company so far, and soon disappeared.

A Fiery Drive.

—Vreeland, who runs a four horse coach in opposition to the Morris & Essex Rail Road cars, started from Orange on Friday morning with a determination to reach Newark ahead of the locomotive which he did; but when he arrived at the Park House, the fire burst out from every wheel of his carriage, the only by the timely application of water was the coach saved from destruction. The friction caused by the rapid motion of wheels was so great in coming the four miles from Orange to Newark, that the moment they brought up at the door the fire burst out. The coach was crowded with passengers, but no serious injury was sustained by any of them, nor even the carriage.—*Eagle.*

The Potatoe was brought from South America to Ireland in the latter part of the 16th century, by Sir Walter Raleigh. From Ireland it was carried the introduction of it ever being used for food at that time. It was a present to him as a beautiful flower, and he took it to Ireland, where he made extensive and planted it in his garden. The flower did not improve by cultivation, but the root grew larger and sober. This potatoe in its native bed was a coarse ground nut. The thought strikes the philosopher, by it as an edible and boiling and roasting it, found it by other processes palatable. He then gave some of the plants to his neighbors, came into fair habit and raising potatoes, but many years elapsed before the cultivation of them was a custom by the people of this country. Long after they were cultivated in New England, they were held in contempt, and *not another kind was often used by strangers.* But a supposition that he should not be obliged to eat potatoes. An aged clergyman once informed me that he had raised three bushels, but he did not like them; a certain appearance, but did not venture to offer them to his company, because he knew much but not those in theories for the superb meats to eat and most were they pleased; but very many that he should not have enough for them, and stocked up what was left. The next year he raised the enormous quantity of thirty bushels; the neighbors stared, but hush p pa devoured them the following summer.

About the time some of the geary brought the potatoe upon the table and the people began to eat them in earnest, by degrees a taste for it was formed never to be extinguished. A crop meliorates the soil, and the culture can be increased to any extent. Thus by the curiosity of one lover of nature, and his experiments, has an humble weed been brought from the mountains of South America, and spread over Europe and N. America, the bread of thousands.

Miscellaneous Reading.

Domestic Education of Ladies.

Why is it that English ladies make better wives than the American, occupying the same relative position in society? That such is the fact, no one who has been there, and rendered himself familiar with the features of their household economy, or in the absence of this personal observation, made himself acquainted with the honest representations of others can for a *moment doubt.* The *source of this superiority shall be* found in the character of the domestic education. The English girl is trained, from her earliest years, to the discharge, or supervision of household duties. Her education is thoroughly superintended by her mother, who ever treats her as a younger sister, and connects this education in every stage of it, with a participation in her own cares and responsibilities. She is taught to consider any defect, or derangement in the affairs of the house, *as reflecting on her own good taste or* fidelity, and she is allowed to enjoy the unity harmony, and perfection with which the duties of the family are conducted, with her own pride and ambition. If asked for jewels, she modestly refers you to the neatness and order of their domestic affairs. When she marries herself, so far from being under the necessity of commencing an education to fit her for this new sphere, she has only to take her every day habits, dispositions and tastes, from one home to another. As her marriage is not the result of any brilliant display in society, or any effected age, or shallow pretensions, her husband knows what he has got, and what he can depend upon.

Now, how is the education of daughters with us conducted? With those who can afford it, she is literally schooled out from her infancy to that premature period, when she is to be ushered into society. Her education is utterly reversed from the use of the household; and the exemption from the domestic cares so far from being to her source of regret is made a subject of vanity and pride. She congratulates herself on her ignorance of all that information which alone can qualify her to become a good, economical and safe wife. She is taught to regard, as the most fe cinin feature of her condition, that, which places her above any necessary connection with the cares of the house. Her mother is either a fashionable invalid or a drudge. In either case the daughter seldom looks upon her as being in the sphere of imitation, or participating in the duties of the household, no ambition in their ac ain, no shame in their neglect or confusion. Though scarcely out of her teens, she soon pants for an establishment of her own; she glances about at the church, theatre, or assembly, till her eyes rests upon some youth, as ignorant as she is silly, marries him to her house, treats him to some co-fectionary kisses, talks about the love scenes in the last novel, sees the youth if he loves music, and looking tenderly into his languishing eyes, sings him,

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer."

Thus end the favorites of the thoughtless girl, and thus, without a single qualification for the situation, commences the cares and gatherings responsibilities of the marriage state. As a consequence of such habits, manners, or attitudes before *marriage, she will probably have some after*, and the result will be, that her affection will never have a surface, and her husband will never have a *home.* Were a ship to go to sea, as unfit for the voyage, as this girl is for the married state upon which she had entered, her owners would never be able to obtain an insurance for her, even from the most venturesome underwriters in the land; and if she ever reached her destination, it would be a little less than a miracle.

How *different is the education of the farmer's daughter*, reared by her mother, who leaves her little or no health with laundry and tears, but who takes with her infants, by all actions that can make another happy, and elevate her to dignity and influence. Her health is indeed a boon, and happy the man that enjoys it. Let parents who would study the happiness of their offspring, look to this, and let the young man who would consult their future welfare, look to it; let them determine never to connect themselves with any one of the fair butterflies of fashion, and the acquisition of these habits will inevitably be the consequence; for woman are ever what the men in their respective spheres are example, pattern. Good virtues, and qualities, make the men; but men, with these virtues of these vices, make the women.

Begin Right.—"I know one who is very rich now, though he was very poor when he was a boy. He said his father taught him a valuable lesson. His son was just the boy was fine cloth, and never spent money until he had earned it. If he had but half an hour's to do in a day, he was taught to do that in first thing, and to do it on a half hour. After this was done he could play; and my young friends all know he could play with a great deal more pleasure, than he could if he had left it undone or as unfinished work still on his hands. He says he early formed the habit of doing every thing in its season, and it soon became perfectly natural for him to do so. This is the secret of his being now prosperous and happy. I am very happy to add that he delights to do good with his riches."

Moral and Religious.

Drink and Away.

By Rev. Wm. Crowell.

There is in Barbary a beautiful rill received into a large basin, which bears a name signifying 'Drink and Away,' from the great danger of meeting a foe and not drink.

Ye pilgrim and rover,
Redouble the haste!
Nor rest thee till ever
Life's weariness wane.
Ere the wild forest ranger
Thy footsteps betray
To trouble and danger,—
Oh drink and away!

Here lurks the dark savage
By night and by day,
To rob and to ravage,
Nor scruples to slay;
He waits for the slaughter,
The blood of his prey
Shall stain the still water,—
Then drink and away!

With toil though thou languish,
The maidale obey;
Spur on, though in anguish,
There's death in delay!
No blood-hound, wan-wasted,
Is fiercer than they;
Pass by it untasted—
Or drink and away!

Though sore be the trial,
Thy God is thy stay,
Though hard the denial,
Trust not to dismay;
But wrapped in high valor,
Look on to the day,
When on Sodan's sea vistas
Thy thirst shall allay.

Prayer.—A christian cannot live without prayer; it is as natural to him as to breathe, and you might as well attempt to stop the cries of the drowning man than for help, or of the hungry *infant for food*, as to make a christian live without prayer.

The expression of scriptural desire may be audible, or inaudible; although, perhaps it is more natural as well as scriptural that it should be audible. Strong feelings will always manifest themselves in the most expressive manner possible. It may be given by means of language more or less perfect, a few broken and almost inarticulated words may be the only vehicle of its utterance—or it may be a sigh—a groan—a tear—or the simple and inaudible going up of the heart to God.—*Gospel Witness.*

If there be within the extent of our knowledge and influence, any participation of this traffic in slaves, let us pledge ourselves upon the Rock of Plymouth, to extirpate and destroy it. It is not fit that the land of the pilgrims should bear the shame longer. Let that spot be purified, or let it be set aside from the Christian world; let it be put out of the circle of human sympathies and human regards, and let criminal men henceforth have no communion with it. Invoke those with all the solemnity and more than the sanction of religion, that they proclaim its denunciation of those crimes, and add its solemn sanction to the authority of human laws. If the pulpit be silent whenever or wherever there may be a sinner, bloody with his guilt, within the hearing of its voice, THE PULPIT IS FALSE TO ITS TRUST.—*Daniel Webster.*

Questions for Rum Sellers.

Is not the traffic in intoxicating drinks an immorality?

Is it not a fruitful source of pauperism, crime and death?

Does the use of intoxicating drink make men more holy and happy?

If a man sells liquor by small measures, will he drink in the store, day after day and week after month, in open violation of the law and his licensed bond; will not such repeated outrages of the law be evasive of that man's real principles and character?

If a man will thus continually violate the law for the sole object of making money, it is not a correct conclusion that he would violate other laws if he could but "*make money*" by doing it?

Is it not a source of gamblation to see pious degraded human beings staggering the streets drunk on the whiskey from our stills?

When you see them thus staggering around, can your not with truth exclaim?—"Those are my works?"

If all the universe of men, angels and devils were guilty of theft, lying, robbery and murder, would this change your guilt into innocence, or make your punishment one jot the less.—*Temperance Recorder.*

A smart reply.—Some time after the commencement of the age of reason, a gentleman of Lonbeing making too free with the Bible, and brought forward his strong argument against it; declaiming in the face of all present, that seventy years of age, and have never seen such a thing in a bible, after all that has been said about it. "If he pleases," stood seventy years of age, "and all the while thinking of the discovery he should make, "I should, I have seen it many a time." The conversation ended, a laugh followed, and no new argument was brought forward.

MOB—ARSON—AND MURDER.

We give below such particulars as the mails bring us this morning of the shocking outrage at Alton, Illinois, on the night of the 7th, which resulted in the murder of two individuals—the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy and a Mr. Bishop. Mr. L., it will be remembered, has some time past been the subject of a most relentless persecution, and his press, the Alton Observer, had been twice destroyed by mobs. Under the advice of his friends, and conceiving in the ascendency of the laws, he procured a third, which, on its arrival, was the signal for this fresh and fatal attack.

Thus in this free republic glorying in its civil and religious institutions—in its mild and equal laws—its universal toleration of the utmost freedom of thought and action, is innocent blood shed in the maintainance of the first and dearest, and most inalienable privilege of a freeman—the right of free discussion. If this horrid affair does not arouse the sensibilities of the country, and bring down the severest vengeance of the law upon the lawless and the murderous perpetrators, every right of an American citizen must be considered insecure and at the mercy of a mob.

The issue is now fairly made up, whether the laws or the mob is to prevail—whether the freedom of the press, so long the boasted palladium of our liberties, is to be the sport of popular passion or whether it shall be protected and secured by the laws.

Mr. Lovejoy is said to have been a man of high character and worth. As an Abolitionist he had the same right to print and publish, as the advocates of slavery.

Alton is a small town in Illinois on the Mississippi, and opposite Missouri.

ALTON—MOB—ARSON AND MURDER.

We have seen a proof slip of the Cincinnati, Journal, which contains a letter giving an account of the mob, arson and murder, that occurred at Alton on the night of Nov. 8. It seems a printing apparatus was landed that night, for reestablishing an abolition press, and deposited in Godfrey, Gilman & Co's warehouse. There was a party on the watch for it, and this press and its accompaniments, who traced it to the place of deposit. At that place there was an armed body of men for its defence.

About 10 o'clock at night, the mob assembled around the warehouse, and assailed it with stones. Mr. Gilman, one of the proprietors, was present and remonstrated without effect. Finally gun shots were fired in at the windows, but without doing any person injury. A shot was then fired from the house, by which a Mr. Bishop was killed.

The mob then dispersed; but soon returned to the charge, and succeeded in setting fire to the roof of the house. In an attempt to extinguish this fire, Mr. Lovejoy was deliberately shot, and survived but a few moments. A parley ensued, and the house partly surrendered. After they came from the house some of them were fired upon, and wounded. Mr. Roff, once a resident of Cincinnati, was very badly wounded.

We make this abstract as coldly as possible, in the hope that it may be re-published, as an event of the times, in some few southern newspapers. Hereafter, when we hear both sides, we shall speak more at large. No coloring can change the facts, as to take from them the character of *Arson and Murder*. The perpetration of these crimes cannot but serve greatly to aid the cause. It was intended to put down.—Cincinnati Gazette.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 10.

Alton, Wednesday evening, Nov. 8.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock A. M. the 3d abolition press was landed from the Missouri Fulton, under guard of the friends of Mr. Lovejoy. During the day of yesterday much excitement prevailed, and during the evening many individuals collected with a full determination to destroy it. The warehouse was again guarded by some 18 or 20 friends of the cause, and when the attack was made, Mr. Lovejoy fired from a window and shot down a Mr. Bishop. The populace, infuriated at this, and not being able to make entrance, set fire to the building. The individual who applied the torch to the roof was about to be fired upon (or was fired upon) by Mr. Lovejoy, when he, Mr. L. received a mortal wound from one of the assailants. Two others inside received wounds, but not dangerous. The press was then given up and destroyed. To day we have peace and quietness, and trust in God it may continue.

In addition to the foregoing, we learn that the crowd attacked the house of Messrs. Godfrey, Gilman & Co. about eleven o'clock in the night, but finding it defended, they retired. In a short time afterwards the attack was renewed. At each time no violence was manifested, except to demand the press. Those in the house having refused to give up possession, and having expressed their determination to resist, it was resolved by the assailants to set fire to the building. For this purpose a ladder was raised and a fire kindled on the roof. The fire when first kindled did not burn freely, and a second person ascended to add fuel to it. Whilst he was in the act of ascending the ladder, the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy came out of the house and stood opposite to the S. W. corner of the building. He fired from this position several times, at the man ascending, but without effect. A man from behind a pile of lumber on the wharf below, fired on Mr. L. as the gun was charged with two balls, both of which entered Mr. L's. body, one or in the chest. Mr. L. dropped the gun he was in the act of firing, ran up into the house, and as he reached the Clerk's room fell on the threshold and expired instantly.

Those in the house now proposed surrendering if the fire was put out. The crowd without ascended, and carried water in their hats to extinguish the flames. The doors were then thrown open, and as the crowd rushed in two guns were fired, some of those entering. The ball from one of the guns lodged in the ankle of a Mr. Roff, one of the defenders of the house, and it is yet doubtful, whether he will not lose his leg. The other ball lodged in the foot of a Mr. Weller.—Several other persons in the house were injured in attempting to escape. As soon as the crowd had gained possession, they took to the press, broke it up into many pieces, and threw it into the river. All then dispersed, and by 2 in the morning the town was again quiet.

The Mayor, we learn, was on the ground, at the time the house was first attacked, and endeavored to prevent the destruction of the press. He was himself fired at, and a ball perforated his hat.

Mr. Lovejoy and Mr. Bishop were both members of the church, and every effort was made to reconcile the mob before blood was shed. Report states that Mr. L. on the evening previous to his death had agreed to leave Alton and remove his press, but was dissuaded by President Ed. Beecher and other citizens from doing so, on the ground, that the war had been commenced there and must be terminated there.

If the press had not been surrendered, a large amount of property must have been destroyed, as the stone store in which the press was, contained more than $100,000 worth of goods, exclusive of the value of the building.

The following extract from the Wheeling Times on the subject of newspaper publishing, is a capital thing, well told, and contains much truth.

There is a mania for publishing newspapers in this world of ours, that is more fatal than the small pox, the cholera, or the yellow fever. Scarcely is a hundred made their destruction in; yet in fast as one dies another takes his place, gets inoculated with the writing fever, thinks of gold and glory, turns newspaper publisher, dresses on a worthless life, half fed, half clothed, toils day and night, heart sick and weary; the public slaves, yet wielding an engine which, properly restricted, would move the world, or make its inhabitants tremble.

The press cannot be free or useful while it is trammelled with poverty and dogged with debts. So situated, it will be, it must be, at the beck of every whipper-snapper who has money enough to keep the printer's soul and body together. This state of things will not do. We move that the printers of the United States divide off into halves, and "fight" to see which shall go to digging ditches, or picking stone or coal for a living. It would improve the situation of both halves mightily. We look upon every new murder that is committed. We think there is another man lost to every thing useful, lost to himself, lost to the world, and doomed, if he is

...ble his friends generally, present more little ...ful for favors conferred.

Our Worthy Host.—May he be happy in his efforts to promote the happiness of others.

The whole association passed off with an unusual degree of good order as well as good humor. The exercises commenced before 10 o'clock with a prayer, and concluded before 4 in the afternoon. The proceedings in the Plainfield Union and Newark Daily Advertiser.

RECOMPENSE STANSBURY, Chairman.
Ransom Mabee, Secretary.

For the Plainfield Union.

Basket of Fragments.

No. III.

There are in the United States 21 Theological Seminaries, with at present about 1000 students, and libraries of nearly 60,000 volumes. 4 of these institutions are Congregational, 4 Baptists, 7 Presbyterian, 2 Episcopal, 3 Lutheran, 1 Dutch and 1 German Reformed.

100,000 sailors leave the ports annually, of which 20,000 leave the city of New York.

The expense of supporting the poor in this country is about two and a half millions of dollars annually.

In the United States are 25,000 persons over 100 years of age, 2000 of which are black. In every 6000 persons one is found over 100 years of age.

800 millions the population of the whole world. 50 persons die every minute, 26,296,000 every year. The whole human race are removed by death every 33 years, or three generations in a century.

600 millions of Pagans in the world, which if placed in a solid body would reach from New York to Philadelphia, and one mile broad.

The deaths in the United States are about 500 thousand annually, being 1 in every 30.

The population of New Jersey is 360,000, the deaths 12,000 a year.

The calculation in regard to our prisons state a fact to the highest degree creditable to the female part of the community. "Out of 100 prisoners in the United States, only 4 are women, while in many foreign countries, there are 20 in a hundred."

The Patent Office of the United States was established in 1793, since which time no less than 7000 inventions have been secured.—124 for the plough, 119 threshing machines, 80 churns, 130 washing machines, 123 for making nails, 73 looms, 100 steam engines, 100 stoves, and 50 in the manufacture of hats.

The National Debt of Russia is $200,000,000, France, $460,000,000, Austria, $200,000,000, Great Britain, $3,500,000,000; Prussia, 115 millions, and of Spain, 290 millions.

The annual quantity of rain which falls in Europe is 30 inches; in this country about 50

Our climate is 8 degrees hotter in summer, and over 20 degrees colder in winter than in the same latitude in Europe.

The average number of original works published in the United States yearly are about 400.

O.

For the Plainfield Union.

Beautiful Quotation.—Dr. Griffin, in his speech before the American Education Society, appealed "to the sex who, like ministering angels, love to hover about the chambers of sickness," who owe so much to christianity, and introduced this beautiful quotation:

> Not she with traitorous kiss her Savior stung,
> Nor she denies him with unholy tongue,
> She, when Apostle's shrunk, could danger brave,
> Last at the cross and earliest at the grave.

Appointments by his Excellency, Governor Pennington.

Masters and Examiners in Chancery.

John C. Smallwood, of Woodbury.
Wm. H. Scudder, Elizabethtown.
John Manners, Sidney, Hunterdon.
Geo. F. Mellison, New Brunswick.
John S. Bleuvelt, do.
Robert Van Arsdale, Newark.
Philemon Dickerson, Patterson.
James Wilson, Trenton.

Master in Chancery. William R. Braddock, Evesham, Burlington.

The "New Era," of New York, has thrown off its neutrality and come out boldly for the administration. Locke, the editor, is the author of the "moon hoax!"—*Rahway Herald.*

Why, Friend Herald, that sly cut at the "democracy!" Verily, then hast coupled an administration editor and moon hoax together. It is however, one of the best written things in the language.

The celebration in New York on Wednesday last passed quite an affair. New Jersey figured largely with her delegation from various parts of the State. Dr. Aerygg and John P. Jackson, Esq. tendered the congratulations of the Jersey Whigs, to their brethren in New York.—*Ib.*

The last Salisbury, N. C. Watchman says the Governor Hayne is openly opposed to the Sub-Treasury Scheme, and the sentiments entertained by Mr. Calhoun.

The Secretary of War has directed the practice of selling spirituous liquors to the Indians on any Reservations be discontinued, and also forbids the giving of liquor to the U. States troops at the different posts.

...Congress meet again at Washington on Monday next. Plenty of news then will be in store.

The Message, it is said, is awaited with anxiety. Some it will not disappoint both friends and foes.

Massachusetts has an entire Whig Senate, and 350 in the lower house out of 450. This with a whig governor makes clean work.

Michigan has chosen a Van Buren Governor, and a majority of both houses.

Lieut. Jacob Ammen, of the West Point Military Academy, and formerly a Printer by profession, has been appointed a professor in Bacon College, Kentucky.

The Chillicothe Advertiser of the 13th inst. says: "The price of wheat has fallen since our last. It now commands only 80 cents a bushel—Flour sells at $5 50 per barrel."

Cotton wet with sweet oil and paregoric, relieves the cough very soon.

Black Hawk, Keokuck, Roaring Thunder, &c. passed down the river from Cincinnatti on the 2d inst. on their return to their homes.

Coffee.—The discovery of coffee was not made the latter part of the 13th century, and, like many another great discovery, it was the result of chance, adopted by necessity. An Arab, the Sheykh Omar, had fallen under persecution in his own country; he and his disciples fled to a mountain in the province of Yemen, where, in the desert, all...sual food failed him; a coffee berry there grew wild, and the distressed refugee, as it was to hand for his nutriment, tried its efect in boiling. he drank the liquor, found himself revived, and made it immortal. Yet recommend as it was by its refreshing properties and spontaneous growth, it took upwards of two cent...ries to make its way into the world!

Phrenology.

Dr. A. C. Dayton respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Plainfield that he has returned, and intends to make a short stay at Mr. Jacob Thorn's Hotel.

He will commence his course of Phrenological Lectures on Wednesday evening, at Mr. Thorn's Assembly Room, at half past 7 o'clock. Terms for the course of six lectures, 50 cents, Ladies gratis.—The Lecture on Wednesday Evening will be gratuitous. All are invited to attend and investigate the subject for themselves.—Several human skulls and plaster casts will be exhibited in illustration.

Those who do not subscribe for the course will be charged 12 cents per evening.

☞ Dr. D. will take examinations of such as desire it at his room, and pledges himself, in every instance, to give an accurate description of character.

PLAINFIELD LYCEUM

Meets in the Basement of the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday Evening. Several interesting questions will be discussed. Those interested in mental improvement are respectfully invited to attend.

For the Plainfield Union.

ENIGMA No. XXIII.

Upon an equilateral plain,
There stands a thrifty chesnut tree,
From which I measured with a chain
Unto each angle of the three.
The distances which I did thus obtain,
Were 13, 17, 19 lengths of chain,
If thinly clad in pedant pride,
I ween no one need sweat
In telling this triangle's side;
And hope friend X won't fret,
Who "quotes no latin,"—then English let him speak,
No doubt he knows *Arithmetic* is Greek.

SEBASTOS.

We insert in the above "friend X," in the place of "our friend," as X was the author of the solutions referred to, though we were culpably careless in omitting the signature.

☞ We have received an answer to Enigmat No. 22, from *Sebastos*, but by some unaccountable carelessness on our part it is lost. Will Sebastos furnish us with another solution similar to the last, which was correct, in time for our next, paper, with a pardon for our negligence!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have several communications on hand which we shall give to the public as soon as we can find room. Y and Chave already been deferred too long, but we could not easily avoid it.

MARRIED.

At Middle Bush, 5th inst. Mr. Henry B. Van Derveer, of Bound Brook, to Miss Phebe Brokaw, of the former place.

DIED.

In this place, on the 20th inst. Mrs Eliza Randolph, wife of Mr. Samuel Randolph, aged about 30.

Also, a son of Mr. Joel Fanghorn, about 8 years of age.

In Camden, 30th ult. Capt. Geo. Grotham, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 70 years.

$500 WANTED,

FOR which Real Estate Security will be given on Property worth four times the amount. Enquire at this office. Nov. 25th.

Dentistry.

Attend to your Teeth!

THE undersigned will be happy to wait on any who may require his services, either at his room at Mr. J. Thorn's Hotel, or at their dwellings.

TEETH CLEANED and restored to their original whiteness and beauty, without pain or the least injury to the teeth.

DECAYING TEETH restored to health, and effectually prevented from decaying ever after.

DISEASES of the GUMS and mouth, foetid breath, &c. will receive special attention.

IRREGULARITIES of CHILDREN'S TEETH prevented or remedied.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and see his Premium incorruptible Teeth.—A very superior article, perfectly natural in appearance,—which will never decay or change their color, and may be USED for all the purposes of chewing. They will be inserted with little, and often with no pain, and at prices to suit.

A. COOPER DAYTON,
Surgeon Dentist.

☞ Dr. D. intends to make Plainfield his residence a part of every year. All his operations on the teeth are warranted to stand. Those who wish to see specimens of his work are referred to Messrs. Jacob Thorn, Z. Webster, and many others, for whom work was done last spring.

Lecture on the diseases of the teeth, on Friday Evening, at Thorn's, gratis. It is hoped no one will neglect the opportunity of learning something of this important subject.

Plainfield English School.

☞ The next Term of this School will commence *Monday, Nov. 27th*, under the direction of *Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE*, in the Basement Room of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, Nov. 21st.

NOTICE
Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Beach and Alexander Dunham, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Dunham, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, on promises for one hundred dollars, bail beyondsly sum, returnable to the said Court in the Term of next, by the Sheriff of the said County: and unto said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, so receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiffs, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, Jr. Clerk.

CORNELIUS BOE, Att'y.
Nov. 22. 4w.

Second Hand Cooking Stove, for sale.

FOR SALE, A large Cooking Stove, Post Jay's Patent, for burning wood, with all the fixtures complete, and in first rate order. Apply to CHARLES JOHNSON.

Plainfield, Nov. 14. 43 tf

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for Sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE.

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

Cheap Goods, at the New Store.

THE Subscriber is receiving weekly from New York a Fresh Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries which he is selling very cheap for cash or country produce.

Rahway, Nov. 14. B. M. PRICE.

To Rent,

THE New, large and elegant 2 Story House next to the new Seventh Day Baptist meeting house. It contains 11 rooms, and finished in the attic.

Possession given immediately.

Application to be made to John Wilson, Esq. or to J. A. Wood.

W. W. TODD.

Plainfield, Nov. 7, 1837. 42*

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 39 tf*

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

WHAT I have resolved (at my former stand) the best assortment of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well done, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends and the following generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 15 3m

Coffee, Rio,			11
Coffee, Java,			17
Do. Laguira,			14
Do. Cuba,			11
Do. Maracaibo,			11
Do. St. Domingo,			11
Do. Mocha,			14
Do. Ground,			14
Cocoa,			11
Chocolate,			14
Oil, Linseed,			80
Whale,	85		32
Fish, brl.	16 00	a 18 75	
Beef, prime qty,	7 50	a 8 00	
Hams, lb.			14
Smoked Beef,	10	a 12	
Butter,	10	a 12	
Cheese, Am.	10	a 12	
Rice, 1st qlity, 100 lbs.	3 75	a 5 00	
Turks Island Salt,	85	a 92	
Liverpool ground,	44	a	
Do. do. sack,	1 62	a 2 40	
Sugar, N. O. prime,	8	a 9	
Havs. white,	10	a 11	
Do. lump,	14	a 16	
Loaf,	16	a 19	
Tallow, Am.	10	a 12	
TEA.—Imperial,	80	a 1 00	
Gunpowder,	80	a 1 00	
Hyson,	80	a 1 00	
Young Hyson,	32	a 80	
Hyson Skin,	22	a 45	
Soohong,	28	a 50	
Bohea,	18	a 20	
BOOKBINDER.			
Flour, N. Y. brl.	9 00	a	
Western,	9 00	a 9 62	
Philadelphia,	7 50	a 8 00	
Georgetown,	9 00	a 9 12	
Rye Flour,	6 00	a 6 50	
Indian Meal,	3 50	a	
Wheat, Baltic,	1 95	a 2 00	
Do. Genesee,			
Do. N. Carolina,	70	a 1 80	
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1 25	a	
Corn, N. bushel,	1 10	a 1 12	
Do. South,	99	a 1 10	
Barley,	95	a	
Oats, North.	47	a	

Stoves
In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves*, at the *Residence of Platt Drake, Main st.* Plainfield, next door to I. Titsworth's currying shop, which will be sold by him for cash, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 2m*

Wool Carding.

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 22d, 1837. 29 2m

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black, & Colored

FRENCH Merinos, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of B. M. PRICE.

Rahway, Nov. 14. 43*

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap by B. M. PRICE.

Nov. 14.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & *Dye Woods*,

ALSO,

A General Assortment of

Groceries,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Merinos, Merinos.

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 18. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Please to Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same before the 1st of January next.

☞ All accounts not collected by that time will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Attention to this is particularly requested, as I intend to do what I say.

IRA PRUDEN.

N. B. A good Assortment of DRY GOODS, and *BREAD & GROCERIES*, constantly on hand, and for sale *Cheap for Cash*, or Country Produce. I. P.

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Truman Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves*,
For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very Lowest Prices*.

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Goose, &c. taken in payment at the highest prices.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy. J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 3m*

Cheap Store, For Goods,
At Kinney's New Store,
131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

PERSONS about making their Fall and Winter Purchases, are respectfully invited to call and examine his extensive assortment. The liberal patronage of the people has received from all parts of the country, and for that they will be paid for their time and trouble. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cords and Fustians of every variety, at prices as low as ever before offered in the market. Prunella, English and German Merinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors. Merino, Rob Roy, and common Shawls; Double width English Merinos, 3s a yard, single width 1 shilling; Canton Flannel all colors, 1s per yd. Calicos and muslins at 6d. Paper hangings at 12 pence a yard.

☞ A penny saved is two earned, says Poor Richard.

THS. KENSETT.

Nov. 8. 42 4w*

Hay Wanted.

THE Farmers of Plainfield and its vicinity are respectfully informed that a Hay Press is erected at Bound Brook, which is now ready to receive hay. The highest market prices will be given, on application to the Subscriber.

HENRY TANNER.

Bound Brook, Nov. 9th. 42 2m*

Plainfield Classical Institution.

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octavus Maltrice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. E. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Pieces of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Blue, Brown and Drab Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by

Oct. 24. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

Oct. 24. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Cooking Stoves.
J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever Exhibited to the Public.

Work being much through the winter, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the stove business, we are willing to recommend the following as in our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,
Church & Stanley's Philad. patent for wood,
C. Postley's for wood; and the
Old-fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Keisterbock cooking stoves, from Philadelphia, for coal only. These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hess's and Pease's make from Philadelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Olmsted's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves, of all size. Pipe, Elbows, Vane, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices. If we will also procure any patterns we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low, and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash at usual prices for both copper and lead.

Rahway, Nov. 1st 41 tf

Last Notice.

NORRIS'S factory is now in full operation, and the subscriber is prepared to fill all orders for Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers, Plows, &c. on the most reasonable terms. Those indebted to the subscriber for Machines purchased of Norris, are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the first day of November. All accounts not settled by that time will be collected by LEGAL PROCESS without respect to persons. A liberal credit will be given.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, Oct. 26. 3w

STEAM POWER

Lathe,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Chairs Factory, Columbus, one mile west of Bridgeton, and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern required, with Fancy Turning in general, warranted done equal to any work.

MIRON C. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 1y

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's House containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield August 10. 3m

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account are requested to call and settle the same by the 1st of August next.

And those who have notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. 2m

Bound brook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wykoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Building and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From a long experience as a public landlord, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily at the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at his house.

Hay Stalling—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the usual terms.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837. 2tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will dispose of

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large Assortment, For Sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in the best manner possible.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Paneing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ *Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.*

The patronage of the public is solicited.

WARNER TOWSANTE. JOSHUA SEAMAN

Warner Towsante, December 26, 1836. 1t

A chance for Cash.

THE subscribers take this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Truman Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

Cabinet Ware & Chairs,

of the best quality, and will keep constantly on hand Fancy and Common Chairs, Settees, Bureaus, Tables, Stands, Settees, Cradles, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash, than can be had elsewhere.

☞ *N. B.* Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Painters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be got elsewhere.

All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837.

A SMALL FARM For Sale,

Containing about 40 acres.

SITUATED in Warren, Somerset county, about 3 miles north west of Plainfield, and one mile west of Lyons' mills.

Said Farm is well watered, and well proportioned with meadow and tillable land, with about ten acres of young thrifty Wood Land. On the farm is a Dwelling House and Shop, and a new framed Barrack. For further particulars apply to the owner, now residing on the premises.

ELNATHAN WORTH.

Warren, Oct. 24, 1837. 3tf

New Goods.

THE subscribers have just returned from the city of New-York, and have now in addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

which will be sold for

CASH!

At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

H. & D. CORY

Plainfield, Sept. 12, 1837. 3tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Pease streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Tinners' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tips, Cloves, Sipglass, and Bands.

D. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2tf

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

A CHANCE FOR CASH

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers having dues acknowledged on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

EZEKIEL H. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Fellor Plank; and
Rave Stuff, for Wagon Work,
80 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
Lath for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 26. 32 2m

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the liberal patronage with which they have been favored, *and by soliciting a continuance of public favor.*

Plainfield, Jan. 5, 1837. 1tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their respective stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods, are comprised the following, viz.—Broad cloths, satin, Cassimeres, flannels, Baizes, Shawls, Serrings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

Also on hand a few

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE

Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Cotton and Twine,

Garden Seeds,

&c. &c.

☞ The particular attention of the public generally is requested to their establishment, well knowing sound, and assuring them that on examination, they will be pleased with their articles and their customers both as to quality and prices.

Old Wrought Cast Iron taken in pay for do.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

DR. AC'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. ACS PEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years been extensively used throughout the country, and in no instance has occurred to his knowledge or observation, have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Dr. Acs Pears feels confident as to the results of all diseases of the system for which they may be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great efficiency in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially in Scrofula, Rheumatism, and Nervous complaints.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They are found perfectly safe to be taken by persons of the most delicate constitution, as they will not produce any other than a salutary effect in any.—Many effects when taken according to the direction, will be found to be immediately relieved by pursuing the directions in the pamphlets and circulars, which may be obtained from them or of whatever agent or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and produce a healthy secretion of bile, to relieve the system of its morbid secretion—and to aid all the different organs in the effectual execution in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ *Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at all Offices where the Pills are for sale.* 1yr

GOODS.

AND ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDIZE.

THE Subscribers are desirous to announce to their customers in this and the adjoining towns, that although perfectly innocent of the charges of speculation, which have been so unsparingly showered upon their brethren of the trade, they have not escaped. Some of them have, indeed, been severely scorched over the fire of public opinion, and others have been singed, but they have escaped tolerably. Persons convalescing from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children from a small to a quarter part of the above dose, according to age.

☞ As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day for nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced *at the extinction of the nine days, miss* every other morning for a week; and if obtained the same method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the REHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

CERTIFICATES.

MR. J. FISCH.—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the benefit it effected; I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to record it to gain as near relief as I was with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its *effects in both cases, and can testify as to its powers of* relief. MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 3, 1824.

MR. J. FISCH.—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you, and to inform the public that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had pointed out for such disorders, but all to no effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been restored to health myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthma, or consumption, by taking the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Fisch. I had been for two years previous very much oppressed, and could find nothing that affected me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above medicine, which induced me to procure a bottle. I was at the time in consumptive complaints, and as I thought those would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make further experiment, which exceeded my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1824. 16 1y

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 2tf

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel Just received, and for sale cheap by

Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be continued by Sanford L. Potter & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately for it is necessary that all my old accounts should be closed, and I hope that any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 2tf

THADEUS DAVIDS

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Field over other writing may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from, and finishes the pen; the superior black that it produces, the indelible mark it leaves upon the paper, and the durability of the writing when written. Also its drying promptly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having an tendency to become ropy or muddy, never having any sediment, and lastly, its great *economy. Thadeus Davids, Sole Proprietor, No. 2, Cedar* Street, New-York, and its ability to retain its equal use in all climates, renders it particularly suitable for printing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books as it cannot be obliterated by Sea air.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Wholesale Agent, New-York. 1yr

May 25.

Wearing Machines.

THE Subscribers are constantly manufacturing the New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever presented at Washington.

The Machine is perfectly orderly clean, and built of heavy to that it will last a child ten years and one week it without difficulty. They give a full description of under that they will furnish all personals people who have given the Machine a fair trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and Peddling Individuals with Wearing Machines, at a liberal discount, within the State of New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the subscribers.

HILL & BOICE.

Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1837. 1y

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months past to my entire approval of it, as a labor saving machine, and consider it worth to me the price I paid for it.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 6, 1837.

I cheerfully join in with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantage to be not worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Truman Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset; who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at the residence of Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

Plainfield, January 6, 1837. 1tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial.

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Aaron Cox,
James Thorn,	Henry Tee,
John Drummond,	William Ethrat,
Asa T. Waters,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vand-pool,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Pineh,
Joseph Vermule,	Joseph Drenton,
Dr. Osborn,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel H. Miller,
David Dunn, Esq.	Joseph Inman,
Dr. Cruse,	Ira Dunn,
George Wells,	Daniel Cove,
James L. Cousins,	Eli Pounl,
Samuel Woodruff,	Peter Barnes,
Eph. Randolph, Esq.	John Lasterette,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	David Mitchell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Stelle,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Nathan Vail,	Joseph Vail,
Robert Vail,	Fred'k. King, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye on an immediate as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 12 shillings per bushel, Also Wine and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment.

P. S. Grinding Plaster from 21 to 25 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general that he still continues at the old stand adjoining the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he can constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters' Materials and Tools, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, Boots and Shoes, &c. which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. B. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837.

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have been standing six months or more, are very much apply requested to call and settle the same without delay as it is necessary that all my accounts or notes which have been standing one year or more, must put their hand to pay have cost to pay.

1tf J. B. DUNN.

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz.

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for ranking counters, Newell posts, Cloths Chest, Spanish Cedar; Crutch-Veneers; shaded do; Cherry Table Legs mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do; 2 wide do; clear Boards, 1 do; 1 do; Bead—White Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clear Boards; shingles; Cedar ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Railing; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 16, 1837. 3

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of the School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek, and Modern languages, and in all the branches of a thorough English Education. In the arrangement of this design, great care is exercised to procure teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care is used to keep such effect and the laws of good order on the part of the pupils. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without compromising the peculiar doctrines of any particular denomination.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May, the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $230 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

The school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the weather. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning, and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can, to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 19, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

NEW JERSEY RAIL ROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGMENT.

Commencing on Monday, Oct. 2, 1837.

NEW YORK, NEWARK, ELIZABETHTOWN RAHWAY, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

REDUCED FARE !!

THE Public is hereby informed that this Rail Road is completed for the use of Locomotive Bergen Hill to East Brunswick, and until further notice the following rates will be charged

From Jersey City to Newark, 20 cents
to Elizabethtown, 25 cts; to Rahway,
50 cts; to East Brunswick 75 cts.
From Newark to Elizabeth,
10 cts. 12 1-2 cts.

East Brunswick Trains.

Everyday, Sundays excepted.

Leave New York	Leave East Brunswick
At 9 o'clock, A. M.	At 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	At 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The Trains from New York pass through Newark at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. and connect at Elizabethtown Bridge at 10 A. M. 1-4 before 3 P. M. and 1-4 before 7 o'clock P. M.

The Trains from East Brunswick pass through Newark at the Depot at 9, A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.

Newark Accommodation Line.

(Every day except Sunday.)

Leaves New York at 7, 9, and 11, A. M., and 3, 4, and 5 P. M.

Leave Newark, at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and at 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

NIGHT LINE—*With Horses.*

Every night except Sunday—Fare 37½ cts.

Leaves New York at 8 and 12 P. M.

Leaves Newark at 9 and 1 P. M.

☞ Passengers leaving New York, Newark and East Brunswick, are particularly requested to purchase their tickets at the offices before taking their seats in the cars, otherwise an additional charge will be made.

☞ The office in New York is at the foot of Cortlandt street, immediately adjoining the Ferry, whence the *Boat starts punctually*, at the above named hours. At Newark, the Office is at the Depot, foot of Market street, and East Brunswick at the starting place of the train.

☞ The town tracks in the city of Newark have been undertaken, and passengers will be received and put out at the Depot on most the arrival and departure of the Trains at 6 1-4 min. each.

Omnibus Coaches are always in attendance to carry passengers across the bridge, to and from the Depots at Elizabethtown, Rahway, New Brunswick.

Fare 6 cents. 39

August, 1837.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants, mechanics, and others, on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for sale at this office.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our inalienable rights.

Volume I. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1837. Number 46.

The Plainfield Union

Is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the rear: MILTON P. CUMMING Printer and Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—To Village Subscribers, $2.50 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden and charged accordingly.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 2d of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of elegant literature and the fine arts embellished with magnificent and costly engravings on steel, copper and wood —united rare, beautiful and popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, harp, guitar, &c. and containing articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original poetry—tales and essays, humorous and serious—critical notices—early and choice selections from the best new publications, both of American and English—periodical and literary intelligence—copious notices of foreign countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this journal—strictures upon the various productions in the fine arts that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, &c.—notices of the noted drama and other amusements—occasional lines from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will exceed its predecessor in all literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a spirited foreign correspondence will be maintained. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next year. Besides which, choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish; and Selections from popular journals abroad will serve give it variety, and render it one of the most splendid, fascinating and exquisite repositories of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character.—Whatever may have been the attractions of the thirteen preceding volumes of the New York Mirror, the arrangements entered into and consummated for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on the second of July next, warrant us in the pledge that, in every respect, but particularly in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering a successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Steel Engravings.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of pictorial embellishments, illustrative of America: scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

NEW CHEAP STORE,
IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bennet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinets, Beaverets, Fustians, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirting, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 5th. Rahway.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Long lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Rahway

Job Printing

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS,

BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of *Legal Blanks,* LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, at the "Office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is respectfully solicited by M. P. CUMMING.

June 15th, 1837.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POSTHUMOUS PAPERS OF THE PICKWICK CLUB; containing a faithful record of the proceedings, publications, travels, adventures and sporting transactions of the corresponding members. Edited by Boz. London, 1837.

The new number of this work opens with Mr. Winkle taking a flight to Bristol, where he stops into an apothecary's shop and recognizes a in its owner no less a personage than Mr. Bob Sawyer, with whom the Pickwick party supped some months back. Mr. S. commenced business as a surgeon apothecary, with second hand bottles, and has drawn one half of them empty, and the other half not to open. We pass over to a passage in which the reader is introduced to

The Cobbler. He was a sallow man—all cobblers are; his face was a queer, good tempered, crooked featured piece of workmanship, ornamented with a couple of eyes that must have worn a very joyous expression at one time, for they sparkled yet. The man was sixty by years, and Heaven knows how old by imprisonment, so that his having any look approaching mirth or contentment was singular enough. He was a little man, and being half doubled up as he lay in bed, look of his size as long as he might to have been without his legs. He had got a red pipe into his mouth, and was smoking and staring at the rushlight in a state of enviable placidity.

'Have you been long here?' enquired Sam, breaking the silence which had lasted for some time.

'Twelve years,' replied the cobbler, biting the end of his pipe as he spoke.

'Contempt?' inquired Sam.

The cobbler nodded.

'Well then,' said Sam with some sternness, 'we do not pre-serve in being obstinate, or wasting your precious life away in this here mi gnified pound? Vy don't you give in, and tell the chancellorship that you're verry sorry for makin' his court contemptible, and you won't do so no more?

The cobbler put his pipe in the corner of his mouth while he smiled, and then brought it back to its old place again, but said nothing

'Vy, don't you?' said Sam, urging his question strenuously.

'Ah,' said the cobbler, 'you don't quite understand these matters. What do you suppose ruined me now?'

'Vy,' said Sam, trimming the rush light, 'I spose the beginnin was, that you got into debt, eh?'

'Never owed a farden,' said the cobbler, try again.'

'Well, perhaps,' said Sam, 'you bought horses vich as delicate English for going mad; or took to buildin', vich is a medical term for being incurable.'

The cobbler shook his head and said, 'Try again.'

'You didn't go to law, I hope,' said Sam, suspiciously.

'Never in my life,' replied the cobbler. 'The fact is, I was ruined by having money left me.'

'Come, come,' shid Sam, 'that won't do, I vish some rich uncle 'ud try to work my destruction in that 'ere way. I'd let him.

'Oh! I dare say you don't believe it,' said the cobbler, quietly smoking his pipe. 'I wouldn't if I was you; but it is true for all that.'

'How was it?' inquired Sam, half induced to believe the fact already by the look the cobbler gave him.

'I'll tell you,' replied the cobbler; 'an old gentleman that I worked for, down in the country, a humble relation of whose I married—she's dead—was seized with a fit and went off.'

'Where?' inquired Sam, who was growing sleepy after the numerous events of the day.

'How should I know where he went?' said the cobbler, speaking through his nose, in an intense enjoyment of his pipe. 'He went off dead.'

'Oh, that indeed,' said Sam. 'Vell?'

'Well,' said the cobbler, 'he left five thousand pounds, bein' all him.'

'And very genteel of him to do so,' said Sam.

'One of which he left me, 'cause I married his relation, you see.'

'Very good,' murmured Sam.

'And being surrounded with a great number of nieces and nevys, as was always quarreling and fighting among themselves for the property, he makes me his executor, and leaves me rest to me in trust, to divide it among 'em as the will provides.'

'What do you mean by learnin it on trust?' inquires Sam, waking up a little. 'If it ain't ready money, vere's the use on it?'

'It's a law term, that's all,' said the cobbler.

'I don't believe it,' said Sam, shaking his head. 'There's worry little trust at that shop. Hows'ever, go on.'

'Well,' said the cobbler, 'when I was going to take out a probate of the will, the nieces and nevys, who was desperately disappointed in not getting the whole property, unless I swear against it.'

'What's that?' inquired Sam.

'A legal instrument, which is as much as to say, its no go,' replied the cobbler.

'I see,' said Sam, 'a sort of brother-in-law's the vay as his-a-cause. Vell.'

'Vell,' continued the cobbler, 'finding that they couldn't agree among themselves, and consequently couldn't get up a case against the will, they withdrew the caveat, and I paid all the legacies. He hardly does it, when one nevy brings an action to set the will aside. The case came on some months afterwards before a deaf old gentleman in a bob wig, resting somewhere down by St. Paul's Churchyard, and after four counsels had taken a week or two to consider and read the evidence in six volumes, and then gives his judgment that how the testator was not quite right in his head, and I must pay all the money back again, and all the costs. I appealed; the case came on before three or four very sharp gentlemen, who had lost it before in the other court, as are they're lawyers without work, the only difference being that they're called masters, and an other place delegates, if I recollect right, and after they very dutifully confirmed the decision of the old gentleman below. After that we went to Chancery, where we are still, and where I shall always be. My lawyer have had all my three and pounds long ago, and what between the estate as they call it, and the costs, I'm here for ten thousand, and shall stop here till I die, sitting alone. Such gentlemen have a likely to bringing it before Parliament, and dare say would have done it, only I had'nt time to go to them; and they pestered of my long beard, and stopped the business. And this is God's truth, without suppression or exaggeration, as fifty people here in this place and out of it very well know.

The cobbler paused to ascertain what effect his story had produced upon Sam, but finding that he had dropped asleep, knocked the ashes out of his pipe, sighed, put it down, drew the bed clothes over his head and went to sleep too.

American Legislators.—Our body (the Congress at Annapolis in 1783-4) was little numerous, but very contentious. Day after day was wasted on the most unimportant question. A member, one of those afflicted with the morbid rage of debate, of an ardent mind, prompt imagination, and copious overflow of words, who heard with impatience any logic which was not his own sitting near me on some occasion of a trifling but wordy debate, asked me how I could sit in silence, hearing so much false reasoning, which a word would refute? I observed to him, that to refute indeed was easy, but to silence impossible; that his resources brought forward by myself, took the laboring oar, as was incumbent upon me; but that, in general, I was willing to leave, that if every sound argument or objection was tired by some one or other of the numerous debaters, it was enough; if not I thought it sufficient to suggest the omission, without going to a repetition of what had been already said by others: that this was a waste and abuse of the time and patience of the house, which could not be justified. And I believe, that if the members of deliberative bodies were to observe this course generally, they would do in a day what takes them a week and it is really more questionable that they at first be thought, whether Bonaparte's coup de legislature, which said nothing, and did much may not be preferrable to one which talks much and does nothing. I served with General Washington in the legislature of Virginia before the revolution, and during it with Dr. Franklin in Congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great point knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves.'—*Jefferson's Memoirs.*

The good of being afflicted.—Says an anonymous writer: 'Friends, benefactors and enemies are neither more nor less to us than an Omnipotent Being sees fit to make them. Favors and insults, gifts and injuries, are neither sent us at random, nor without a good design. We should be sure, and it is a prayer that we may never frustrate the intended good, our sure the lessons of improvement which the page of providence spreads before us.'

An Enigma.—At a banquet, when solving enigmas was one of the diversions, Alexander said to one of his courtiers, 'What is that which should not come last year, and will not come next year?' A distressed officer, starting up, said, 'It certainly will not be our arrears of pay. The king was so diverted that he commanded him to be paid up, and also increased his salary.

A gentleman finding all notice of "man traps and spring guns" ineffectual in keeping of thieves painted on a board the thundering word, "Timbia mihonengie set here." It was a perfect "patent safety."—*Blackwood.*

Daughters.—Let no father impatiently long for sons. He may please himself with blooming boys and masculine energy, and boundless mental achievements; but ten to one, he will meet with little else than fierceness, recklessness, impetuousness and ingratitude. 'Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me,' was the imperious command of the profligate prodigal who had been indulged from his childhood. Two sons as the representative of thousands. The pastor then drew the portrait painted for all posterity. But the Daughter—she clings like ivy round the stem to the parent home and the parent hearth; a new affection appearing on her, and depicted in the slightest shade on the brow; she wanders not on forbidden pleasure grounds—wrings not the heart at home with heedlessness midnight absence, wrecks not the hope to which early promise has given birth nor parches the soul that custom has made the chosen object. When over she and may wander in search of fortune or pleasure, there is the daughter within the sacred temple of home, the vestal virgin of its innermost sanctuary, keeping alive the flame of domestic affection—well knowing that existence of which she herself is part.

Lead Mining.—A western paper describes an excavation in Wisconsin territory, made in the entrance to a lead mine, which must be an object of wonder and admiration. It is four feet wide, and six feet deep, through a solid rock: its length near half a mile, in the course of which it passes under the bed of Picatkotle river. At its greatest depth the excavation is 60 feet below the surface of the earth, and 30 feet below the bed of the river. It is in the town of Dodgeville, which is situated on the Picakotlie, a branch of Rock river. This has been performed entirely by candle light, and cost ten thousand dollars. The projector, finisher, and proprietor of the work is a Mr. Kirkpatrick, who commenced it about three years ago. His expectations have been more than realized—inexhaustible quantities of ore having been already found, some of the vein 12 feet thick. He has already raised 600,000 pounds, which at the common price of $25 a thousand, exceeds the cost of the work. Mr. Kirkpatrick commenced this undertaking from the suggestion of the Indians, and from his own observation, would lead him to believe that the bodies of ore increased in dimensions as they descended in depth, and that the veins seemed to have a tendency to run under the water courses in that part of the mining region.

Highest Mountain is New York.—White Face, a mountain in Essex county, New York, on the dividing ridge between the tributaries of the Hudson and St. Lawrence, is found by Professor Emmons, State Geologist, to be 4855 feet above the level of the sea, while Round Top, of the Catskill range, hitherto deemed the highest peak, is only 3500. The Professor says that it is highly probable that some other peaks near, will approximate in height the White Hills in New Hampshire. The region is not free from snow three months in the year, and twice in the month of August last the highest summits were covered. The scenery is sublime. One precipice, which was measured, is 1200 feet high.—This precipice extends about a mile, though it does not preserve this great elevation the whole distance.

Beauty of American Scenery.—Many Americans go to Europe and walk all over Wales and Switzerland in search of the picturesque who have yet never taken the trouble to visit the scenes of natural beauty and magnificence, which abound in their own country and are in sight even from their very window. Speaking on this subject, the Evening Post has these remarks, which are from the pen of a writer who only describes what he has seen in one of those pedestrian rambles which we, as matters of taste and delicate perception and keen relish of her beauties leads him often to undertake: 'We have close to our doors a picturesque region, which is scarcely ever observed, except at a distance, from the decks of our steam boats. The western shore of the Hudson, from the Palisades upwards, is as worthy of the pilgrim gaze across the Atlantic as the Alps themselves. You are kept in perpetual surprise by the wild beauty of the sylvan paths along the brow of the river, and by the perpetually changing combinations of wood, water, rock and mountain; while, from time to time, an interest of another kind is awakened by the numerous remains of the old fortifications which in the time of the revolutionary war, crowned all the considerable points of the shore. Some eight or ten miles above Fort Lee, your come upon a prospect of extraordinary extent and beauty:—The guide books set down the highest parts of Palisades as being five hundred and fifty feet above the level of the water, and the part of which we are speaking is probably not less. A little opening in the forest leads you to the very cliff, from which you look down perpendicularly to the shore of the river. The trees on the waters edge appear like the finest herbage, and are blue with the haze of distance; the anchored vessels under your feet resemble the tiny ships made by children, and the plank bridges leading to them over the shallow of the beach, seem like a delicate network. Before you is stretched the whole extent of Westchester county, as if delineated on a map. Beyond it you have a view of the Sound between its widening banks, and on the other side of the Sound your eye wanders over the coast of Long Island.

THE SURGEANT'S WIFE.—It was night. The soldiers in both the hostile camps were hushed in quiet slumber, and no sound was heard, save the sentinel's measured tread, and the occasional cry, 'All's well.'

A muffled form approached. "What comes there?" demanded the sentinel. "A friend," answered a timid voice, softly "Advance," said the sentinel, "and give the parole." The same soft, timid voice said "Love." "Love!" replied the sentinel, "love is not the parole; you cannot pass; it would be as much as my life's worth to let you pass." "Indeed," exclaimed the stranger, "it's cruel not to let a sergeant's wife pass to her husband, perhaps the last farewell of her husband. I beseech you sir, let me pass. The battle you know is expected to-morrow; it may be the last night I can ever spend in my husband's company; I have travelled forty miles to see him. 'No more I cannot let you pass.'" "Nay, sir but hear me one moment. Have you with that brave you talk of me about?" If one should leave her bed and walk forty miles just to see you before a battle sinews." "Pass friend, safe well!" "

Follow that devoted heart to her husband's tent, and you on the cold ground. He started to find there, but pressed her tenderly to his bosom, and inquires anxiously of the little ones she has left behind. They talk of the few fleeting years they had spent together in wedded love, before war had dragged him from his home, and the wife wept bitterly, as she thought of the morrow.

The hours of night seem to move away. The drum forces Laura to bid her husband farewell; and as she retires with her fondest message for the little ones at home, the signal is given for the soldiers to prepare for battle.

It was her last farewell.

She sought and found him among the dead. Those children, own a parent on either side no more.

From the Hickeys Plough Boy.

Apples for fattening animals.—Dr. Fry, Having learned that you are making arrangements to publish an agricultural periodical designed to benefit the farmers of Ohio, permit me through your columns to state a few facts showing the utility of *apples* for fattening hogs & animals. In the autum of 1833, if I do not misremember, I was first induced to try the experiment,—it was then to me an experiment. Having more apples than we needed for table uses, and fully convinced of the evil of making them into cider for common use, I suffered my hogs to run in the orchard and take the apples as they fell from the trees. Before the apples were fully opened, as they began to fall, contrary to my expectations my hogs began to gain flesh, and during the season, they became fat with no other food except the wash of the kitchen. Several that I had designed to keep, before I was aware of it, became too fat for the object designed. The lot, if I mistake not, weighed as I butchered them from the orchard, from 300 to 350 pounds each. The same season I suffered some of my sheep to remain in the orchard, and with equal success. The next season our fruit was cut off. But the last two seasons I had made my pork from my orchard, and during these seasons I had confined my hogs to *sour* apples; and still I have never killed lots of pork that were better fatted, more solid, or of better flavor. To carry the experiment further, last year I took from my stock an old cow that had given milk through the summer, and fed her exclusively on sour apples, she ate about bulls bushel, morning and evening. She fattened well, and made a first rate beef. It is, therefore, no longer with me a question whether apples are profitable for fattening domestic animals: the fact is truly tested.

And not only are they profitable for fattening such animals; but they are equally good for feed to sustain the same animals through the winter. For the two years past I have gathered a quantity of my Lady Apples and laid them up for use, and have found them much cheaper than corn, and equally good for feed to keep hogs through the winter.

Very respectfully yours, HARVEY BALDWIN.

Hudson, August, 1837.

Moral and Religious.

Doing Good.—There are many opportunities for doing good presented to every man, woman, and child in the common intercourse of life. You may make others happier and better, and you will do much for the comfort, pleasure and improvement of social life, by good manners, by kind words, by a carefulness not to give unnecessary offence; and by innumerable little attentions to their quiet and pleasure, the occasions for which are constantly occurring. You may do much good by acts of relief to the necessitous; by visits to the sick; by ample and unaffected expressions of your sympathy with the afflicted; by the protection of your neighbor's property; by your care of his reputation; by your scrupulousness in his honor, and your joy in his lawful success and prosperity.—These things may seem small; do not on that account disdain them. They may bring us neither honor or applause; they may procure for you no marken advantage. They may pass without notice, and in no respect distinguish you from the general crowd. What of all this? You will enjoy the cheering satisfaction of having done what you could; and you may feel also that these humble, small, but constant services are in the aggregate, a greater tribute to the common stock of human comfort and happiness than many of these extraordinary services which are every where celebrated. Let us feel no discouragement because the services which we can render are only small: human life is made up of small events; and what we do every day is of more importance than what we do only on great occasions.—*Johnson's Sermons.*

Vocal Music.

Dialogue between the members of a Choir of Singers.

Constant. Why, my dear sir, were you absent from the school last evening? We missed you very much.

Inconstant. Some little thing prevented. I might have gone, to be sure, but it was not exactly convenient.

C. But we have to regret your absence very much.

I. True, I cannot always be there.

C. Will you not try to come oftener?

I. I do not see the necessity of so much drilling—we sing very well now, i. e. well, compared with other churches. When I go to such places as singing schools, I go to enjoy the evening and not to be criticised.

C. Do I rightly understand you? Do we sing about, how well enough how to sing the praises of God? Is the spiritual frame of the Great Head of the Church would be sufficiently to please for the honor of his Master, but to rest satisfied with ordinary attainments, especially where churches are so generally deficient in this matter, as at the present day.

I. Our singing in every where well spoken of; and I wish to enjoy it pleasantly, and not be

interrupted half a dozen times in the midst of a tune.

c. Do not quote the speeches of other people, Judge for yourself. Ought not this branch of education to bear some comparison with other branches.

r. Certainly. And it does so.

c. You understand theoretically what is required. Are we sufficiently disciplined as to the tones of the voice.

r. Not exactly.

c. Is our intonation good?

r. No. It never will be.

c. Our time?

r. Time will always drag.

c. What say you to the time, accents, emphasis?

r. We are not perfect singers, and never shall be.

c. Do we sing with suitable expression, so that our performances are a means of edification.

r. I have not pretended that we are perfect, or ever shall be in this world. A great many things are well enough in theory, that we never see reduced to practice.

c The points to which I refer are fundamental.

r. Show me the choir that excels ours in these particulars. I have never yet heard the words distinctly uttered by any choir; and if ours continues to sing in an unknown tongue, there is no help in the case. They have been sufficiently admonished as to this matter.

c. Have they been sufficiently instructed?—That is the question.

r. We have an excellent teacher.

c. But suppose the pupils follow your example and absent themselves.

r. I, I—

c Do not be unreasonable, my dear sir, listen a moment longer.

r I say then, that many things are better in theory than in practice.

c Do you mean to assert that a distinct impressive enunciation of a psalm or hymn by a choir of singers, is a practical impossibility?

r Show me the choir that has ever done it. Examples are worth more than theories.

c Have you ever listened to the choir at A?

r No.

c The choir at S?

r No.

c The choir at Y.?

r Never.

c You have surely been at Z., and heard the singing there?

r No. But I have heard about it. They tell me that it is rather coarse; more like reading than singing. The pronunciation is sometimes vulgar. I know people can read instead of singing—but to make good music while speaking through the song, is a far more difficult matter. The pronunciation gives a roughness to the music which is insufferable. I know this by experience, for I have often tried it myself.

c. But my friend, have you ever submitted to a course of instruction on this subject, long enough to make a fair and full experiment.

r I have told you I hate drilling. I never could submit to that. There is no music in it. I get out of all patience with it.

c And yet when you attend to other sciences you like it well. You are greedy of information. You can even solicit criticism as a favor.

r I know it.—But somehow—

c Just acknowledge the plain truth, my dear friend. You are not willing to task yourself at all in reference to a science which is to qualify you to sing the praises of God to greater edification. Other sciences you pursue with eagerness. Business of any branch you could transact with self-denial and perseverance. I trust also that you sincerely love the cause of Christ, and are in truth an experimental believer. I would not forsake the seasons of prayer. You would be fervent in spirit as well as careful to speak to mutual edification. It is only the office of praise that you undervalue. You can ask favors of Heaven in the constituted way, but as to returns of gratitude and praise, you have few scruples about the constituted method or contemplated result. Expressions in prayer must be fervent, devout, sincere and impressive. Expression in praise you are willing should remain in good measure, and quite illegible. You get out of patience with an "excellent teacher," for his faithfulness in this respect; and if your example were to be followed all his labors would prove unavailing.

As to the question of practicability, I have also a word to say. You are pleased to allow me some share of taste and discernment in musical matters. I have frequently listened to the performances of the choirs in the places above referred to, and can abundantly testify as to points at issue. Occasionally the articulation, at those places, is very distinct, and the style of music, at the same time beautiful and expressive. If this object has been acquired in one place, it can in another. I here take you on your own ground. You have called for examples, and here they are. To set up your plea of impracticability will no longer answer. Tell me, then my dear sir, are you, as a friend of the Redeemer, pursuing a reasonable and proper course.

(Concluded next week.)

Duff Green, formerly of the U. S. Telegraph and first among the terrorists in the Jackson "*reign of terror*"—more recently of the Baltimore Merchant, a conservative paper, and always the unflinching friend and supporter of John C. Calhoun, in all his vagaries and heresies, has at last been forced to look from home for patronage and promotion, and is about to be off to the more congenial regions of Texas, to vegetate among the rank weeds of moral and political pestilence, taint luxuriantly shot up there. The best thing that Mr. Calhoun could do, would be to go with his *false Achates*.—*Fredonian.*

Toothache.—The following is said to be a cure—an infallible one, some persons think: "Two table spoonsful of any kind of spirits, add the same quantity of sharp vinegar, and a tea spoonful of common table salt. Mix them well together; hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity or hollow in the tooth. It will give almost instantaneous relief, without any increase of pain."

From the Rokeby Herald.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Business at the South is every where reviving and is quite lively in all the large towns. The prospect is very fair that in the spring business throughout the country will be as lively or more so than ever. It is thought that the banks will be able to resume specie payments as soon as May next.

The Bank Convention which recently met at New York, we understand, met and adjourned until March, not being able to do any thing before the action of congress on the currency question was known.

There seems to be a difference of opinion among the whig editors as to who will be the best candidate for the Presidency. Most likely however a National Convention will decide the controversy. The Cincinnati Gazette says that Clay is his first choice, Webster his second, but that Harrison is the most available. The Louisville Advertiser says that Clay is the man.

The New York Journal of Commerce says:

"We have not the least doubt that Mr. Webster is the most popular man in the country, but we are free, to acknowledge that Mr. Clay has many warm, personal friends, and always had; but still the result has shown, and we fear will show, if he shall again be put in nomination, that he has not general popularity."

The Trenton Gazette of this state, strongly advocates the claims of Harrison.

These differences of opinion in the whig party must be healed, or it is very evident that their cause is hopeless.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

By the steamboat Franklin which arrived at 9 o'clock this morning, we learn that an engagement has taken place between 200 British regulars and the Canadians at St. Dennis, in which the latter were successful. The loyalists lost 16, killed and wounded, and two brass peices. Capt. Malcom is reported wounmortally wounded. The patriot loss was not known.

It appears the patriots have made a stand at St Charles, about 30 miles below Montreal, and are repairing an old French fort. Their number is stated at two thousand or more, well armed and furnished, and that they have eight brass pieces. On Wednesday a detachment of eight hundred regulars and three hundred volunteers left Montreal with the intention of breaking up this post. They landed on Thursday, and had taken up their line of march for St. Charles. The advance guard, consisting of 200 regulars, had proceeded as far as St. Dennis, when they were attacked by the Canadian populace, and after a severe engagement driven back, with the loss above stated.

On Thursday night a steamboat arrived at Montreal, bringing the bodies of the slain, when a new detachment consisting of the entire regular force was immediately despatched down the river.

Latest.—Burlington, Dec. 1.—St. Charles taken—the patriots dispersed!—Such is the intelligence by the boat from St. Johns last night. Col. Wetherall passed through St. Johns yesterday, with his troops on their return to Montreal. According to present information the attack commenced at 12 o'clock on Saturday, and the fort was entered at the point of the bayonet at half past four, with the loss of four men on the part of the loyalists. The patriot loss about 200 killed, and 30 taken prisoners.—Brown and his men had fled in the direction of St. Charles.

The citizens of New Haven have completed a subscription for the purchase of Augur's group of "Jephta and his Daughter." The sum agreed to be paid for the statues was $4000. They are designed to form the nucleus of a gallery of sculpture at that place. This is an example of public spirit and taste worthy of all emulation, and a tribute to native genius and worth honorable alike to all concerned.—*Albany Argus.*

Hon. Gerrit Smith, of Petersburg, Madison co. has entered into an arrangement with Hon. Carter Beaxton, of Virginia, by which he takes the slaves of the latter (one hundred) off his hands, transports them to the State, and provides for their immediate comfort and future welfare. This is being an abolitionist to some purpose. The transaction is honorable to both these distinguished philanthropists.—*New Yorker.*

The Statehouse at the city of Jefferson, Missouri, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th November, with most of the books and papers usually deposited and kept in it

Michigan Money is 25 per cent. discount at Buffalo, while Ohio is nearly par. The reason of this disparity is simply that Ohio exports a vast amount of produce to sell, while Michigan scarcely has to eat all she can raise. An Ohio bank note is therefore virtually an order for so much meat or grain, while a Michigan note (though perfectly sound) is a draft on futurity. Michigan must send along her wheat next year.

Laconic.—When Mr. Webster passed through Rochester last summer, he partook of a hasty entertainment with the citizens, at which he proposed the following sentiment:

"*The State of New York*—She can if she will."

Among several pithy responces was the following—"*The State of New York*—She will."

There the matter rested until the 11th inst. when the news of the whig victories east, west south and south, came pouring in upon the evnal; by am ized and delighted Rochesterians. In the midst of their first burst of exultation, the Central Committee dashed off the following letter to their former distinguished guest:

Rochester, Nov. 11, 1837.

"Hon. Daniel Webster.—Dear Sir:

"*The State of New York*—She HAS.

Your obedient servants,"

(Signed by the Commit-tee.)

The Rail Road, Once More.

The Citizens of Plainfield favorable to the contemplated Rail Road through this place, and especially all persons interested in the lands lying between Second and Fourth streets, are requested to meet at J. Thorn's tavern in the village, on Friday next, at 2 P. M to consider of a route abreast of the village, more advantageous than the present one—there being reason to expect the Company will adopt the route the owners of the land within those limits shall agree on.

Plainfield, Dec. 2d 46 1t

Temperance Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the *Plainfield Temperance Society* will be held at the Baptist Church, on Monday evening the 11th at half past 6 o'clock. A general attendance is requested. Addresses are expected, ZACHARIAH WEBSTER.

Plainfield, Dec. 4th, 1837. 46 1t

The editor of the State Gazette says he will publish the President's Message the next morning after it is delivered!

A destructive fire occurred at Mobile on the 18th ult. Loss estimated at $30,000

Wilson Lumpkin has been elected United States Senator for Georgia, in the place of John P. King, resigned. Judge Berrien was the opposing candidate.

The *Whig* boarders of Congress Hall N. Y. have appropriated $150 for the poor.

A fire occured at Sing Sing, New York, on Monday last, by which property to the amount of $14,000 was destroyed.

The President's Message next week.

PLAINFIELD LYCEUM

The following question will be discussed on Wednesday evening, Dec. 6th:

Who is the greatest enemy to the public, the calumniator or the highwayman?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X is informed that his letter of Monday is received. We cannot even conjecture to whom or what it refers. We think he must be mistaken in supposing that any such ungentlemanly conduct has been committed. No person has ever seen the *solutions* of his questions before publication, but we should be pleased to know the person intended.

Q is received and will soon be published: also several other communications, which we shall attend to as soon as convenient.

For the Plainfield Union.

ENIGMA No. XXIV.

A company of us one evening laid a wager as to the height of a tall tree, standing on the margin of a neighboring stream; which it was agreed should be measured the next morning. Unfortunately however, that night, there came a strong wind, and broke off the tree just 40 feet from the bottom—the top struck the opposite bank, and again broke 10 feet from the top, when the middle part, which still remained fast to the tree, swung down and struck the ground 20 feet nearer the tree, than where the top struck; but before we were able to take the measure of it, it fell into the water, and was borne far beyond our reach.

As it has fall n to me, to be umpire in this affair, I will be much obliged to any one who will inform me of the exact height of the tree. Y.

For the Plainfield Union.

ENIGMA No. XXV.

If I had £100 and wanted to purchase 100 heads,—£5 apiece for oxen, £1 apiece for sheep, and 1s apiece for turkies, how many must I have of each? C.

Answer to Enigma, No. 22.

The distance from the end of the parallelogram to the line that cuts off the $400 worth of land is 4 chains and 83 links. 8 square chains, and 74 square links is cut off on one side of the diagonal, and 34 square chains and 73 square links from the other. SEBASTOS.

Answer to Enigma, No. 23.

According to Y the side of the triangle is 28 chains and 61 links.

X, who solves it in the same way makes it 27 chains and 98 links.

A youth in Green Brook, with the signature of Z, solves it in the same way, and the result is 28 chains, 13 links.

Sebastos solves it by Algebra, and makes it 27.92

DIED.

At Gloucester, Jacob Spencer, aged 100 years. Mr. S. was probably the oldest man in Gloucester county; he was constable of Deptford Township, more than sixty years ago; he was an active man during the Revolutionary war, and served in the capacity of Orderly Sergeant about about one year, and in most of the battles and skirmishes that took place in that county, in the years 1777 '78. He had seven wives during his life time, and but one child.

Lost,

TWO Notes, of Fifty Dollars each, dated August 6th, 1837, payable in one month, the other dated August 12th, 1837, payable in one month, to William Wells, drawn by Morse & Randolph. The public are cautioned against receiving said notes, payment of the same having been stopped. WILLIAM WELLS.

December 1st, 1837

THE DIRECTORS OF THE
PLAINFIELD
MUTUAL ASSURANCE FIRE COMPANY

Will hold their Quarterly Meeting at Jacob Thorn's Hotel, on Monday the 11th December inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

CORNELIUS BOICE,
Secretary.

Dentistry.

Attend to your Teeth!

THE undersigned will be happy to wait on any who may require his services, either at his room at Mr. J. Thorn's Hotel, or at their dwellings.

TEETH CLEANED and restored to their original whiteness and beauty, without pain or the least injury to the teeth.

DECAYING TEETH restored to health, and effectually prevented from decaying more

DISEASES of the GUMS and mouth, foetid breath &c. will receive special attention.

IRREGULARITIES of CHILDREN'S TEETH prevented or remedied.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and see his Premium incorruptible Teeth.—A very superior article, perfectly natural in appearance,—which will never decay or change their color, and may be USED for all the purposes of chewing. They will be inserted with little, and often with no pain, and at prices to suit.

A. COOPER DAYTON,
Surgeon Dentist.

☞ Dr. D. intends to make Plainfield his residence a part of every year. All his operations on the teeth are warranted to stand. Those who wish to see specimens of his work are referred to Messrs. Jacob Thorn, Z. Webster, and many others, for whom work was done last spring.

Lecture on the diseases of the teeth, on Friday Evening, at Thorn's, gratis. It is hoped no one will neglect he opportunity of learning something of this important subject.

To Rent,

THE New, large and elegant 2 Story House, next to the new Seventh Day Baptist meeting house. It contains 11 rooms, and finished in the attic.

Possession given immediately.

Application to be made to John Wilson, Esq. or to J. A. Wood.

W. W. TODD.

Plainfield, Nov. 7, 1837. 42*

Second Hand Cooking Stove, for sale.

FOR SALE, A Large Cooking Stove, Postley's Patent, for burning wood, with all the fixtures complete, and in first rate order. Apply to CHARLES JOHNSON.

Plainfield, Nov. 14. 43 tf

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

ENGLISH Merino Cloaks manufactured and for sale Cheap, by B. M. PRICE.

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14

Cheap Goods, at the New Store.

THE Subscriber is receiving weekly from New York Fresh Dry Goods and Groceries which he is selling very cheap for cash or country produce.

Railway, Nov. 14. B. M. PRICE.

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Truston Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron *Stoves*, For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at the *very Lowest Prices.*

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Beeswax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy. J. N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 41

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper, For Sale at this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this kind of Wrapping paper, Merchants will save considerable by Try it. June 15th.

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Railway.

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE, Railway.

Merinos, Merinos

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English Merinos, and for sale cheap, by

Oct. 18. B. M. PRICE, Railway.

$500 WANTED,

FOR which Real Estate Security will be given on Property worth four times the amount. Enquire at this office. Nov. 20th.

Plainfield English School.

☞ The next Term of this School will commence *Monday, Nov.* 27th, under the direction of

Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE,

in the Basement Rooms of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, Nov. 21st.

NOTICE
Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Berry and Alexander Buchan, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Berry & Buchan, against the rights and credits, moneys and effects, goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, upon promises for one hundred dollars, hath been duly served and returned to the said Court in the Term of October inst, by the Sheriff of the said County; and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiff's, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

S. VAN ARSDALE, Jr. Clerk.

CORNELIUS BOICE, *Atty.*

Nov. 22. 44 3m.

Plainfield Classical Institution

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify young men for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George R. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurice.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. B. Bonnel.

☞ Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for giving and teaching are now well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

☞ Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 8, 1837.

DRUGS. MEDICINES, &C.

FOR sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837 1 tf

Blue, Brown and Drab

Pilot Cloths,

A Superior Article for Overcoats, for sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24. Railway.

Cooking Stoves.
J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination,

The most complete assortment of Stoves they ever offered to the Public.

Work being slack through the summer, we have devoted our attention more than usual to this branch of our business. After considerable experience in the stove business, we are prepared to recommend the following as to our opinion the best for cooking:

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,

Church & Stanley's Philad. patent for wood,

C. Postley's for wood; and the

Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

ALSO,

The celebrated Kunterbach cooking stoves, from Philadelphia, for coal only. These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hess's and Bless's make from Philadelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES,

We have a very handsome assortment manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good workmanship we think they are not exceeded if equalled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Olmstead's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all sizes. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at cay prices. We will also procure any patterns we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to get our stoves low, and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.

Railway, Nov. 1st. 41

Please to Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same before the 1st of January next.

☞ All accounts not collected by that time will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Attention to this is particularly requested, as I intend to do what I say.

IRA PETERS.

N. B. A good Assortment of DRY GOODS, and *FRESH GROCERIES*, constantly on hand, and for sale *Cheap for Cash* or Country Produce. I. P.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Journal of Commerce of Saturday last.

Candles, mould,		15	a	16
Coffee, Cuba,		9	a	11
" Java,		10	a	14
Molasses,		40	a	46
Oil, Linseed,		75	a	80
" Whale,		38	a	42
Fish, brl.	16	00	a	16 75
Beef, prime city,	7	50	a	8 00
Hams, lb.		11	a	14
Smok'd Beef,		10	a	12
Butter,		15	a	18
Cheese, Am.		7	a	10
Rice, 1st q'lity, 100 lbs.	3	75	a	5 00
Turks Island Salt,		32	a	42
Liverpool ground,		44	a	
Do. do sack,	1	62	a	2 40
Sugar, N. O. prime,		9	a	9
" Havn. white,		10	a	11
" Lump,		14	a	15
" Loaf,		16	a	19
Tallow, Am.		10	a	11
TEA.—Imperial,		50	a	1 00
Gunpowder,		50	a	1 00
Hyson,		50	a	1 00
Young Hyson,		32	a	60
Hyson Skin,		22	a	48
Souchong,		25	a	50
Bohea,		18	a	30

CORN EXCHANGE.

Flour, N. Y. brl.	9	00	a	
Western,	9	00	a	9 62
Philadelphia,	7	50	a	8 00
Georgetown,	9	00	a	
Rye Flour,	6	00	a	6 50
Indian Meal,	5	50	a	
Wheat, Baltic,	1	95	a	2 00
Do. Genesee,		—	a	—
Do. N. Carolina,	1	70	a	1 80
Rye, N. 56 lb.	1	25	a	—
Corn, N. bushel,	1	10	a	1 12
Do. South,	1	00	a	1 10
Barley,		95	a	—
Oats, North.		47	a	

Cheap Dry Goods,
At Kensett's New Store, 131 MARKET-ST. NEWARK.

PERSONS about making their Fall and Winter Purchases, are respectfully invited to call and examine his extensive assortment. The liberal patronage the subscriber has received from all parts of the country, assures him they will be paid for their time and trouble. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cords and Fustians of every variety, at prices as low as ever before offered the public. French, English and Gro de Nap Merinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors; Merino; Rob Roy, and common Shawls; Double width English Meritos, 3s a yard, single width, 1 shilling; Canton Flannel all colors, 1s per yd. Calicos and muslins at 6d; Paper hangings at 2 pence a yard.

☞ A penny saved is two earned, says Poor Richard. THS. KENSETT.

Nov. 8. 42 4w*

Hay Wanted.

THE Farmers of Plainfield and its vicinity are respectfully informed that a Hay Press is erected at Bound Brook, which is now ready to receive hay. The highest market prices will be given, on application to the Subscriber.

HENRY TANNER.

Bound Brook, Nov. 9th. 42 2m*

Stoves In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves*, at the *Residence of Platt Drake, Main st*, Plainfield, next door to I. Titsworth's carrying shop, which will be sold by him for us, at the same prices as at our store in Railway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Railway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 2m*

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.

Cheap for Cash.

BLANKS. SUMMONSES.
CONSTABLES' SALES,
WARRANTS,
SUBPŒNAS.
Bills in Chancery,
BAIL BONDS, for Constables.
EXECUTIONS.
Books.—Porter's Travels.
Scrap Books.
Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo.
Scott's Napoleon, 2 vols 8vo.
Porter's Travels, 8vo.
Davidson's Navigation, large 8vo.
Cowper's Poems, 2 vols.
Bramblette House, 2 vols. in one.
Crook in the Lot, a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet.
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.
Baxter's Dying thoughts.
Beauties of Locke.
Pamphlet Fables, in French, with plates.
Goldsmith's Greece.
Dodd on Death.
English Reader.
Life of Franklin.
Large School Testaments, Pocket do.
Webster's Spelling Books.
Murray's small Grammar.
A large lot of Toy books
Three Lost Children, an interesting tale.
Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.
Steel Pens, 3 kinds.
Pocket Books.
Engravings.
India Rubber Cloth Powder.
Wafers, by wholesale.
Pattern for marking Lace, a variety.
Album and Scrap Leaves.
Pencil Cases.
Razor of the city of New-York, plain and polished.
SEAR'S PILLS.

GREEN BROOK

Family School.

THE design of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, and in all the solid branches of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to provide teachers that are both competent and faithful, and equal care to induce mental effort and the love of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without harshness. Its chief aim is the prevention rather than the punishment of offences. Much solicitude is felt, and ample provisions are made, to secure, as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the hours of school, recreation and rest. The sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing fuel, and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on the south-east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study-rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizens of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all that he can to merit its continuance. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

N. B.—Satisfactory reference will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

Wool Carding.

ATTENDED to as usual at the Plainfield Factory, 1½ cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 22d, 1837. 22 3m

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH Merinos, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store of D. M. PRICE.

Rahway, Nov. 14. 43*

Cotton Wadding,

4 BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale cheap by D. M. PRICE.

Nov. 14.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16 6w

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

ALSO,

A General Assortment of

Groceries,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

1 tf CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Tucker's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner, and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 28 tf

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a short credit.

THOMAS HILL.

Plainfield, April 13, 1837. 13 3m

Notice.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue at the old stand, opposite the main road leading to the Plainfield Factory, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters', Masons' and Tanner's Tools, Shoe Findings, Logwood by the cask, &c. &c. which he intends to sell as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere.

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837.

N. B.—All those that have accounts or notes which have remained unpaid six months or more, are very earnestly requested to call and settle the same without delay. *All those that have accounts or notes* which have been standing one year or more, must not think hard if they have cost to pay.

1 tf J. R. DUNN.

Brass Andirons,

SHOVELS and TONGS, can be had on reasonable terms of J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4 16 6w

Washing Machines.

(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and with so much ease that a child ten years old can work it without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other Individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New-Jersey, on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & BOICE.

Plainfield, Jan. 10, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Boice's Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 9, 1837.

I heartily concur with the above, and take the liberty of recommending its advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Trustum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to vend the same to the citizens of the county of Somerset, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

Plainfield, January 8, 1837. 1 tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial.

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Ross,
Zachariah Webster,	Adam Lee,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Edgar,
Asa T. Wilson,	Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpool,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Finch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Urmston,
Dr. Cheesman,	Hugh Townsend,
Rev. J. Rodgers,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bulman,
Dr. Craig,	Ira Dodge,
George Wells,	Daniel Cevs,
James I. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brosaw,
Esq. Randolph, Esq.	John Littlewits,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Stead,
Isaac I. Manning,	Freeman Cole, Esq.
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Noe Clarkson,	Jacob Vail,
Robert Vail,	Fred'k. Kirby, Rahway,
Benjamin Vail,	Morris Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing.

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels as will make good Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in small quantities as low as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushe; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 12 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment

P. S. Ground plaster from 2½ to 5 cents per bushel less than Bound Brook prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 1837.

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing bannisters, Newell posts; Coffin Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch-Veneers; Inlaid do; Cherry Table Legs mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boarded Plank; 1st Timbers; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1¼ do; wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do; 6-8 do; Board—White Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingling Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Pailing; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House. NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Rahway, March 14, 1837. 9

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute, for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks may be summed up under the following heads: The ease with which it flows from and follows the pen, the uniform blackness which it exhibits on the paper on which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying so quickly, retaining its shading in all weathers, having no tendency to become rusty or muddy, more lasting and indelible; its great *Durability*, and its quality to resist the agents used to obliterate the common inks; renders it particularly suitable for writing *Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds*, and also *Log books* and account books for general use.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J. 19tf

May 25.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only,) for sale by CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 15. 21tf

Bed Ticks,

BED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel & Jean mocking, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 5th. B. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by SAMUEL L. POUND & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts should be closed, and all having any demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 32tf

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1 tf

SOVEREIGN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC

FOR COLDS,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THIS SPECIFIC has a tendency to produce a determination to the surface; and although perfectly innocent, (containing no ingredient whatever of a corrosive or highly stimulating property,) when taken by persons in a low state, while the secretive or digestive organs are extremely weak, and comparatively torpid, will act as a powerful stimulant, and produce nervous excitement, which is a favorable effect of the medicine.

Unlike the multitudinous nostrums of the day, it is not pretended to be an universal panacea. Its prominent virtues are chiefly confined to eradicating the common causes of Consumption, which like a powerful and relentless enemy, is annually destroying its thousands in our populous towns and cities, and *visiting, with a fatal punctuality, the* hamlets and villages scattered over our widely extended country. Persons convalescent from fevers, who are troubled with cough, and debility of the lungs and stomach, will find this Specific a valuable remedy.

DIRECTIONS.

If the subject has formerly enjoyed a strong constitution, and is not much reduced, give a table spoonful in the morning at least an hour before breakfasting, and the same at night two and a half hours after eating. If formerly the constitution has been feeble, give a small table spoonful, observing the before-mentioned times. Children a still less quantity. The use of ARDENT SPIRITS, of every description, *must be totally avoided*, inasmuch as it would counteract the designed effect of the medicine. Diet should be light—animal food eaten sparingly.

As soon as the patient begins to feel pretty sensibly the effects of the medicine, miss every third day by nine days. If very beneficial effects are produced at the expiration of the nine days, miss every other morning for a week; then resume the former method, missing every third day till health is restored.

The efficacy of this medicine will be fully proven by a very few days use of it.

For Sale only at the Office of the RAHWAY REPUBLICAN.

Price THREE DOLLARS per bottle, the bottle containing sufficient to last about three weeks.

CERTIFICATES.

MR. J. FINCH.—Gratitude prompts me to offer you this small testimonial for the benefit it effects I have experienced from the use of your Vegetable Specific. I feel bound to recommend it to such as are afflicted with indigestion and loss of appetite, as I have experienced its effects in both cases, and can testify to its powers of relief.

MARY SCHOONMAKER.

New-York, April 9, 1834.

MR. J. FINCH,—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to acknowledge to you and to confirm the public, that I have been cured of a Consumption of the Lungs which had nearly destroyed my life, by using your Vegetable Specific. I had long labored under this disease, and tried almost every remedy which the experience of friends and others had proved good in such diseases, but without effect; at the solicitation of a friend I procured your Medicine, and am happy to state that I have not only been restored to health myself, but also my wife who was suffering from a severe cough. Taking these several circumstances into consideration, I feel in duty bound strongly to recommend to the public your valuable Medicine.

JOHN PATTERSON.

This is to certify that I have been cured of an Asthmatic complaint, by using the Vegetable Specific prepared by Mr. J. Finch. I had been for two years previous very much oppressed, and could find nothing that afforded me any relief, until chance threw in my way a publication which contained a notice of the above Specific, to which was added a number of certificates of cures of consumptive complaints, and as I thought mine would terminate in consumption, I determined to procure some and make the experiment, which answered in my most sanguine expectations, in effecting not only a speedy relief, but as far as I am able to judge, a perfect cure.

JOHN SIMPSON.

New-York, April 4, 1834. 16 1y

Beaverteens, English Fustians and BANGUP CORDS, a large *Assortment, For Sale by*

D. M. PRICE, Rahway.

Oct. 24.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to receive customers in his line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fressing and Garden Pease, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

Warren Township, December 26, 1836. 1 1

A chance for Cash.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business in this village, (opposite Trustum Manning, Esq.) where he has on hand a general assortment of

TIN WARE

viz. Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Pails, Milk Pans, Milk Strainers, Cullenders, Lanterns, Dust Pans, Leader Heads, &c. &c. which he will sell for six per cent. less for cash hereafter.

N. B. Tin Leaders made to order; also, all kinds of Hatters' Kettles made at short notice as low as they can be elsewhere.

☞ All Ware that gives out before a reasonable time will be repaired gratis.

JOHN N. DENNISON.

Plainfield, February 28, 1837. 7

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel, containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Plainfield August 10. 29

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time.

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1837. 25

A SMALL FARM *For Sale,*

Containing about 40 *acres.*

SITUATED in Warren, Somerset county, about 3 miles north west of Plainfield, and one mile west of Washington.

Said Farm is well watered, and well proportioned with meadow and tillable land, with about ten acres of young thrifty Wood Land. On the farm, is a Dwelling House and Shop, and a new Framed Barrack. For further particulars apply to the owner, now residing on the premises

REUBEN WORTH.

Warren, Oct. 24, 1837.

Last Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to the Subscriber, that his books are placed in the hands of Trustum Manning, Esq. and all can have the privilege of settling with him or me, without cost, between now and the 15th of next month, (November.) All accounts not settled by that time will be collected by LEGAL PROCESS, of which no further notice will be given.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, Oct. 25.

STEAM POWER

Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columbia st. bay side, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted do. equal to city work. MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Plainfield, April 15, 1837 13

Bound brook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the Somerset House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of *Bound brook, lately occupied* by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public lakeeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls *upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition* to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville once a day; making their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent *Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will* be weighed on the usual terms.

BOUNDBROOK, January 2, 1837. 2 tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich-Street,

Corner of Barclay-Street,

6tf NEW-YORK.

PLAINFIELD TANNERY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he continues the

TANNING AND CURRYING BUSINESS,

at the old stand formerly occupied by Randolph Dunham, and intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Upper and Sole Leather, of all descriptions, which he will sell cheap for cash.

☞ The highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 1tf

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just made an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH!!

At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, Sept. 12, 1837. 34

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, owners of Main and Peter streets, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware; also, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Vitriol, Verdigrease, Shellac, Tips, Sizes, Bindings, and Bands.

R. & T. ANDERSON.

Plainfield, January 25, 1837. 2 tf

House and Job *Painting.*

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

A CHANCE FOR CASH

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over six months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ Customers' Sawing done as heretofore, on liberal terms and with despatch, by me personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axletrees, Felloe Plank, and
Rave Stuff, for Wagon Work,
30 pair of Sled Runners,
Railing for Fences,
L th for Shingling, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 32 2m*

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their gratitude for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfield, Jan. 5, 1837. 1 tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1 tf

38 AR'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE

Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the *citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity*, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than two years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred in his practice, in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as an infallible cure for all diseases, (neither are any other,) to be found in which they will not have a salutary effect. Their great excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and especially those peculiar to females, and habitual costiveness.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, occasioned by unusual sufferings from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for more than 30 years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all seasons of the year, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any case. Their effects when taken according to the direction, will be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from them of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain—to excite action in the liver and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise arterial action—and to aid all the different organs of secretion and excretion in the performance of their various functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will be debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate he whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be had gratuitously obtained at the Office where the Pills are for sale. 1 tf

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods are comprised the following:—Broad cloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shawls, Vestings, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods, &c. &c.

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c. &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their establishment and well known stand, and assure them that no exertion will be spared on their part to accommodate the purchasers with the best articles suit their customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in trade.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1tf

Looking Glasses.

THE Subscribers have a good assortment on hand which they will sell cheap for cash.

Rahway, May 4. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Volume 2. PLAINFIELD, JERSEY COUNTY, ILLINOIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1837. Number 47.

The Illinois Mirror,

Is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, in the village of PLAINFIELD, Jersey County, Illinois, by JAMES CARRIEL, Printer and Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—The Illinois Mirror is issued at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid within the first six months; and Three Dollars if payment be delayed beyond that time. No subscription will be received for a less period than six months, nor will any be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion. Liberal deductions will be made to those who advertise by the year.

All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Tryst.

"The Tryst," by the author of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," is one of the most beautiful pieces we have read for a long time. The story is simple, but affecting, and is told in a style of exquisite beauty. The following extract will give a specimen of the poem:

"Meanwhile, in beauty, in youth, and in health, and in the full enjoyment of all the blessings associated, but accepted for a while unnoticed as peculiarly appertaining to himself, Lord Cranstoun was wandering and looking forward to the future with that sort of pleasure which a young man in his circumstances naturally feels. The object of all plans of ultra Tryst-making was at length to be attained, and the wedding day of the gallant and accomplished Lord Cranstoun and the fair and lovely Lady Jane was fixed at no very distant period. The day arrived, and the girl, true to her appointment, was at the place of meeting, but Jock again failed to be there. He soon came on a heavy fall of snow, and mowed all night. The girl was not to be found; and all the country round was not only impassable, but invisible, from the depth of the drifts; a whole week passed before any communication was possible with the neighboring farms, all of which time nothing could be heard of her. At length the news reached her lover, who was lost and bewildered in contending feelings of wonder, fear and jealousy. On inquiry, as to the time when his bride had been last seen, he found it was the night of their engagement, and the first of the snow. The Trysting Tree flashed across his mind, and thither, with a surety based on unutterable but invisible, from the depth of the drifts,

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, 20th inst., on the premises known by the Bonnel Farm, in Piscataway borough of Washington and Judson Meeker's near Plainfield, 1 Cow, 1 Horse, 2 Calves, 1 quantity of Hay and Straw, 1 Pair Oxen, 1 Farm Wagon, 1 Road Sled, single and double Harness, Ploughs, Harrows, 2 Horse Cultivators, Grain Cradle and Various other Farming Utensils.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and place will be offered at Public Sale the same day, the above premises, containing 61 1-2 acres of land, 10 do of it in wood, a large portion of it Chesnut.

The Buildings are a comfortable Dwelling House with 6 rooms, and a cellar under the whole a well of never failing well of water near the door, a Barn, Corn House, Wagon house, and other out buildings. Fruit trees of various kinds. Said Farm is 1 mile and a half from Plainfield. A further description is unnecessary. Any person wishing to examine the premises, can do so by calling on the subscriber at Plainfield.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon, on said day, Conditions and attendance by

JARVIS B. ATERS.

Plainfield, Dec. 13, 1837.

Auction ! Auction !

WILL be sold at Public Auction at the store of the subscriber in the village of Plainfield, Tuesday, 19th inst., all his remaining stock of Goods, Consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Figured and Plain Merinoes, Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Checks, Hosiery, Summer Goddings many kinds, Gloves, Laces, Edgings, Linens, Tickings, Ribbands, Combs, Stocks, Caps, Shoes of many kinds, Carpetting and Mason's Tools, Crockery, Hardware, Earthen Ware, Hollow ware, Cedar ware, and a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Vendue will commence at precisely 9 o'clock A. M. rain or shine, when conditions will be made known and attendance given by

J. R. DUNN.

Plainfield, Dec. 12. 47 tf

Notice.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the aldermen acting of the Legislature of this State for an alteration of 7th section of the Charter of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company so as to admit persons as members of Said Company.

C. BOICE, Secatary.

By order of the directors.

December 14th 1837. 47 6t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber being about to remove to a distant part of the state, wishes to sell his valuable

TAN-YARD,

Situated in the village of Plainfield, on the Main street, in about the centre of the hill go, being in Westfield township, Essex county.

There in the Tan Yard, a good currying shop 3 stories high, 32 by 16 feet, 2 mahogany, fulling tables, 1 stone scouring table, and one good stone in the drying loft, and a good set of tools, a good barn, 22 feet square, a good bark house, 60 by 20 feet, with a shed 16 feet wide all attached, basin house, stone lime house, &c. &c. Well runs running through it with never failing water and handy. Said Tan Yard is in good repair, built of good and some of the timber, and is one of the best stands in the state for for bark, hides and skins, and in a good neighborhood for retailing leathers. Any person wishing to settle in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon.

Also.

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite said Tan yard, 2 stories high, 18 by 36, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop, or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house, Wood house, never failing well of water with pump in it, a variety of fruit, every thing necessary for a repair. *Also*, A Four Acre LOT, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, and very handy for pasture or tillage. Any person wishing to buy or rent will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TILSWORTH.

Plainfield, Dec. 13th, 1837. 47

NOTICE

Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Essex, at the suit of Alfred Berry and Alexander Dunham, against the goods, chattels, moneys and effects, lands and tenements of FRAZEE GARRISON, absconding, concealing and absenting himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, which said writ was issued on the 2nd day of December inst. and returned to the said Court in the County aforesaid on the third Tuesday of the said County, being the 12th day of the said December inst. by virtue of which writ I have attached and seized a certain piece of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Plainfield, in the County aforesaid, bounded as follows, beginning at a stone corner in the line of the said Garrison's land, and running thence by the land of Joseph Bailey, and others, south 45 degrees west 20 chains to a stone corner, thence by the land of Joseph Bailey, south 45 degrees east 10 chains to a stone corner, thence by the land of Joseph Bailey, north 45 degrees east 20 chains to a stone corner, thence by the land of Joseph Bailey, north 45 degrees west 10 chains to the place of beginning, containing 20 acres of land, more or less, and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Garrison of, in and to the same, and all other his lands, tenements, goods and chattels, wherever the same may be found within the said County of Essex, which I have taken and seized by virtue of the said writ, and all persons indebted to the said Garrison are required to make payment to me, and all persons having any claim or demand against the said Garrison are required to exhibit the same to me, at my office in Newark, in the County of Essex, within nine months from the date hereof, or they will be debarred from any benefit of the said attachment.

Dated, November 14th, 1837.

C. VAN ARSDALE,

Counselor Prom. Atty.

Nov. 22. 44 6w

$500 WANTED

FOR which Real Estate in the Fourth ward of Newark will be given. Enquire at this office.

Dentistry.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he has taken rooms at the house of Mr. Jacob Drake, where he will attend to all operations in the line of his profession, such as cleaning, filling and extracting teeth, and inserting artificial teeth, from a single tooth to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Those who may favor him with their patronage may depend on having their work done in a neat and workmanlike manner.

Plainfield, Dec. 7th, 1837. 46 3w

Attend to your Teeth!

THE undersigned would inform the ladies and gentlemen of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he may be found at his rooms at the house of Mr. J. Drake, where he will attend to all operations in the line of his profession, such as cleaning, filling and extracting teeth, and inserting artificial teeth, from a single tooth to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Those who may favor him with their patronage may depend on having their work done in a neat and workmanlike manner.

Plainfield, Dec. 7th, 1837. 46 3w

Cheap Dry Goods,

At Kennedy's New Store,

131 MARKET-ST.,

NEWARK.

[illegible] Dec. 13, 1837.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, December 13, 1837.

[illegible] Thomas Jefferson.

[illegible] Congress has as yet done nothing of importance

PLAINFIELD LYCEUM

Meets in the Basement of the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday Evening. Several interesting questions will be discussed.

Dr. Dr. A. C. Dayton will deliver a Lecture on Education in the Lecture room of the Methodist church on Thursday evening next at 7 o'clock precisely. The public are respectfully invited to attend, the Lecture being gratuitous.

Mr. Nelson Gregory editor of the Rahway Advocate has started a new Weekly paper in Morristown in the State. We like the appearance of the "Pilot" very much, and wish [illegible] not doubt, for it will be generally welcomed in that county.

Bed Ticks.

RED, Sheet and Pillow Ticks, Flannels &c. Just received, and for sale cheap, by
Oct 5th E. M. PRICE, Rah'y

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that he has gone, or before or after the 1st of September, (to morrow) will be conducted by Messrs. L. Pound & Co. and he wishes all indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle them directly, for it is expected that all my said accounts should be closed, and all persons having demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

PLAINFIELD, August 31, 1837. 3m*

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen, (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TIDSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837. 13tf

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large Assortment, For Sale by

E. M. PRICE,
Oct 24 Rahway.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in this line at short notice.

He has now on hand (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 28, 1836. 1i

Last Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to the Subscriber, that his books are placed in the hands of Cornelius Taylor, Esq. and all who have the privilege of settling with him at one, without cost, between now and the 15th of next month, (November.) All accounts not settled by that time will be collected by L. Taylor, Esq. of whom all those who wish to avoid the expense of suit, can settle.

EDMUND V. SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, Oct. 25, 1837. 3w

STEAM POWER Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to fifteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted of a superior quality of work.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

Bound brook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (Formerly Keeper of the County House in Somerset,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Nevius, where he is prepared to furnish in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are ample and convenient, and the attendance careful and obliging. From his former experience as a public Inn-keeper, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he has taken, the subscriber feels satisfied no one will call on him will be disappointed. He will be in addition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

The Patron, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Elizabethtown and Somerville pass a day each, for their stops at this house.

HAY SCALES.—There is on the premises an excellent Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed on the shortest notice.

BOUNDBROOK, January 2, 1837 2tf

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will carry on the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

in all its branches, at the present season, and is ready to do all kinds of House Painting with neatness and despatch.

Sign and Ornamental Painting and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

DUNHAM would inform their friends [illegible] Recently, that they now offer for sale [illegible] Groceries, Liquors, Wines, &c. &c. Among their [illegible] following, viz.—Boxed [illegible] Starches, Tobaccos, Snuffs, [illegible] Cordials, Gin, Brandy, Whiskey, [illegible] Rum, Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, [illegible] Port, Claret, Champagne, Cordials, [illegible] Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, [illegible] Jamaica Spirits, Old Rye Whiskey, [illegible] Old Monongahela Whiskey, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Cider Brandy, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Peach Brandy, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Apple Brandy, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Cherry Brandy, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Currant Brandy, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Gooseberry Brandy, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Raspberry Brandy, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Blackberry Brandy, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Strawberry Brandy, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Huckleberry Brandy, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Elderberry Brandy, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Mulberry Brandy, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Quince Brandy, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Pear Brandy, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Plum Brandy, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Apricot Brandy, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Nectarine Brandy, Old [illegible] Whiskey, Old Peach

Plainfield Gurton.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are dear inalienable rights.

Volume I. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1837. Number 48.

Publication Notice

Is Published every Wednesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post Office; entrance from the west. MILTON Y. CORNELL, Printer and Editor.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $1.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who go, agreed by Carriers, $2.00, payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage to be paid, without the return remittance in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in early on Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (14 lines) will be inserted three times for one dollar, and continued at 25 cts. each week. Longer ones in the same proportion, and nothing contracted for less than a quarter, one square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just made an addition to their former stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH!!

At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

H. A. & U. CORY

Plainfield, Sept. 12, 1837. 3m

Washing Machines.

(Miller & Rogers' Patent.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing the New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged to be the most valuable and perfect machine ever introduced in Washington.

Numerous and most respectful, entirely unsolicited, and unqualified testimonials, from the first Families, and with so much facility that a child can wash with them without difficulty. We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machines a trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other individuals with Good Machines, or all the Rights of several Counties in Western New York.

Any person can have a Machine on trial, by calling at the shop of the manufacturer.

HILL & RUGG

Pittsford, Jan. 2, 1837. 1y

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that I have used Hill & Rugg's Washing Machine for my family for some time, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

ISAAC TUTSWORTH

Pittsford, January 9, 1837.

I presently concur with the above, as I take the liberty of saying in advantages to me worth $1 per week or $52 per year.

J. A. WOOD

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my friends.

R. ANDERSON

I would also concur with the above, as I have had as in my family for a few weeks and think them as valuable as represented, and would recommend them to every family, (especially large families) as a great labor saving machine.

MANNING VERMULE

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Truman Morning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to sell the same in the counties of the county of Somerset. The right is supposed to be worth $100 to $200 to any one who may purchase a residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTEM MANNING

Plainfield, January 5, 1837. 3m

For further information concerning the Machines, refer to the following gentlemen, whose names from any where they have purchased the article after a fair

Abraham Laing, Timothy Row,
Zachariah Webster, Adam Lee,
Isaac Thorn, David Lee,
John Brokaw, William Fuller,
Asa D. Wood, Mr. Dickerson,
James Leonard, James Vandivoort,
Wallace Hall, Joseph Hampton,
James Vermule, Joseph Hampton,
Dr. Osborn, Hugh Townsend,
Revid. Anderson, Daniel C. Miller,
David Dodge, David Bo[illegible]
Dr. Craig, Eb Dunn,
Geo. C. Wells, D[illegible]
Jr. Dr. Dunning, P. [illegible]
Samuel Brokaw, Wm. Stevens,
Eph. Randolph, Esq. Joseph Estes,
James Dunn, J. W. Stevens,
Benjamin Hall, Daniel Clark, Russell,
Manning Vermule, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Andrews, Thomas Cole, Esq.
David Randolph, Jr. Isaac Davis,
Nicholas Vail, Jacob Vail,
Robert Vail, Fred'k. Kimball,
Benjamin Vail, Morris Randolph,
Samuel Le Poland, Garret Lane.

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and ANGOLA CORDS, a large Assortment, For Sale by

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vocal Music.

Why do you not sit with the choir

When the question is put to one of the number of youngsters who on the Sabbath days attend singing in public, it receives a multiplicity of answers, none of which, we fear, will not stand the test of a faithful examination on Christian principles.

The answers that refer to habit, want of taste and inclination, am ant almost to literal confessions of guilt. We suppose the persons to never attend. They are bound by the circumstances of their case, to evolve to right habits, right notions of taste and right inclinations. What the Lord of heaven is, by his own appointment, to be honored in the sanctuaries of his people, and his providentially given the requisite to lead a life of simple adoration of duty is not so easily disposed of. He who has no Lord's day, must one day give an account of it unto a reckoning.

The answers which relate to notions of inconvenience, want of time, or unopposed paramount duties, are for the most part unsatisfactory, inasmuch as they usually betray a disposition to ingo-vernise the interests of devotional song. When a fellow worm who has gained some eminence of rank in this world's estimation, proposes to be honored, such questions as we now refer to are simply answered. Circumstances recommend, and with the spirit, there is time enough and to spare, without in the general interfering with other duties. At least here is a duty not to be neglected. Interest, honor, inclination, gratitude, all urge to the performance of this duty. Be it remembered that the God of all ourmercies is infinitely higher than all else. His declarative glory is unspeakably dear to him and must not be given to another. Besides these considerations, it might be well to ask how much time of ours is really wasted, what use we make of it when not employed in the public duty, &c. &c. We dislike to suspect the pursuit of worldly gain, &c. &c. when duties neglected on the score of self gratification.

The answers that refer to difficulties of a supposed physical nature, are so exceedingly puerile in their character, as to almost excite laughter. The simple subject of praise seems to give the time length of the journey of weak lungs, and to be the real drawback. And the higher and more powerful the natural the more operative a the perversion to which we have refer. On the contrary, such persons as have the most delicate organs of speech and the greatest compass to reach a and well even requirement it is examined cases of consumption in the range.

Perhaps the leader of the choir is not a pleasant, musical or in some circumstances polished. But is this a sufficient reason for suppose the objection for would proffer? What shall be said in answer to which refer to circumstances like these? We should like to know whether the leader, assisted as he is, has been regularly appointed to the office and duties of the choir by the minister, and if he has not, we decide that the choir is not to attend to the duties of the leader, and the inadequacy of the voice which he uses. The proper should be to use it in the worship of the church of God as an institution. To leave the ghastly silence to be congregation to man in such a case, but is it nothing to neglect the associated worship of God?

There is no little spiritual try among the members of a choir, that one cannot stay in its company. The scene supposes that the objection himself is less sensitive to the purpose proposes therefore, equally to diminish the door of piety among the singers, by withdrawing his own share of influence. And as the choir ought to injury upon singers. Because there is no little piety among the singers in this a good reason why there should be less? Perhaps the objector has not tried to exert equal per influence upon his associates in the respect. Perhaps he has not carried the subject faithfully to the throne of grace. To vindicate a post in this choir regarded as of this little matters that scarcely worth the thought. There seems to be very little consequence about it. There are doubtless instances such as this object in respect, where there is much tenderness of feeling and grief at the imperfect formality of the service, &c. But in such instances there will be a course be proper and appropriate efforts. The question of duty should be briefly urged.

Persons who have come to the meeting of service appear to meet him or the account. Give the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

save the mother slept. She was started by a sudden roaring, and sprang out of bed in a [illegible] to see what was the matter. [illegible] so, a [illegible]

The husband was instantly waked. Escape was impossible, and they repaired with their little children to the upper rooms. This [illegible] scarce done, when the dwelling was wrenched, and the next moment they were stunned with a horrid crash,—the dam above had given way, and all the accumulated waters, with the drift wood and the mill itself came rushing down. They were carried with them rapidly towards the falls, some whirled round and round, with the timber dashing against the sides of the building, which they expected every moment would fall to pieces. At one of the whirls, the mill was carried past them and with the velocity of lightning borne to the falls and dashed to atoms, while at the same instant they were thrown out of the main current it into a place of comparative safety, where they remained amid the roaring of the torrent, and the dashing of the water, and the crashing of the drift wood, till towards morning when the water subsided and left them standing within 20 feet of the cataract.

I could have home it well enough without a word of complaint, and the husband and father when relating the circumstances, had I been alone, but with my suffering and imploring family about me, looking to me for aid, when I knew we must go over the falls the next moment, it almost made me distracted. A. C. D.

From the Plainfield Union.

Basket of Fragments.

No. V.

The first Sabbath School was established in 1782, in Gloucester, England, by Robert Backus. In this country there are now about one million sabbath school scholars, and about 80,000 teachers.—The number of churches in this country is 16,000—13,000 ministers, and nearly two millions communicants.

Glass was discovered about the year 300, and first used for windows A. D. 1000. As some merchants of Phenicia were carrying nitre, they stopped near a river which issues from Mount Carmel, and not being able to find stones to rest their kettles upon, they substituted some pieces of nitre, which the fire gradually dissolving mixed with the sand and occasioned a transparent matter to flow, which was glass. A cubic foot of glass weighs 2620 ounces. The amount of glass manufactured in the United States annually, is $2,500,000, giving employment to 11,000 persons.

Paper was invented in very early times. It derives its name from the papyrus, a species of bulrush growing on the banks of the Nile. Paper was first made of cotton rags, A. D. 1000, and of linen rags 1170. The amount made in this country yearly is $5,000,000 worth. $4,000,000 is paid for rags and $1,50 1,000 for labor.—The price of paper has declined about 25 per cent while the quality has been improved in about the same proportion.

Tobacco was first discovered by the Spaniards in 1560, in Tobaco, a province of Yucatan in Mexico, from which plant it derived its name. Sir Francis Drake first introduced it into Europe and Sir Walter Raleigh the practice of smoking. The worth of the tobacco annually consumed in the United States, is $10,000,000, and about the same amount exported. It has been estimated that there are in this country 400,000 smokers, consuming $9,000,000 worth of cigars yearly.—The Rev. Mr. Fowler makes an estimate of loss to this country by the use of tobacco at $25,500,000 annually.

Prussia has 21,000 teachers, paid by the state, of whom the most distinguished frequently travel at the public expense, in order to improve their knowledge and their system of education.

One-third of the population of a country are between 3 and 16 years; therefore there are in the U. S. 5,000,000 of children who ought to be at school; divide these 5,000,000 children between the 40,000 teachers of the country and each one would have 125 scholars.

There are now in use in our common schools, about 50 different spelling books, 10 dictionaries, 30 reading books, 60 arithmetics, 53 grammars, 40 geographies. Truly, of making many books there is no end.

Since the discovery of America, 3500 varieties of American trees and plants have been transplanted into Europe.

In 1562, the trustees of Sir Geo. Carteret sold in Jersey, (half of the state) for £7400.

There are 540 peers in the English House of Lords, while our Senate, which corresponds with it in number, has only 52 members. O.

Science is the language of nature, and cannot be learned in schools. The passions are powerful pleaders and their very silence, like that of death, goes directly to the soul; but rhetoric, the creature of art, which he who feels is at no need to learn, is the quackery of eloquence, and a contrivance for deceit.

Paris, in Ohio has been obliged to pay Jessie Crocket $1400 for his Marrying [illegible]

Remarkable Presentiment.—One of the merchants of Cincinnati, who had been [illegible] and who had passed the summer [illegible] in the north, called for several [illegible] previous to his departure for Europe, [illegible]

[illegible] 21,000

For Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Thos. S. Brown, S. B. O'Callaghan, M. P. P.; Dr. Hubert Gauthier, M. P. P.; Joseph T. Duchesnay, M. P. P.; Edward M. Dorion, M. P. P.; Wm. Henry Scott, M. P. P.; R. E. Rodier, M. P. P.; Amury Girod and [illegible] 4,000

For Pierre Paul Demaray, Joseph Chevrier, Jean Baptiste Guay, Pierre Auguste Theodore Chevalier, Louis Perrault, Alphonse Gauvreau, Louis Gauthier, and Rod Des Rivières, 2,000

Quebec, Dec. 6.—Some of the inevitables little in lower Canada and Volunteers, have actually married in the fear of the disturbed Country.

The rebellion is still in force on the river Chambly and Yamaska, and in the County of the Two Mountains.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Quebec, Dec. 4.—The sleighing is still good in the neighborhood, the roads being covered with a slight coat of snow.

From the Burlington Free Press, Dec. 4.

We have received intelligence from Hyde Park, that on Wednesday night a party of about twenty patriots, who have been at Swanton some days, attempted to make their way through to Missisquoi Bay, but were ambushed by a corps of loyalists, at St. Armande, and driven back with the loss of one man killed, three wounded, one prisoner, and their two pieces of ordnance.

The following extraordinary intelligence reached us this morning by the steamboat Burlington from Swanton. It is reported in the city that the capital of Upper Canada has been wrested from the government of Sir Francis Head, and from appearances the whole upper province will soon [illegible] the same fate. It will be recollected that all the regular troops were sent to the Lower province, and that a large quantity of arms, &c. were removed from the barracks at Toronto and placed upon the cars of the civil authorities of that city. The first intelligence of the difficulty, as far as we can learn, was brought to Lower Canada Bellville which is at the head of the bay of Quinte on the post road from Toronto to Kingston. The next, and more in detail, said to have been carried to Quebec by Captain Whitney of the steamboat Great Britain.

The Buffalo Journal of last Wednesday says—We have just received intelligence that the Upper as well as Lower Province has revolted, and that the city of Toronto is in possession of the Patriots.

A letter from Queenstown dated Dec. 5, says—Chief Mustazza has just arrived from Toronto, which place he states was attacked yesterday and taken. Governor and other prisoners put up in the market house. Many fires last night and buildings burnt.

The captain was sent here by the Government to drum up volunteers—but he succeeded in getting very few. The fat lots will not generally turn out, and but little fighting will take place in the upper province, at least the women folks say so. The superior number from the Lower province he shall resolve the present difficulty—allowing the people at least two legislative councils and that he should leave the country in two weeks.

Dec. 6—9 o'clock.

An attack is expected upon Niagara to-night.

The district of Montreal has been declared to be under martial law.

From the Buffalo Daily Journal Extra.

7 P. M. Friday, Dec. 8.

We have been favored with a letter of the date of Dec. 7, from Toronto, which states that at 3 o'clock that day the loyal (about 800) the government forces were engaged in the city, three about twenty-five from the city of Toronto, from which place they had been driven.

The express who brought the letter further states, that he came out of the city with difficulty, and that before he passed them, three rounds had been fired upon the rebels.

Another letter from Toronto states that there were thirteen Patriots, in the opinion of the writer, at least twenty regulars to one patriot. We do not know.

From all information that we have gleaned we consider the movement of the reformers, but only ill timed, but also extremely ill managed.—Had they pushed ahead immediately after taking possession of Toronto, there would have been little opposition, of moment to them in the Upper Province. Some of the naval militia would not obey the government orders to turn out, and few would be treated; such was the general public feeling. It was found, however, that the patriots were, from some cause, running short of their first supplies of spelled, and numerous reinforcements were obtained.

Mr. McKenzie's, we now learn, commanded the rebel men in person.

We have also before us a proclamation by Sir G. B. Head, which is full of royal expressions and praise of the bravery, &c., of the loyalist volunteers.

He also offers a reward of 1000 pounds to any one who he will apprehend, and dead or alive of *William Lyon Mackenzie*, and 500 pounds to any one, who will apprehend, and deliver up to justice, *David Gibson or Samuel Lount or Jesse Lloyd or Silas Fletcher*—and the same reward and a free pardon will be given to any of their accomplices, who will come in a public session, especially if they shall have taken no part in person, the crime of Murder of Arson.

Sir Geo. H. has the fullest confidence, that the citizens the province in general will have been misled and to join this unnatural rebellion; are hereby called to their duty to their Sovereign—to the laws—and to live together as good and faithful subjects—and they will find the government of their Queen as indulgent as it is just."

What the effect of this bribe will be on it is difficult to conjecture. Our opinion is, however, that it will retard, but can scarcely prevent the revolutionary movements of the disaffected.

☞ The tri-colored flag was hoisted at Chippewa, (U. C.) yesterday, and we hear Loyalists formed.

From the fleet Canada are flying in consternation from the dens of war, the are settling down [illegible] Loyalists and Patriots, have received the [illegible] The [illegible] province [illegible]

THE UNION

AT [illegible] PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, December 20, 1837.

For there is a spirit in the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man.—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Common School Establishment.—It gives us much pleasure to see that New Jersey is at last awakened on the highly important subject—a subject of incalculable value to our free institutions. Large and influential meetings have been recently held in many parts of our state to arouse public opinion in favor of decided action on this branch of education.

The first meeting was held at Princeton, 6th inst. S. Bayard, Esq. Chairman, and E. C. Wines, Secretary. It was numerous and respectable, many important resolutions were passed, and a great deal of interest manifested. A large and powerful meeting was held in Newark on Monday of last week, Governor Pennington presiding. Mr. Orville Taylor, of Albany, and many others addressed the meeting. Meetings were also held on this subject in New Brunswick and Elizabethtown on Monday last.

This is as it should be—so much better than war and bloody impressment. It is undoubtedly the duty of the State to educate her children—to promote the usefulness of the rising generation, and to see that those who are soon to have the interests of the country in their hands, should be fitted for the station. It is self-evident that an uneducated people are not qualified for self-government, and we think that if the present laws, customs, and opinions on this subject are unchanged, the great body of the people must be uneducated, and our present free institutions, the admiration of the world be placed in danger.

The time is past, the press now seems to be at work, to awaken an interest on common school education, throughout the state, but it is thought our next legislature will act decisively on the subject, it is useless to do [illegible] they may—they could not act upon a subject involving greater interests, or calculated to produce a greater permanent good.

☞ A most unfortunate accident occurred on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, on the 11th inst. by which two or three persons lost their lives. Col. Preston, U. S. Senator on his way to Washington, with his lady, was in one of the cars, but escaped without injury.

The Railway Herald of Saturday last, and that is the only paper in the place, says:

☞ U. S. as our paper is (!) pay us more promptly, we shall be compelled to reduce the publication days of the Herald to ONCE A WEEK. Our receipts during the eight months of the financial year have not amounted to *one third* of our expenses! We cannot hold out much longer unless we receive remuneration for our labor. We repeat, we can not!

Lying Rumors.—The air has been full of rumors for two days past of failures among the Eastern Banks. There is not a word of truth in them. No Bank has failed, or likely to, so far as we know. On the contrary, we believe they are generally growing stronger, instead of weaker.—*Jour. Com.*

The Canals—Very fine weather has held out thus far for the latest exertions of the boatmen, such as it is to be hoped have accomplished their second arrivals, are hauled off, and we guess in all probability canal navigation will remain in as fine condition for passing as any time during the winter.

New County.—A convention is called to assemble at Trenton on the 29th inst to form the formation of a new county to be composed of part Burlington, Somerset and Middlesex. Should the project be carried Princeton would probably be the seat of Justice.

Another Bank Reamed.—The Farmers and Mechanic's Bank of Hartford Ct. resumed specie payments on the 7th inst. The example set by this bank is worthy of all commendation.

Arrest.—Mr. Lemoyne Cashier of the Peoples Bank at Montreal was arrested on Saturday afternoon at Albany on a process from the bank charged of having in possession funds of the bank, to the [illegible] of $13,000, in attempt to defraud the Bank, though Mr. L. alleges, as we understand, that he subject was only to transfer the funds from [illegible] place of deposit.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

Among the several applications to the N. York Legislature is the following.

For the United States Exchange Company, with a capital of fifty millions of dollars, for the purpose of regulating the exchanges; to be located in the City of New York; 80 per cent of which is to be a current specie rate, which double the amount, situated in any part of the United States, and 20 per cent in bank.

The Boston Times understands that a number of persons in that city have privately volunteered to assist the Canadians.

Twenty-fifth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

The two Houses were organized at 12 o'clock Monday, Dec. 4th; and on Tuesday the President's Message was read. 30,000 copies was ordered to be printed for the use of Congress.

Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Snider offered a resolution for repealing the act for postponing the 4th July.

A resolution was offered relative to the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] adjourned at two [illegible] Monday.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the public vessels to cruise on the sea, without [illegible]

A vast number of petitions and memorials were presented, mainly on a private nature.

The memorials against the annexation of Texas, and praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, were all laid on the table.

☞ The Foreign news received of late has not been very interesting. The most important is the taking of Constantine by the French, in the progress of their African conquests, on the 13th of October. The city is the capital of the extreme eastern province of Algiers, and contains about 100,000 inhabitants. 1,500 of the French army attacked the ramparts at day break, and soon obtained a footing within the walls, and by driving the enemy from house to house, after a sanguinary contest of over two hours, the French obtained possession of the city. Many lives were lost on both sides.

The President seems resolved to preserve the neutrality of the United States, in the present Canada insurrection, as he is bound to do by law and treaty. [illegible]ctive have been sent from the Secretary of State to the District Attorneys along the Canada line, in Michigan, New York, Vermont, and Maine, that they should see that the laws were complied with and that there should be no interference on the part of the citizens of the United States in Canadian affairs.

To the Editor of the Plainfield Union.

In every thing Honesty is the best policy. It would be well for us to keep this maxim in mind in all our efforts to do good. Ignorance of what we profess to teach is [illegible]ar criminal than obstinate perseverance in the barefaced [illegible]tion of positions which we know to be false. We look with kind eye upon "the man who [illegible] his walk, conduct and [illegible]ver that the heart is better than the head, even though his zeal should prompt him to bear "things" before he understand or even approaches his message (2 Sam. XVIII, 19—30) His ignorance itself may even [illegible] may not be culpable. So far as it may, if he exhibit plain proofs of honesty, we [illegible] forbear all censure and merely recommend him to "tarry in Jerico till his beard be grown." It is to be regretted that some of our public teachers meet with no Aquilla or Priscilla (Acts XVIII, 24—28)

I am not a Theologian. I read the Bible, however for myself. I receive it as a sacred book and evidently containing a revelation of God's will to man. I cannot consent to misinterpretations of a single text, even though a correct interpretation should in any account excite my fears.

It would be blasphemous to say that our Savior in any way gave [illegible] the cause of intemperance. He was a whole or entirely [illegible] being and incapable even of an *imperfect* action. It cannot however be denied with any show of reason that he did miraculously convert water into wine. He performed the miracle at a social feast not for the production of a [illegible]t but of a necessary.

An examination of the 10th verse of the 2d chapter of John will force on the minds of unbiassed men the inference that this miracle did but supply an exhausted vessel, and that an inferior wine had been used in the early part of the feast. Else why the expression "but thou hast kept the good wine until now?" The learn what was the "good wine" in the [illegible]ormation of the people in our Saviour's day, look at the last three verses of the 5th chapter of Luke.

To attempt the labored argument, to prove from the passages of Scripture referred to, that our Savior formed a wine capable of intoxicating, would be about as wise, as to write a dozen sermons from Matthew viii, 14th, to prove beyond dispute that Peter was a married man.

CARMON SENSE.

December 18th.

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* And when Jesus was come into Peter's house he saw his wife's mother laid and sick of a fever.

P. S. Luke vii. 33. For John the Baptist came neither eating bread nor drinking wine; and ye say he hath a devil. 34th The Son of man is come eating and drinking (what?) and ye say. Behold a glutton and a wine bibber a friend of publicans and sinners.

Will some candid man point out the precise difference between the habits of the "son of man" and those of his five cousins from the Baptist?

Chicago and New York united by Telegraph.—By the report and estimates of J. Allen, Esq. it is ascertained by calculating at road speed of 17, and at ambient at 12 miles an hour, that the trans portation of the mail can be effected from New York via Albany Utica, Syracuse, &c. to Chicago, in [illegible] hours and 40 minutes.

The Report adds: "In a further time of [illegible] hours, the traveller may reach Mississippi, the name of the chief [illegible]ation of [illegible] accomplished in a distance of [illegible] by the river to New Orleans within eight days from his departure from the city of New York or Boston"—and this is without knowing a single fact.

Doctor Lewis Mason is reported a gentleman of [illegible] states ex-mail [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Plainfield Classical Institution

JACOB A. WOOD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL is now in successful operation. This institution is designed to qualify young men for College

The Classical Department is under the care of Mr. [illegible], assisted by Mr. Charles Munroe.

The English Department is under the care of Mr. [illegible] and Miss [illegible].

The Principal will be assisted in the government of the Institution by the Resident Instructors.

Parents wishing to place their sons in this Institution will please address the subscriber previous to the commencement of the Winter Session, which will commence on the first Monday in November next.

Plainfield, October 1, 1837.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

Shelf at the New Brunswick Depot, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets.

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837.

Blue, Brown and Drab Pilot Cloths,

Superior Article for Overcoats for sale by

B. M. PRICE.

Railway.

LIQUORS.

WINES, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only) for sale by

DOCTOR HALE & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, 21st

Lumber.

THE subscribers have just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:

A FEW of various sizes; Plank, suitable for Counter tops; Newel posts; Cotton Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Veneers, shaded and Cherry; Rose Logs mahogany and French basket boards, &c.

All of which will be offered by the subscribers on hand, and intends to keep a constant assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Joist; clear 2 inch Plank; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch do; Bed Boards; 5-8 do; Sash Stuff; Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Cedar Posts; Shingles; Lath; Cedar or Cedar Pailing; Whitewood Boards; Ash of every thickness &c.

Also on various kinds, all of which will be offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Depot.

NEHEMIAH ENGLE.

Railway, March 14, 1837. 9

To Millers and Farmers.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements with a gentleman in New York to attend to the sales of Grain, and pay cash when sold at reasonable prices, such prices as will make it good for a market to sell to Millers and Farmers. Wheat and Rye in all quantities—as low as they can purchase in New York, and deliver here. Also 5,000 Bushels of Wheat of fair quality, 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and one hundred Wheat of a superior quality, at 13 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at market prices. Persons from a distance can have any quantity of hauling supplied, as he owns a great many horses and wagons. Cash or Grain will be taken in payment for

Flour and Boards per 1000 feet.

Also, Board Boards for sale.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

Railway, May 11, 18 7.

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE, Railway.

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a fine Assortment of English Merinos, and for sale cheap, by

B. M. PRICE, Railway.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, corner of Main and Peace streets, have on hand a handsome assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Earthenware, also, a large Dye Stuffs and Trimmings, among which are Logwood, Copperas, Indigo, Verdigris, Shellac, Tins, Sads, Bindings, and Braids.

R. & T. ANDERSON

Plainfield, January 25, 1837 2tf

Old Newspapers,

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping paper. For Sale at this Office, at 37 cents per hundred. By mail the price will be increased. Merchants will save considerably. Try it. June 16.

Brown & Bleached Muslins.

A Complete Assortment, Just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

B. M. PRICE,

Railway.

Oct. 24.

Cotton Wadding,

BALES, Black and white Wadding for sale by

B. M. PRICE.

Nov. 14.

Window-Glass & Putty.

Building people, merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Railway, May 4. 1y for

Plainfield English School.

THE next Term of this School will commence Monday, Nov. 27th, under the direction of

Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE,

The Basement Room of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, Nov. 21st.

Cooking Stoves.

J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and intend to keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Stoves they recommend to the public as being superior to any now in use. Those who have used our stoves for the last two years, have given them the decided preference over all others, and we are willing to refer to them for the truth of the assertion. We have also on hand a large assortment of Stoves of other patterns more than usually large, which we are willing to sell at a small advance, after considerable experience in the stove business, we are willing to recommend the following as being one of the best for cooking:

Shanley's Rotary fire wood parlor stove,

Shanley's Stanley's Pinlad, patent for wood,

Stanley's Pinlad, patent for wood, and coal,

Pendleton's for wood; and the

Old Line wood & plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and invite all wishing to buy, to call and decide for themselves.

The celebrated K stove for cooking stoves, for Philadelphia, for coal only. These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hessel and Pleas's make from Philadelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have in very handsome two small patterns, which we recommend ourselves, and for neatness and cheapness we think they are not excelled by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and sitting rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates and preferable to any other stove except the Oldmixon's of which we expect to have an assortment for fall use who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all size, Pipe, Elbows, Bends, Boilers, and stove fixtures in general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell at city prices. We will also purchase any patterns we may not have, for which they desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B.—Second hand stove and Paper for sale, for new, and taken in exchange for old stove, brass copper, and lead.

Railway, Nov. 16. 41

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Accounts are requested to call and settle the same by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on Note or Bond are requested to call and settle the same without fail, as we can no longer dispense with attention to the above unpleasant duty solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 15th, 1837. 2tf

STEAM POWER.

Lathe,

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

THE subscribers at the Somerville Cabinet Factory, Company of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern together with every variety in general assortment of work, equal to any work in the State.

MIRON G. OLMSTED.

Somerville, April 13, 1837. 15

House and Job Painting,

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

in the present year, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public generally, that they now offer for sale a well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c. &c. Among their Dry Goods are comprised the following, viz:—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Flannels, Merinos, together with a good stock of Linen and Cotton Goods.

They also offer for sale—

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Hollow Ware, Twine, Garden Seeds,

&c.

They invite the attention of the public generally to their established and well known stand, and assure them that no attention will be spared to make their articles and the customer both suits in quality and price.

Plainfield, December 30, 1836. 1tf

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

No. 210, Greenwich Street,

Corner of Harding Street,

NEW-YORK.

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 30. B. M. PRICE, Railway.

Wool Carding.

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at the usual price.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 2d, 1837. 2d 3m

French Merinos,

All Wool, Black & Colored.

FRENCH Merinos, received and for sale Cheap, at the New Store by

B. M. PRICE.

Railway, Nov. 16.

NEW CHEAP STORE,

IN RAHWAY.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the Store House lately occupied by Messrs. Hall, Runyon & Bonnell) and opened a complete assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

consisting of Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinetts, Sheeting, Flannels, Calicoes, Brown & Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Tobacco, Flour, Pork, Cornes & Fish, Salt, &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE,

Railway.

Oct. 5th.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (ensuing,) will be conducted by SAMUEL L. POUND & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all my old accounts should be closed, and all having any demands against him are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

Plainfield, August 31, 1837. 3.50

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed to the manufactory of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials and by the best of workmen, (which is more and steady habits) in his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, January 2, 1837.

Leonard A. Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their grateful acknowledgments for the patronage with which they have been favored, and of soliciting a continuance of public favor.

Plainfield, Jan. 5, 1837. 1tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, December 27, 1836. 1tf

THADEUS DAVIS'S

WRITING FLUID,

A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks may be summed up under the following heads: The even suit which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying sequickly, retaining its fluidity in all weathers, having no tendency to become rusty or muddy, never corroding the metal; and lastly, its great durability. These properties render it peculiarly valuable for writing Bills of Exchange, Wills, Deeds, and also Log books and account books exposed to sea air.

Sold by THADEUS DAVIS & ARKETT, Wall street, Plainfield, N. J.

May 25. 1y

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale by

B. M. PRICE,

Oct. 24 Railway.

Long Lawns & Irish

LINENS, for sale very low, by B. M. PRICE

Oct. 24. Railway.

Stoves In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the neighboring country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves,* at the

Residence of Platt Drake, Main st.

Plainfield, next door to I. Titsworth's carrying shop, which will be sold by him for cash, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, Feb. 28, what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stove will be taken in exchange for new ones, Oil, Lead, Brass, Copper, &c.

THOMPSON & CO.

Railway, Nov. 7, 1837. 42 3m*

Bound Brook Hotel

HENRY W. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the County House, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the large and commodious Temperance House, in the pleasant and thriving village of Boundbrook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wainwood—where he is prepared to entertain in a manner second to none in the county, all those who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendance careful and obliging. From the General's experience as a public landlord, and the well known character and celebrity of the Stand he assures the public, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls once will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Express and Stages between Somerville and New Brunswick will change through this place twice daily, and the Proprietor, and Somerville accommodation line stages at the house.

Good Stabling, Hay and provender always on hand. Best Scotch Ale, Cherry and other liquors and cigars will always be found.

Boundbrook, January 2, 1837 1y

Cheap Goods, at the New Store.

THE Subscriber is receiving and offering for sale at his New Store, a handsome assortment of Fresh Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. which he is selling very cheap for Cash or Country produce.

B. M. PRICE.

Railway, Nov. 16.

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN V. DENISON,

at the Store, opposite the dwelling of Theodore Manning, Esq.

Also

Sheet & Cast Iron Stoves,

For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at the very Lowest Prices.

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead &c. will be taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tea Kettles, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware made to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. before you purchase elsewhere.

J. V. DENISON.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 4tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

New York Mirror.

A new volume to commence on the 22 of July next.

A POPULAR and highly esteemed Journal of Science, Literature and the Fine Arts, established with a wide and increasing circulation, regularly issued in a neat and beautiful and popular form, arranged in the most convenient and desirable manner for binding, forming at the end of each year two handsome volumes, containing fifty-two numbers, and about four hundred pages each, and illustrated by numerous engravings on wood, executed in the highest style of the art.

The Mirror has been established for more than eight years, and during that period has received the support of a large number of the most distinguished literary characters in this country, including original contributions from the most numerous and perfect critical notices of every new publication of merit, both foreign and domestic, and numerous selections from the best periodicals of England and France, including original, popular and interesting articles in Science, Literature, Biography, Criticism, Natural History, Voyages and Travels, Sketches of Society in various countries, by correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for it in different parts of the world, together with a variety of miscellaneous matter, calculated to interest and amuse all classes of readers, and to render it a work of reference for the whole family circle.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will present no new features in its literary attractions, but in its mechanical execution. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a polished foreign correspondence will be maintained. The services of $300 will be paid for the exclusive use of the matter to be published in the first volume of the Mirror, in the English language, of the most choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish, &c.—and an immense variety of miscellaneous matter, original and selected, will appear, including, discoveries and improvements in science, art, manufactures &c. &c.

The next volume of the New-York Mirror will possess no new features in its literary attractions, but in its mechanical execution. The best writers in the land will contribute to its pages, and a polished foreign correspondence will be maintained. The services of $300 will be paid for the exclusive use of the matter to be published in the first volume of the Mirror, in the English language, of the most choice translations from the French, German, Italian and Spanish, &c.—and an immense variety of miscellaneous matter, original and selected, will appear, including, discoveries and improvements in science, art, manufactures &c. &c.

Selections from popular journals abroad will generally appear in a separate form, at the end of the volume, forming and exquisite repository of elegant literature and the fine arts extant.

Its Literary Character—Whatever may have been the merits or demerits of the literary department of the New-York Mirror the arrangements entered into and announced for the fourteenth, the first number of which will be published on Saturday, July 22, will be found to be of a character of a higher order, and more popular in the literary department, it will greatly surpass all its predecessors, fully maintaining its pre eminent position among the periodicals of the country, and offering successful rivalry with the most vaunted popular periodicals of the British and Parisian press.

Its Mechanical Execution.—The most distinguished artists have been employed to furnish designs and execute the beautiful series of accurate embellishments, illustrative of American scenery, incidents, and personages.

CONDITIONS.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and contains every week a popular piece of music. Terms—Five Dollars per annum, pay able in advances. No subscription received for a less term than one year.

LIST of ARTICLES,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,

Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES.

EXECUTIONS.

SALES.

WARRANTS.

SUBPŒNAS.

Bills of Exchange.

Bills to Sheriffs.

BAIL BONDS, for Constables.

EXECUTIONS.

Books.—Porter's Travels.

Scrap books.

Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo.

Life of Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo.

Life of Napoleon, 1 vol.

Boudinot's Narration, large 8vo.

Oration's do. do. 2 vols.

Randolph on Horses, 2 vols. in one.

Cowper on the Gout, a very celebrated Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet.

Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols.

Locke's Human Understanding.

Beauties of Locke.

Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates.

Goldsmith's Greece.

Goldsmith's Rome.

English Reader.

Life of Franklin.

Small Testaments.—Pocket do.

Webster's Spelling Books.

Murray's small grammar.

A large set of Toy books

The Land Claims, an interesting tale.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties.

Steel Pens, 4 kinds.

Engravings.

India Rubber.—Tooth Powder.

Wafers.—Wholesale.

Pastes, for working Lace, a variety.

Sealing and Scrap Leaves.

Family Records.

Maps of the city of New-York, plain & coloured.

SEARS'S PILLS.

Job Printing

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS, Bonds, Deeds, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at a low rate, and at the shortest possible notice, by

M. F. CUSHING.

June 10th, 1837.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

WILLET is now carrying on his Saw Mill on the Raritan river, near Bonhamtown, and is prepared to saw Boards, Plank, Scantling, and Timber, of any description, with dispatch. Those who have Logs to saw, will please call and have them sawed, as I am determined to saw them on reasonable terms. Those who have Logs to saw on shares, will please give notice that he is ready to saw immediately on the shares agreed upon.

Also, for Sale, Boards and Plank, and Timber, and Garden Posts, Lath, Shingles, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN.

Warren Township, December 26, 1837. 6m

GREEN BROOK Family School.

THE subscriber will open his School on the first of May in the Village of Green Brook, Somerset county, and in all the useful branches of a thorough English education, and the Latin and Greek languages, if desired. The village is remarkably healthy, and the morals of the inhabitants are unusually correct, and every care will be taken to promote the health, comfort and morals as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil, during the absence of parents, guardians or friends. He has secured competent assistants, and will be satisfied with no less than a high standard of morals and religious instruction, even without mentioning the peculiar position of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each, constitute a year. One commences regularly on the first Monday in May—the other on the first Monday in November.

The expense of board, including tuition, washing and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly, in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Deductions for absence, or illness of pupils.

A limited charge. An extra charge is made for the use of the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding also of the family marked with the name of the owner.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as will attend to the English principal, is now ready to open for the reception of a few day scholars. The terms are small and uniform, and on all occasions, to yield prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution; and the public may rest assured that no idle, imbecile, or ill-governed boy will be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town, must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by this School stands on a beautiful bank of Green Brook, has recently been put in complete repair, and is one of the most quiet and healthy places in the State of New Jersey. Both the size and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study halls and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. Boys under the age of twelve years are not received. Parents of scholars from a distance, or from the cities of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to the public that he will do his duty faithfully.

EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 18, 1837.

☞ Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked. Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

JOSEPH DENNISON,

Carpet Weaver,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes the opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the two story house on Front street, next door to Mr. John Taylor's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above business in the best manner and on accommodating terms.

The Dutch for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

Plainfield, July 31, 1837. 3m*

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I have examined (as my former agent) for sale of manufacturing Locomotives, Tenders and Machinery

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work all made, and at the shortest notice.

Of informing friends, and the Inhabitants generally, that I have taken the above Shop, and will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of the above articles on reasonable terms.

THOMAS HILL.

Plainfield, April 12, 1837.

A CHANCE FOR CASH

A PERSON having demands against the Subscriber will please present them for payment immediately, and all due to the subscriber's over six months standing, will be very willing and gratefully received.

☞ Those not closing soon as heretofore, on Saturday will absolutely be sued.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Cradle timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,

" Joist,

Ash dress, Pailing Plank, and

Rive Stuff, for Wagon Work.

Also Sled Stuff.

Building to Execute.

Lath, Shingles, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Nov. 29. 3m2m

Second Hand Cast Iron Stove, for sale.

FOR SALE, A Large Cooking Stove Pan, nearly new, for burning wood, and all the Furniture Complete, and in first rate order. Enquire of

CHARLES JOHNSON.

Plainfield, Nov. 7. 1tf

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

Cloaks, Pelisse Clothes, and Cassimeres, for sale by

B. M. PRICE.

Railway, Nov. 16.

Plainfield Union.

Freedom of Speech, and the Liberty of the Press, are our safeguards.—Jefferson.

Volume I. PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1837. Number 49.

The Plainfield Union

Is Published every Wednesday Morning, in the village of Plainfield, opposite the Post-Office; entrance from the street.

Terms of Subscription.—To Village Subscribers, $2.00 per annum, to be paid at any time during the first six months. To those who are served by Carriers, $2.50 payable quarterly. To those who receive the paper by mail, $1.50 in advance, or $2.00 at the end of the year.

No letters taken from the post-office, if the postage be not paid, except such as contain remittances in payment for the paper &c., and those from Correspondents whose communications are generally approved.

Communications and advertisements must be sent in as early as Wednesday morning.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, (16 lines is a square,) will be conspicuously inserted three weeks for one dollar; and continued at 25 cts. per week. Longer ones in proportion, and nothing counted less than a square. One square for a year $10. Advertisements sent without orders, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Plainfield Classical Institution

Jacob A. Wood's Boarding and Day School is now in successful operation. This Institution is designed to qualify youngmen for Collegiate, Commercial and Professional pursuits.

The Classical Department is under the charge of Mr. George H. Huntington.

The French and Spanish, of Octave Maurase.

The English and Mercantile, of J. A. Wood and J. S. Bonnel.

Miss Sarah Wilson, whose qualifications for governing and teaching are too well known to need comment, is engaged in the female department.

The Principal has the exclusive exercise of the discipline of the School, and holds himself responsible for the qualifications of the Instructors.

Prices of Tuition made known on application.

April 6, 1837.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

For sale at the New Brunswick prices, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, January 4, 1837. 1 tf

LIQUORS.

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Rum, &c. (for medicinal purposes only.) for sale by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL.

Plainfield, June 28. 21tf

COOKING STOVES

For Sale by

JOHN N. DENNISON,

At his Shop, opposite the dwelling of Truman Manning, Esq.

ALSO

Sheet & Cast Iron Stoves,

For Parlours, &c.

Which will be sold at *the very Lowest Price*.

Old Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead Beeswax, &c. taken in payment at the highest price.

N. B. Stove Pipe, Tin Leaders, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Boilers made to to order.

Please call and price my stoves, &c. if you want to buy. J. N. Dennison.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1837. 41

NEW CHEAP STORE,

IN RAHWAY.

The Subscriber having removed from his old stand to the New Store, next door north (late occupied by Brown & Bonnet) has opened a complete assortment of,

Dry Goods & Groceries, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Beaverets, Fustians, Cottonets, Brown & Bleached Sheetings & Shirtings, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Coarse & Fine Salt, &c &c. All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce. The inhabitants of Plainfield & its vicinity are invited to call and examine for themselves.

B. M. PRICE.

Oct. 5th. Rahway.

Cheap Dry Goods,

At Kensett's New-Store,

131 MARKET-ST,

NEWARK.

Persons about making their Fall and Winter purchases, are respectfully invited to call and examine his ex ensive assortment. The liberal patronage the subscriber has received from all parts of the country, assures him they will be paid for their time and trouble. He has just received, Cashmeres, Satinetts, Circle and Fuchsia Merinoes, which, at prices he low as ever before sold, he the public. Ferseys, Kaglats and Gro de Naps Marinos, figured and plain; Silks of all colors; Merino, Black Rep, and common Shawls; Dress'd with English Merinos, 3-4 yard, single width, 1 shilling; 6 cent Flannel all colors, 12 per yd. Calico and muslins at 6d; Paper hangings at 2 pence a yard.

☞ A penny saved is ten earned, as a Poor Richard. THO. KENSETT.

Nov. 8. 45 tf

Moral and Religious.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

A Christmas Hymn.

It was a calm and silent night!—
Seven hundred years and fifty-three
Had Rome been growing up to might,
And now was queen of land and sea.
No sound was heard of scathe or strife,
Peace brooded o'er the hearth's domain;
Apollo, Pallas, Jove and Mars,
Held undisturbed their ancient reign,
In the solemn midnight
Centuries ago!

'Twas in the calmest of silent nights!—
The Senate of haughty Rome, in
Impatient urged his chariot's flight,
From lordly revel rolling home!
Triumphal arches gleam'd on every
His breast with thoughts of boundless sway!
What recked the Roman, what beheld
A paltry province far away,
In the solemn midnight
Centuries ago!

Within that province far away,
Went plodding home a weary boor;
A simple hind of light before him rose,
Full in through a manger, inside door
Across his path. He paused, for nought
Told what was going on within;
How soon the stars, his only thought,
The air how cold, and calm and thin,
In the solemn midnight
Centuries ago!

Oh strange indifference! how and high
Dream'd over common joys and cares;
The Earth was still—but knew not why,
The world was listening—unawares!
How calm a moment may proceed
One that shall thrill the world forever!
To that still moment none would heed,
Man's doom was linked no more to sever,
In the solemn midnight
Centuries ago!

It is the calm and solemn night!
A thousand bells ring out, and throw
Their joyous peals abroad, and smite
The darkness—charmed and holy now!
The night that erst no shame had worn,
To it a happy music is given;
Forlo that stable lay new born
The peaceful Prince of Earth and Heaven,
In the solemn midnight
Centuries ago!

Vocal Music.

"Let knowledge lead the song:
Nor suck him with a solemn sound
Upon a thoughtless tongue."

The churches have been singing this sentiment of Watts' for a whole century. The passage has been quite a favorite one. How often has it been addressed to us both from the pulpit and from the choir. After all, perhaps the fullness of its meaning has not been taken. Watts' views a full century ago, were quite up to the present standard of reform. He wrote on the subject at considerable length. He exposed the impropriety of ignorance, and plead the importance of knowledge. But if he had said, "let good music lead the song," he would have accurately anticipated the state of things which was to be a long time to prevail. Even now, there is a great want of correct information among leaders and choirs generally throughout the country, and if not through Christendom at large. Upon the introduction of Watts' day, as too often permitted to lead the song. True, we are beginning to witness an improvement in this respect in the churches of our own land. Yet it is so small and so gradual as scarcely to be perceived. It requires the lapse of time to mark any visible progress. The churches, and the "angels of the churches," for the most part, do not awake to the importance of the subject; and when even they are awakened and energy, there is much inexperience and misdirection. Hence are but partially removed and obstacles almost without number remain to be surmounted. At the present rate of progress, the churches may yet for another century be admonishing themselves and their singers to let knowledge lead the song, before ignorance will be permitted to resign its long established commission. So much for consistency.

But the remaining part of the question, dear reader, I suppose, is better understood regarded. Let us see if we be lusty in the decision. What is the definition of science and how it is to be? Is it well to allow the singers to sing as they please, or should they be put to the stand in concert or otherwise employed. Vague impressions of solemnity may assist many to feel safe, but if such impressions constitute acceptable worship, then even in the very best we are acceptable worshippers. The imposing ceremonies of the Catholics too, often give impressions of the deepest solemnity does that entitle them to the character of correct like worship? While the mind wanders, and the poise affections of the soul are not enlisted, the whole is but solemn mockery.

Now, take this principle and apply it to the singing in social churches, in reference to the office of musical praise. Do not the thoughts wander from the subject of song? The people cannot generally understand the words while listening to the singers, and one half at least, of the congregation do not for their attention upon the music. And if the singers are paying at the singers or the music? the whole is vanity of vanity, and even the clergyman knows it, is engaged in some other employment. O, what mockery! This scene is often the case in the high court of Heaven where scraphs, though perfect in holiness, and their face and practice, and while they strive to golden vases of praise! do not they occasionally nothing one another in the words above spoken, set itself of solemn mockery!

But it will be said that the praises of the worshipers are sincere. Surely we should hope so; it would be very unfavorable to the contrary. The singers, however, often the case, and their leaders irreligious or at best, the difficulties of execution so much engross the attention, as often to leave little or none for the spiritual frame of the exercise. The seldom have a special interest of being mutually edified. They are pleased and interested; but as a general rule, there seems to be little that is devotional. And what must we say of the people of the congregation who read attentively the words which fall from the lips of the singers? It is not our province to search the heart; but the fact that there is so little singing in families is a fair indication, so little feeling of responsibleness, gives unanswerably proof that few persons seem properly edified.

An instructive fact.—Many christian as he makes only a cast in the divine. He is found to regret, all too late as he fancies his long habitual neglect of the praises of God. The same regret is often expressed towards the close of life, when the natural powers of the body have decayed beyond the possibility of revival. A knowledge of this fact should convey an important lesson to the young disciple who has not attended to this subject. Is he young by and by have reasons to regret the same? If he had better attend to this subject in hand. And certainly if he is to spend a boundless eternity in showing forth the praises of God; is obvious that he ought to spend some portion of the time here allotted to him in the great work of preparation. How far the music of earth resembles that of heaven we have no means of knowing. It is enough for us to recollect that while on earth, it is both a duty and a privilege to cultivate the praises of God.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Norah Clary's Wise Thought.

BY MRS. S. C. HALL.

"We must have a new soup, Morris Donovan look, "would be as easy to twist the top of the great hill of Howth, as to make father and mother agree about any one thing. They have been playing the rule of contrary these twenty years, and it's not likely they'll take a turn now."

"It's unjust, hard, so it is, replied handsome Morris, "for I married people can't draw together Norah, darlint! that would'nt be the way, with us. Sure as now we'd be in heart and soul and an example of love a—"

"Pally," interrupted the maiden laughing, "Morris, Morris we've quarreled a score o'times already; and to my thinking, a bit of a breeze makes life all the pleasanter. Shall I talk about the merry jig I danced with Phil Kennedy or repeat what Mark Doolen said of me to Mary Gray?—eh! Morgat?"

The long dark lashes of Norah Clary's bright brown eyes almost touched her low, but delicately pencilled brows as she took a archly up at her lover; her lips curled with a half playful, half mischievous smile, but the glance was soon withdrawn, and the maiden's cheek glowed with a deeper and richer blush, when the young man passed his arm around her waist, and put to the clustering curls from her forehead, gazed upon her with a loving but mournful look.

"Leave joking now, Norry; I don't only know how I love you, but you said in a voice deep and broken by emotions: I'm your equal as far as money goes and no young farmer in the country can tell a better stock to his side o than mine is yet I don't pretend to deserve you, for all that; only, e'n'heigh say it, that when I see love each other, how can't go to contradict me Norry, because you've as good as owned it over and over again, and your father agreeable, and all, to think that your mother just out of sentiment, should be putting herself in for to cross upon the earth, only her temper's awful, in'at sure me mad entirely, and shows her to be a gosl for—"

"Stop, Master Morris, exclaimed Norah, laying her hand upon his mouth, so as effectually to prevent a sound escaping; it's my mother you're talking of, and it would be ill-bred, as well as ill-bred to hear a word and go out an own parents. Is that the place for sweet nothings, sir, or did you ever hear me turn my tongue against one belonging to you?"

"Ex y'er pardon, pardon, my own Norah," he replied quickly, as in duty bound, for she was the first to speak up for the sheep. Why not I—and I'm not going to gainsay but y'er mother—"

"That last and the sooner needed!" again interrupted the impatient girl. Good even' Morris, and God bless ye, they'll be after missing us within, and it's little my brother thinks we can—"

"Norah, here all the girls at wake or patteen, I have been true to you. We have grown together, and since ye were the height of a rose bush, ye have been dearer to me than any thing else on earth. Do, Norah, for the sake of our early love, do you think if there's no way to win your father over? If we take me out for lover, sure it's nothing I'd care for the loss o' the money, but could not show that I've got. Dearest Norah, tell me since you'll do nothing without her, and do think—for sure he cares, and does laugh."

It is a fact, equally known and credited in the old barony of Barg, that Morris Donovan deserved an honest, sincere, and affectionate girl—brave as a lion, and gentle as a dove. He was moreover, the present's nephew,—understood matters well as the priest himself; and better even than that, he was the reputed "the Pagan Apollo of the parish,—a fine, noble looking fellow, that all the girls (from the housekeeper lovely English niece at Lord Gort's down to little dead Bess Morrican, the 7 months rather) were regularly and desperately in love with; but I must confess, (perhaps certainly was ever thus

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Plainfield Union.

The Alton Riot.

It is to me a matter of the greatest surprise, that there can be any difference of opinion in regard to the mob at Alton—that there can be found men, even of eminence, and talent too, who not only forbear to condemn, but even attempt to justify that disgraceful affair. Mr. Austin, attorney General of Massachusetts, at a late meeting at Faneuil Hall, compared those lawless men to the immortal patriots of '76, who resisted British aggression, by force of arms; and several of our public journals have expressed their regret that "any sorrow should have been manifested for the death of Mr. Lovejoy, who has so justly received the reward of his doings."

Has it then come to this! that a man who may chance to become obnoxious to a portion of his countrymen, must suffer his property to be destroyed, or be torn in pieces by an exasperated populace, if he should have the "presumption" to attempt a defence of it! Shall his murderers be called patriots, and ranked among the benefactors of mankind, and those who express their horror at such atrocities, stigmatized as weak and silly alarmists! Let us not suppose this is merely an attack upon abolitionism, or even upon the freedom of the press. It is a question whether *any thing* that a man possesses, even life, can be held, except at the mercy of the populace. True, it was the publishing of anti-slavery doctrines, that rendered Mr. Lovejoy obnoxious to the mob. But who can say what principles, or what men, will next receive the popular ban? Are there any men so virtuous, are there any doctrines so patriotic or holy, as to escape all danger of popular odium? Does not the history of mobocracy in other countries show that good men and sound doctrines more than all others are exposed to its "summary vengeance!" Look at France during the days of Robespierre, when the best and noblest blood of the empire ran in torrents thro' her streets, and dyed the waters of her rivers!—And will not like causes produce like effects?

Yes, my countrymen, allow the mob to decide what a man shall speak, and write and do, and soon will our civil institutions fall to the ground, our fair fields become desolate wastes, and our cities and villages smouldering ruins. If we will shut our eyes and continue in apathy while this tempest is gathering, then does but our ruin but await us. When we least expect it, and when escape will be impossible, it will burst upon us with all its destructive powers, and ourselves, our country, and all we hold dear will be swept into one common grave.

But say the apologists of the mob, "Mr. Lovejoy published sentiments extremely offensive to the majority of his fellow citizens." Grant it. But did this destroy his *right* of publishing what he pleased? If so, then is our boasted "Liberty of speech reduced to this, that we may write or publish whatever the majority (alias, the power) approve, a liberty enjoyed as fully by the serf of Austria, or Russia, as it can be by the proudest democrat in the United States. But it is not so. The liberty of the press "consists in writing and publishing what *the majority do* not approve."—This liberty purchased for us at so dear a cost, should be guarded with a jealous care, maintained in all its bearings, and defended, if need be, at the hazard of our lives.

"But it was madness in Mr. Lovejoy to go to such lengths, he should have desisted," &c. What is there a descendant of the men who fought on Bunker Hill, at Trenton and Yorktown, base enough to surrender an acknowledged right, for fear of violence and death! Such a recreant deserves to hold his life at the pleasure of a tyrant, or a task-master. Lovejoy died nobly, as every freeman should be willing to die, in defence of himself and the liberty of speech. I am no abolitionist. The doctrines of "Anti-Slavery" I deem unsound in themselves, and pernicious in their tendency; but I would despise the man who *did adopt them* as his creed, and yet who should fear to utter or publish them. JUVENIS.

Plainfield, Dec. 23d.

For the Plainfield Union.

Basket of Fragments.

No. VI.

New York, the largest city in the United States contains about 280,000 inhabitants. It is situated on an island, 15 miles long and from 1 to 2, broad.

When Gen. Washington joined the army, July 3d, 1770, at Cambridge, Mass. it consisted of 14, 500 men—the militia now are nearly 2,000, 000. The war department was created in 1789 —to it belong the government of the army, the erection of fortifications, the execution of topographical surveys, and Indian Affairs. The army consists of 2 regiments of dragoons, 4 of artillery, and 7 of infantry; containing about 8221. The expense of last year for military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia and internal improvements, amounted to 5,337,000 dollars.

The Revolutionary War commenced at Lexington, which has 11 miles N. W. of Boston; the 19th of April, 1775, and peace was declared the 3d, 1783, lasting 7 years, 8 months and 1 day. 24 principal battles were fought, 4,044 officers were added to the national debt of England, and 36,000 lives were lost.

In the United States are 16 different places called Lexington. Lexington in Kentucky derived its name from the circumstance, that some hunters were engaged on the spot in laying out a town in 1775, when a messenger arrived with the news of the battle of Lexington, and they immediately decided to commemorate that event by giving that name to the place.

The amount of rice raised in this country amounts to about 21.3 millions of dollars. The cultivation of rice is limited to lands that admit of being overflowed, to swamps and bogs, which are overflowed with the tide, and to inland swamps, with reservoirs of water. Inland plantations yield from 800 to 1500 pounds of clean rice, per acre; tide plantations from 1200 to 1500. Rice was introduced into Carolina from Madagascar, in 1693.

The cotton crop last year amounted to 400 millions of pounds, of the value of 900 millions.

O.

Life Boat.—Last week a boat with 400 fathom of good rope and other materials for wrecking, was taken to Rockaway and placed in the house erected for that purpose near the Marine Pavilion. She is 30 feet long and 10 feet in width and filled with cork between her ceiling and sheathing. There are also air pipes along the sides under the thawrts protected by wooden cases, and air pipes in the cuddies fore and aft. She rows with 10 oars double banked, and she has a shipping mast with a small lug sail, which she can use in any weather. From her construction she cannot be upset, and can only carry about 20 tuns of water, 9000 lbs. of stone with out any danger of sinking.

Her draft of water is about 5 inches, and a proper vehicle has been provided to carry her from her station to any part of the coast where she may be wanted. The boat is under the charge of Mr. Hewlett, of Rock Hall, and the wreck masters have been authorized to use her when wanted.

The house, boat and materials, have cost between $1700 and $1800, of which about $1600 has been subscribed. Another boat is wanted for the New Jersey shore, and an effort will be made to make a similar provision for that part of our coast.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Remarkable Fact.—As Jerseymen, we feel proud of having the satisfaction to say of New-Jersey, what perhaps can scarcely be said of any other State in the Union, viz. *that not the life of an Indian was destroyed in making possession of their lands, nor one acre of it ever possessed without regular purchase.* Would that the same could truly be said of all the other States in the Union!—and yet the above fact the Indians still retain, and confirm by their traditions.—*Princeton Whig*

Crockett's Memory.—Among the many remarkable qualities of David Crockett was his wonderful memory, of which my friend Col. A., whom he ran against for congress, lately gave the following anecdote in proof:—"When we began our electioneering campaign" said Col. A., "not being able to speak very well extempore on either not at all, I wrote a speech with great care, and committed it to memory.—I delivered this at three several meetings, and was a good deal gratified in believing that it was very well received. I had always spoken first, but at the fourth meeting, when was a very numerous one, Crockett proposed that he take the lead.—He accordingly mounted the stand and to my utter amazement, spouted the whole of my speech, and only changing a sentence, or two to suit his own case. I never felt so awkward in my life. My turn to speak came, and my speech was gone, stolen—used up—and I was left without a word to say. And to complete my mortification, the rascal was chuckling and laughing as if he had done the cleverest thing in the world"

A Scotch parson in his prayer, said "Laird bless the grant council, the parliament, and grant they may all hang together." A country fellow standing by, bolted, "Yes, yes with all my heart, and the sooner the better—and I am sure it is the prayer of all good people." But *Frances* said the parson, "I don't mean as that fellow does, but pray they may all hang together in accord and concord." "No matter what kind of cord," replied the other, "so it be a strong one."

Progress of Times.—It appears that an Improving Theatre has been erected in Chicago already The following is mentioned—

At Mr. Ingersol's benefit, the other evening two wrestlers entered the lists—a lion—consisting of a dismal old fellow and the other a full grown diamond ring worth nearly as much more. Mrs. L. is daughter of the late Mr. Jefferson, of the stage.

Tale Here.—It is stated in the Maryland Advocate, that a negro man named Harry has been convicted by the Romney Court of a rape on a white girl aged thirteen years and an attempt to murder, and has been sentenced to be hung on the 12th of January next. The girl's skull was fractured in three places, but she recovered so as to give her testimony in court. Had she not recovered, execution would have fallen upon an innocent man, as there was no other evidence that she was attacked by the brutal offender.—*Balt. Republican.*

Twenty-fifth Congress.

First Session.

The Senate met on Monday, Dec. 19th, and resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. John Q. Adams in the chair, and took into consideration the resolution offered by Mr. Preston [illegible] relative to the public lands.

Mr. Preston addressed the Senate [illegible] in support of his motion.

Mr. Benton [illegible] and was followed by Mr. Clay, who replied to the remarks in support of his motion.

Mr. Preston [illegible] in reply.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and decided in the negative—yeas 16, nays 30.

In Senate Mr. Wall presented a memorials from sundry citizens of New Jersey, remonstrating against the admission of Florida as a State into the Union, and opposed to any [illegible] on the subject.

Mr. Preston of S. C. rose, and remarked on the efficacy of political fanatics to force the question upon Congress, declared that he felt himself justified in withdrawing a motion for the admission of Texas into the Union; and he never have done so but that he would bring in such a measure. The moment I was then laid on the table.

Mr. Wall of New Jersey, offered a petition from sundry citizens of New Jersey, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Grundy, moved to lay it on the table; but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Clay who wished to make a few remarks.

Mr. Clay then said, it was very manifest that the feelings on the subject of abolition in the District of Columbia, is extending in the public mind, and daily exciting more and more attention. His own opinion, he declared, was well known and unchanged—that Congress ought not to grant the prayer of these petitioners.

He wished here to inquire of Mr. Wall, and other members from the east whence these petitions came, whether it is, or is not on the increase? and whether it is intended to abolition in the District of Columbia *for ever*—or whether the feeling did not extend to other objects?—Have not many been drawn into it that true spirit of patriotism by a bold assault? And that they ought to set it at all hazard, the great constitutional right?

Mr. Clay thought it became the high duty of the Senate to consider whether it would not be better to send the petitions to the committee on the District of Columbia, and obtain from them a report such as that committee are able to give.

Such a course, Mr. Clay thought, was well calculated to influence the public mind, and produce that tranquility, harmony, and good feeling throughout the country which are so much to be desired.

Mr. Wall replied, that the feeling in his state was strongly excited by the idea that the right of petition had been assailed by the course which in this case, with respect to these petitions. He gave it as his opinion, that if these petitions were all received and referred to the committee of the District of Columbia, and there reported upon, it would have repressed the agitation, in New Jersey and other states.

Mr. Calhoun spoke with contempt of the idea of arguing the question with the abolitionists, by means of a report from a committee. He considered the [illegible] as [illegible] which utterly disregard all law and constitution.

The question must be put in limine; and he thought a joint resolution of both houses ought to be adopted, prohibiting the introduction of such petitions, except when they proceeded from the citizens of this district.

The debate [illegible] took a general character. Mr. Swift, and Mr. Prentiss, of Vt., bear testimony that the feeling in favor of abolition was on the increase among their constituents, and that it had truly been said of all the other States in the Union!—and yet the above fact the Indians still retain, and confirm by their traditions.—*Princeton Whig*

Mr. Rencie, of Virginia, a member on the committee on the District of Columbia, expressed his determinat on to go into no discussion respecting that subject, in the committee or elsewhere. He hoped the petitions would be laid on the table.

Mr. Niles spoke in favor of referring them to a committee and obtaining a report.

Mr. Strange of N. C. opposed the reference. He said he thought gentlemen were in error as to the cause of the increase of public feeling on the question, and he desired for the right of the Senate to reject the petitions *in limine*.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, replied, confirming the testimony of Messrs. Wall, Prentiss, and Swift, as to the increase of the abolitionists, as a cause. If you wish to make abolition sin, he said, just go on and pursue the course you have adopted.

In the end, the petitions and the pending motion to [illegible] was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Grundy, by a vote of 35 to 24.

In the house nothing worthy of notice occurred —the time being spent on petitions and memorials.

Tues'ay, Dec. 19th, In Senate.

Mr. Swift of Vermont, presented a report and resolutions, adopted by the Legislature of this state protesting against the annexation of Texas to the Union, and against the admission of any state whose constitution tolerates the existence of domestic slavery—declaring the power of Congress over the subject of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and in the territories of the United States; and requesting the representatives to add instructing the Senators from Vermont, to use their efforts to carry the report and resolutions into effect.

Mr King of Alabama, objected to the reception. Mr. Calhoun moved to lay that motion on the table, and a debate of some length, and a very excitable character, arose, in the course of which [illegible]

Mr. Clay suggested to Mr. Swift that it would be better to withdraw this paper for the present. Mr. Swift acceded to the request, and withdrew the paper with a declaration that he would again present it on Tuesday next.

In the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Haynes of Georgia, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole (Mr John Quincy Adams in the chair,) and the unfinished business of Friday, being the motion to refer so much of the President's message as relates to the finances of the country to the committee of ways and means.

[illegible] was then proceeded. The [illegible] to which was a petition praying for the abolition of slavery in the District; and moved to refer it to the [illegible]

Mr. Slade rose and said he would modify his motion so as to instruct the committee to report a bill for abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the district of Columbia, and that would enable him to discuss the general question.

Great excitement was produced by this announcement. Several Southern members rose instantly to arrest the discussion. Mr. Slade yielded to Mr. Legare, of South Carolina, who wished to make a request. That eloquent gentleman then turned to Mr. Slade, and with great solemnity of manner, implored him to consider well before he stepped on that ground.

He warned him, before he took another step, that if it were true that this spirit cannot be repressed, cannot be chained by constitutional restriction—he warned him, with a tone of deep [illegible], but in that solemn admonition, that spirit will encounter another to the full as uncompromising and energetic. When the question is forced on the south—every part of it will take up the gauntlet.

He maintained that nothing could justify a Christian man in uttering in the house which he and other southern members were obliged to listen to day after day. "Shall I," he exclaimed, "hear these things, and then think of our fire-sides and our families; and yet shall I be told to respect it?"

Mr. Legare spoke with unpathonate eloquence and excited deep by entreating the gentleman to pause for the sake of the country, if he had any regard for its peace and harmony.

Mr. Dawson, of Georgia asked the gentleman from Vermont to give way for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Slade declined; and proceeded to speak on the general question. He referred to the statutes of South Carolina, by way of showing the nature and condition of slavery.

Mr. Wise was called him to order on the ground that he was now discussing the subject of slavery in the States.

Mr. Slade said he had only alluded to slavery in South Carolina, in order to illustrate its true character.

Thursday, Dec. 21st.

In Senate, after the presentation of petitions, the bill for regulating the currency in the district of Columbia was taken up.

In the house, Mr. Patton, of Va. asked leave to offer a resolution to the effect that all petitions on the subject of the abolition of slavery, and the transferring of slaves from states and territories, be laid on the table without being read, printed, debated or referred, and that no further action be had thereon.

Mr. Adams objected.

Mr. Patton moved that the rules be suspended, that he might offer the resolution.

The rule was not suspended by a vote of 135 ayes to 60 nays.

Mr. Patton then offered his resolution and made a very few remarks, declaring it to be offered in with the consent of with many of the members from the south—and in the spirit of peace and harmony. Without going utterance to the feelings which swelled his bosom at the recollection of the scenes of yesterday, he would not do what he had never done before, and seldom supported—he would for the sake of preventing excitement, move the previous question.

Mr. Adams rose in a her great excitement to address the House, but the speaker told him the question was not debatable.

Mr. Adams "The gentleman from Virginia, prefaced his motion with remarks,——

"Order! was shouted from all parts of the house.

Mr. Adams persisted in his efforts to obtain a hearing. Great uproar was produced; and however was the word, "order" shouted so loudly as to drown his voice.

Mr. Adams finally took his seat. The call for the previous question was sustained by large majority.

Shall the main question be now put?" was decided in the affirmative. The ayes and nays were accordingly ordered.

When the name of Mr. Adams was called, he rose and with great emphasis said, "I hold the resolution to be a violation of the constitution of the U. States,—— of the right of my constituents, and of the people of the U. S. Petitions—and in my right to the floor of speech as a member of the House."

While the ex president was pronouncing these words, the cries of order from the chair, and all parts of the House, were shouted so deafening as to put he repeated until he finished his sentence.

The Speaker then said the member from Massachusetts had violated the rules, and must take his seat.

Mr. Adams having finished what he had to say, took his seat.

The roll having been called, Mr. Adams asked that his name might be inserted on the journal.

The chair said this was out of order.

Mr. Adams then asked that the journal might show having made the request; and also show what reply was made by the chair. This was ordered.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Adams in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the President's message for the purpose of reference.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Georgia by Mr. Goodwin of Chatham to prevent the accumulation of a large surplus, beyond the [illegible] of the United States.

FROM CANADA.

Governor Jenison of Vermont issued a calm and sensible proclamation on the 13th inst. urging the strictest neutrality to American citizens, and strongly recommending to the amicable relations existing between the United States and Great Britain. He was inclined to admit the most favorable construction to every thing that could have been done by our border citizens, and those forces organized within the State. He offers the hospitals of the State to both parties.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The violation of the territory of the United States by the British troops in setting fire to the steamboat Caroline, has been followed up by a still more outrageous

Mr. Rhett, of S. C. made a similar call, and several left with him.

Dec. 21st.

The storm has subsided for the present. The Journal of the house will give you the proceedings coming from the Southern country. The affairs of Cuba seem to be progressing and much interest seems to be felt in the Island. Mr. Calhoun has betrayed the rash and unjust spirit, and if the Union is to sink, he thanks to him. At the evening meeting most of the southern members of both house were present. After which debate it was agreed by the chairman, Mr. Parton should offer a resolution which he did to-day in the House, and which was adopted, 122 to 74.

The resolution is substantially the same as that offered by Mr. Pinckney two years ago, which the Southern members then scorned, and which lost him his election. The convention was in favor, and after voting for Mr. Clay was not present.

If one half of the rumors re carning Mr. Calhoun are true, he has forfeited the confidence of the whole People. He is said to have advised the extreem measures, and declared that "we had submitted to the northern interests too long already," —that "the time for decisive and final action had now come," and such like treasonable expressions.

THE UNION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Wednesday Morning, Dec'ber 27, 1837.

For I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of Tyranny over the mind of man. Thomas Jefferson.

Public Meeting.

The citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity are respectfully invited to attend a public meeting to be held in the Presbyterian Church,

On Friday Evening, 29th inst.

to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for an improvement of our Common School System.

This we are glad to see,—and is as we expected. We had no idea that when the whole state was awake to the vitally important subject of common school education, the enterprising and public spirited inhabitants of Plainfield would be still. Let every man attend, and let us have a large and powerful meeting, that shall speak so that the Legislature *must* hear. It is known to all that our common school system is lamentably defective, and we wonder how any man can sit still without an attempt to amend it, when it can be done so easy. If you love Plainfield, attend this meeting, and do *something for her honor*; if you are a parent and love your children, attend; if you are a patriot and love your country, attend; if you are a christian and love your religion, attend—for the interests of all these are inseparably connected with the success of common schools. "Forward to the wise," &c.

☞ *The Florida War is finished.*—Advices have been received, which can be relied on, of the unconditional surrender of the Seminoles. This is glorious news.

Mr. Webster has arrived at Washington.

PLAINFIELD LYCEUM.

The following question will be discussed on Wednesday evening, Dec. 27th.—Should the Temperance societies of our land adopt the pledge of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating drinks?

☞ Such a question we should suppose would draw a large audience together, which will doubtless be the case—as the community at this time, seem thoroughly awake to the subject of Temperance. All are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ The two party papers, one whig and one Van Buren, heretofore published in Bridgeton, in this state have both ceased their operations; and in their stead a *neutral* paper has been commenced. Oh, the mortality among the party journals!—the neutrals seem stable as yet, and we hope will continue so.

Mr. Crowell, Editor and proprietor of the Newark Eagle; wishing to retire to a more quiet life, offers that establishment for sale. It is a fair opportunity for one wishing to go into business, as it is the only Van Buren paper in the county.

Governor Marcy, of the state of New York, has issued his proclamation, forbidding all persons on the frontiers of that state to interfere in Canada rebellion.

☞ We have been looking in vain for two days past for a communication in opposition to "strong arguments of a Common Sense". In the midst of an Total Abolitionist to take up cause—the people will think the arguments before advanced are unanswerable. Let us hear from you soon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ X is informed, that he is mistaken as to the [illegible] to be supposable to be Solution. S. Smith's [illegible] made in Plainfield, and never lost.

Congress. "Now what's to be done?" Washington letter writers, we are inclined to think, will be a mal-contented at the late Treasury Scheme, half as bad as the Scheme itself, which long ere this both house and locomotive law of the land, will be thought that the Special deposite system will be agreed on by two out of the three, or four parties which divide congress, and will in consequence pass. This system is the same as the Sub-Treasury Scheme, only that it employs the state banks to keep the money instead of officers appointed for that purpose. This plan take a the money, in specie, from public use, precisely as was recommended by the President in his message at the special session, and the banks as they are not permitted to use the money at all, are to be paid a certain per centage for taking care of it. This plan is the one we supposed would be recommended by the President in his late message, but he did not do so very strongly. The Madisonian, the organ of the Conservatives, is as much opposed to it, as to the Sub-Treasury Scheme; considering it as the same in all its objectionable features, but it is thought that many of that party will agree to it, (in preference to that scheme,) with those already in favor of it, in sufficient numbers to secure its passage.

Both houses as yet seem to have been quite calm, except when Anti-Slavery comes up, and then all is alive again. The Senate continues its sittings but an hour or two, for four days in a week. Very likely however, both house will get awakened after the holidays, till when not a great deal of interest may be looked for in their proceedings.

It will be seen by a reference to our Congressional head, that Mr. Adams has several conditions in discussing the right of petition, which we are very happy to see.

We have devoted considerable space this week to the proceedings of Congress, which are interesting on account of the abolition question. It looks a little like nullification again. Attention is also directed to the correspondence of the New-ark Daily.

THE NEW YORK MIRROR.

The following are the contents of the 1st number, published Dec. 23d.

Embellishments.—The Landing of Heindrick Hudson.

The Song of Alfred, the night preceding the battle. Composed expressly for the Mirror.

Literary Papers.

I—Official Notice of the Proceedings of the St. Nicholas Society; in which will be found letters *from President* Van Buren; *Mr. Martini*, the charge *d'affaires* of the king of the Netherlands; the Hon. Francis Baylies; the Hon. Daniel Webster; J. Fenimore Cooper; H. Bleecker, President of the Albany St. Nicholas society; and a letter, written in the Dutch language, from Diedrich Knickerbocker.

II—The Curse of Neptune.—By *Theodore S. Fay.*

III—Our Flora: a Village Tale.—By *Mrs. Mary Griffith.*—Concluded from the 1st.

IV—The Soldier's Betrothal.—A Scene of *New-Year's Eve.*

V—Scene *from the German of Jean Paul.*

VI—The Pine Apple.—*Mr. Cole's* Three Pictures.

VII—Fox-Hunting—A Sketch from the Field.

VIII—Sheridan Knowles' New Comedy.

IX—To Readers and correspondents.

X—The Breaking of New-Amsterdam by the Knickerbockers.

XI—The Bon Ton Ha-ha.

XII—Backwards Ben Mot.

XIII—Christmas Eve.

XIV—Poetry: A Visit from St. Nicholas.

XV—Miscellany.

Notice is given of application to the Legislature for a Savings and Loan Institution at Burlington, with $100,000 capital; also for a Fire Insurance Co. with the same amount of capital.

An application will also be made for a Railroad from Freehold to New Egypt, Monmouth county.

The Washington Globe in opposition to the opinion of the Richmond Enquirer that the subtreasury scheme has a bad ground in congress as are the lost words uttered in that it has gained in both houses. We cannot believe it.—*Journal of Com.*

"I resolve," says Bishop Beveridge, "never to speak of a man's virtues before his face; nor of his faults behind his back;" a golden rule! the observation of which would at once banish flattery and defamation from the earth.

New Mail Arrangements.—It is stated that the rail road from William street Philadelphia will be opened on Monday—Christmas—when the rail road communication between Washington and Philadelphia will be complete.

It is stated that proceedings have been commenced before Judge Jones, of Philadelphia, to test if the charter of the Bank of the United States for refusing to redeem its bills in specie.—The president is Charles Kuhn.

Upwards of 23 British stars and Merchants in New York have united in a certificate, after examination, that the charge against Capt Wise, of the late steam packet Home, "is untrue and unfounded."

The British squadron against St. Eustatius, with several pieces of cannon, crossed the St. Lawrence on the ice.

Memory is so readily, as smelling to musing.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

It is said that Mr. Buchanan, the present minister from the United States will be continued at the Court of St. James.

Answer in the paper by Willam.

11, 5, 3, and 1, equals 20.

For the Plainfield Union.

ENIGMA No. XXVII.

A steeple (D) at the north end of an open space, bears due north from a house at (A), and a steeple, (C) at the southern part of the town bears due west from the house (A). The direction of another house (B) from (A) is N. 38 degrees W. The distance between the two houses, A and B, is 6 miles, the distance between A and C is five miles. E being the point in which the boundary of the town cross the line between A and B. The course from E to C is S 74 degrees W, and from E to D, N. 32 degrees E. Required the area of the town?

Q.

For the Plainfield Union.

ENIGMA No. XXVIII.

Subtract 40 from 48, so that the remainder shall be 45.

William.

For the Plainfield Union.

The latter demand of X'last question, in which he requires our poor solomon to tell how to work a question by having (or nothing I might as well say) given to work it by appears to me so mysterious and so much like the black art, that I hope the intelligent reader will not think me too superstitious if I am almost induced to believe that X is leagued with the evil one, for truly I never read anything that sounded more like diabolical agency, in all the book of Salem witchcraft. Were it not for this suspicion concerning X, I should think Sebastos was "able to fight his own battles."

Therefore forbear, thou sinful X,—
And think not that it does me vex.
To "hope Sebastos will not rejoice,"
Better apply that crawling term,
X, to thyself, or some such worm.

Sebastos' Aunt Cate.

Answer to Enigma, No. 26.

Problem.—The base and perpendicular of a right-angled triangle are given, also the distance to a point in the base produced, to find at what distance from the base a straight line drawn from said point must cross the perpendicular in order to divide off a given area.

Rule.—Divide the product of the base and perpendicular by the distance to the given point, find the difference between this quotient and the given area divided by half the said distance, and to the difference here found add twice the perpendicular; then find the difference between the square of half this sum and the product of the area and perpendicular divided by half the given base; extract the square root of this difference, and the difference between the root thus obtained and the aforesaid half sum is the distance required.

Sebastos.

X's question solved by this rule, gives as the result, 1 1-3 chains, worked by figures.—I don't quote Greek.

Sebastos.

The Rule is as follows: call the distance from the triangle to the point without it from which the course must run, *distance*; then half the perpendicular multiplied by the perpendicular, and area to be cut off in square chains added together, and the sum divided by the sum of the base and distance, will be a *first quantity*; next, twice the area multiplied by the base will be a second quantity; subtract the second quantity from the square of the first quantity, and the square root of the remainder subtracted from the first quantity, will be the line drawn from the point where the division line falls on the hypothenuse, perpendicular to the base.

Hence by this rule, the answer to the question is 1 1-3 chains exactly.

X.

MARRIED,

At Westfield, Dec. 6th, by the Rev. Mr. Hensing, James Wynans Rynd, to Miss Selina Tucker, all of Westfield.

At Elizabethtown, 19th inst. Levi Outterbridge, of Staten Island, to Miss Sarah Ann Woodruff, of Elizabethtown.

DIED,

In Washington Valley, 24th inst. widow Ann Hill, aged about 85.

At Elizabethtown, 17th inst. William M. Will, aged 56.

A FARM For Sale.

SITUATE in the township of Warren, county of Somerset N. J. bordering on the Passaic River four and a half miles north of Plainfield. On said farm is a good cooper-ering Dwelling House, and a large new barn inclosed with pales and cedar. There is a good proportion of wood and timber on said farm with excellent meadow and pasture land, with a never failing and a never [illegible] long stream of water running near the door. Title farm or will be leased on a long and the terms accommodating, any one wishing to farm or purchase the farm will [illegible] subscriber in Plainfield

Dec. 27th, 1837. 4w

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT well known stand and

TAN-YARD,

Situated in the village of Plainfield, on the Elizabeth street, in about the centre of the village, being in Westfield township, Essex county.

There is in the Tan-Yard, a good sweeping about 2 stories high, 30 by 16 feet, 3 mahogany finishing rubbers 2 stone smearing rubbers, and one good stone for the drying loft, and a good set of tools, a good horse, cart & harness, a good tank 30 by 32 feet, Gale's patent bark mill attached, bones house, stone lime house, &c. &c. Mill race running through it with water plenty and handy. Said Tan Yard is in good repair, buildings good and some of them new, and is one of the best stands in the state for bark, hides and skins, and in a good neighborhood for retailing leather. Any person wishing to settle himself in a healthy and pleasant place will do well to call soon.

Also,

A House and Lot,

Nearly opposite said Tan yard, 2 stories high, 18 by 30, with a shop attached, well calculated for a mechanic's shop or grocery. There is on said lot a good barn and carriage house, wood house, a never failing well of water, with pump in it, a variety of fruit,—every thing snug and in good repair. *Also*, A Four Acre LOT, about half a mile out of the village, in good state of cultivation, and very handy for pasture or tillage. Any person wishing to buy or rent will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

Plainfield, Dec. 19th, 1837.

Dentistry.

Attend to your Teeth!

THE undersigned will be happy to wait on any who may require his services, either at his room at Mr. J. Thorn's Hotel, or at their dwellings.

TEETH CLEANED and restored to their original whiteness and beauty, without pain or least injury to the teeth.

DECAYING TEETH restored to health, and effectually prevented from decaying any further.

DISEASES of the GUMS and mouth, treated towards, and receive special attention.

IRREGULARITIES of CHILDREN'S TEETH corrected or remedied.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and see his Premium incorruptible Teeth, a very superior article, perfectly natural in appearance, and will not change or change in color or and may be USED for all the purposes of chewing. They will be inserted with ligatures, and others with or pins, and at prices to suit.

A. COOPER DAYTON,
Surgeon Dentist.

☞ Dr. D. intends to make Plainfield his residence a part of every year. All his operations on the teeth are warranted to stand. Those who wish to see specimens of his work are referred to Messrs. Jacob Thorn, Z. Webster, and many others, for whom work was done last spring.

Notice,

IS hereby given that application will be made to the ajournment sitting of the Legislature of this State for an alteration of 7th section of the Charter of the Plainfield Mutual Assurance Fire Company so as to admit persons as Members of said Company.

C. BOICE, Secretary.

By order of the directors

December 11th 1837. 4w 6.

$500 WANTED,

FOR which Real Estate Security will be given on Property worth four times the amount. Enquire at this office. Nov. 29th.

NOTICE
Of Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Essex, at the suits of Alfred Beach, Alexander Hamilton, trading and doing business under the name and firm of Beach & Dunham, against the estate of Peter Crane, manager and agent, of Cornelius Lewis and Townsends, of FRAZEE GRIFFIN, an absconding debtor, in a plea of Trespass on the Case, damages two hundred Dollars, have been duly served and returned to the said Court of the Plaintiffs Debtors Inn, by the Sheriff of the said County: and unless the said Frazee Griffin shall appear, give Special Bail and receive a declaration at the suit of the Plaintiffs, Judgment will be entered against him, and the Estate so attached will be sold.

Dated, November 16th, 1837.

E. VAN ARSDALE, *Jr.* Clerk.

Commission Boice, Atty.

Nov. 22. 4t 3m.

Job Printing

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, BUSINESS & EXPRESS CARDS, Blanks, Books, all kinds of Legal Blanks LABELS, &c. &c., done in the best manner, at a low rate, and on the shortest possible notice, at the Office of the "Plainfield Union." Orders or patronage is respectfully solicited by

M. F. CUMMING.

June 15th, 1837.

House and Job Painting.

THE undersigned informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, and is ready to do all kinds of House and Job Painting with neatness and dispatch.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

[illegible]

Blue Broadcloth Dock

Pilot Cloths,

A [illegible] Article for Overcoats, &c.

E. M. PRICE,

Oct. 25. Railway.

Hay Wanted.

THE Farmers of Plainfield and its vicinity are respectfully informed that a Hay Press is erected at Bound Brook, which is now ready to receive hay. The highest market price will be given, on application at the Press.

HENRY TANNER.

Bound Brook, Nov. 8th. 4w 5w*

Please to Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on Book Account are respectfully requested to settle the same before the 1st of January next.

☞ All accounts not collected by that time will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. A meaning to this is particularly requested, as I intend to do what I say.

Ira Parsons.

N. B. A good Assortment of DRY GOODS and FRESH GROCERIES, constantly on hand, and for sale *Cheap for Cash*, or Country Produce. L. P.

Bed Ticks,

RED, Green, White, and Yellow Flannel Just received, and for sale cheap, by

Oct 5th. E. M. PRICE, Railway.

500 LBS. COTTON BATS,

ASSORTED Qualities, Received and For Sale by

E. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Railway.

Long lawns & Irish Linens,

LINENS, for sale very low, by E. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Railway.

Wool Carding.

ATTENDED to as usual, at the Plainfield Factory, at 6cts. per pound. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS STEAD.

Plainfield, June 22d, 1837. 3m 3m

French Merinos.

Jet Black, Blue Black & Colored

FRENCH MERINOS, prepared dye for sale Cheap at the New Store of

E. M. PRICE.

Railway, Nov. 1st. 4t* 43*

Lumber.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of Mahogany, viz:—

Boards of various sizes; Plank, suitable for railing banisters, Newell posts Cedar Stuff; Spanish Cedar; Crotch Veneers; Shaded do; Cherry Table Legs mahogany do; French bedstead posts.

All orders will be executed to give satisfaction. Also on hand, and intends to keep, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Boards; Plank; Timber; clear 2 inch Plank; 1½ do; 1½ do 3 wide do; clear Boards, 5-8 do 1½ do Seasoned—White Pine Plank; Yellow Pine Plank; Clap Boards; shingles Lath; ceiling Lath; Cedar Posts; Cedar Railing; Whitewood Boards; Ash Plank, of various thicknesses.

Shingles of various kinds, all of which is offered on reasonable terms, at the Yard opposite the Mansion House.

NEHEMIAH FINCH.

Railway, March 14, 1837. 9

Beaverteens, English Fustians, and BANGUP CORDS, a large

Assortment, For Sale by

D. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Railway.

A SMALL FARM *For Sale,*

Containing about 40 acres,

SITUATED in Warren, Somerset county, about 3 miles north west of Plainfield, and one mile west of Stone mills.

Said Farm is well watered, and well proportioned with meadow and tillable land, with about 200 acres of young thrifty Wood Land. On the farm is a Dwelling House and Shop, and a new Framed Barrack. For further particulars apply to the owner, now residing on the premises.

REUBEN WORTH.

Warren, Oct. 24, 1837.

To Rent,

THE New, large and elegant 2 Story House, next to the new Seventh Day Baptist meeting house. It contains 11 rooms, and finished in the attic.

Possession given immediately.

Application to be made to John Wilson, Esq. or to J. A. Wood.

W. W. TODD.

Plainfield, Nov. 7, 1837. 4t*

Building Lot For Sale.

ONE of the most eligible Building Lots, in Scotch Plains, situated on the main road to Westfield, within a few rods of Mr. Barr's Hotel containing near half an acre of Land. For further particulars apply to this office.

It will be sold [illegible] accommodating terms.

Plainfield August 16. 3m

Looking Glasses,

THE Subscribers have a good Assortment on hand, for which they will sell cheap for cash.

Railway, May 8. J. THOMPSON & CO.

Boots and Brogans.

BOOTS and TONGS, made and for sale by

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Railway, May 8. 3m

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, for wrapping, for sale at this office. Also, Printers Blanks, Merchants and more miscellaneous.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

BERRY & DUNHAM would inform their friends and the public that they have just received, and offer at a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. &c. Their assortment of Dry Goods are comprised the following: viz Broadcloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Vestings, together with a great variety of Tweeds and Cottons. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves.

PAINTS AND OILS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE
Glass and Putty, Looking Glasses, Cedar Ware, Rope and Twine, Garden Seeds, &c.

☞ They invite the attention of the public generally to their stock, feeling confident that on examination it will be found to be such as to induce them to give them a call. They also assure the public that no attention will be spared to make their sales such that customers both as to quality and price.

Old Wrought and Cast Iron taken in exchange.

PLAINFIELD, December 30, 1836. 1tf

SEARS AMERICAN VEGETABLE
Renovating Pills.

DR. SEARS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Plainfield and its vicinity, that his Vegetable Renovating Pills have for more than five years past been extensively used throughout the country, and not an instance has occurred to mar knowledge in which they have not had a salutary effect, and, in numerous cases, they have proved very efficacious.

Although they are not offered as a sovereign remedy for all diseases, yet there are few cases (if any) to be found in which they will not be found a valuable auxiliary. Their excellency is in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious affections, and diseases occasioned by a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, impurities of the blood, or obstructions in any of the natural secretions, and consequently their efficacy in females, and infants needs no comment.

They are entirely vegetable, and have been the result of his own researches, assisted by the counsel and advice from Dispensatories and Medical Compilations for many years. They may with perfect safety be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition, and cannot produce any other than a salutary effect in any case. They are so mild in their operation, that it will not be to excite and maintain a natural peristaltic action in the stomach and bowels, and promote a discharge from the system of whatever morbid or bilious matter they may contain; give strength to the nerves and promote its secretions—to purify the blood—to equalise a torpid action—and bring all the different organs of digestion and excretion into a proper and uniform state of functions. And in producing all these salutary effects they will not debilitate, but strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

☞ Circulars giving a more general description of their properties, and containing numerous certificates of their good effects, may be gratuitously obtained at the Office where the Pills are for sale. 1tf

LIST of ARTICLES,
FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE,
Cheap for Cash.

Blanks.—SUMMONSES CONSTABLES' SALES, WARRANTS, SUBPŒNAS, Bills to let houses, BAIL BONDS for Constables, EXECUTIONS,

Books.—*Porter's Travels*, Scrap Books, Boyer's French Dictionary, 8vo, Abbot's Napoleon, 2 vols. 8vo, Porter's Travels, 8vo, Bowditch's Navigation, large 8vo, Ossian's Poems, 2 vols, Brainbridge House, 2 vols. in one, A Guide to the Holy Communion, Treatise by the Rev. Thomas Boston, a large pamphlet, Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, 2 vols, Baxter's Diving thoughts, Beauties of Locke, Fenelon's Fables, in French, with plates, Goldsmith's Greece, Dodd on Death, *English Reader*, Life of Franklin, Large School Testaments—Pocket &c. Webster's Spelling Books, Murray's small grammar, A large lot of Toy books, Turner Lee, or the Blind Girl, &c. &c.

Stationery, &c.—Paper, several varieties, Steel Pens, 6 kinds, Engravings, Indin Rubber.—Tooth Powder, Wafers, at Wholesale, Patterns for working Lace, Variety, Albums and Scrap Leaves, Family Records, *Maps of the city of New-York, plain and colored.*

SEAR'S PILLS.

WILLET'S SAW MILL REVIVED.

THE subscriber having purchased and repaired the Saw Mill formerly owned by Thomas Willet, deceased, gives notice that he is ready to serve customers in his time as short notice.

He now on hand, (and intends keeping) Fencing and Garden Posts, Lath, Boards, Plank, &c.

☞ Frame Timber will be furnished to order at short notice.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

JOSHUA SEAMAN

WARREN TOWNSHIP, December 23, 1836. 1t

Bound brook Hotel.

HENRY V. NEVIUS, (formerly Keeper of the *County House*, in Somerville,) would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the largest and commodious Tavern Stand, in the pleasant and thriving village of Bound brook, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Wyckoff—where he is prepared to entertain in a comfortable and satisfactory manner all who may favor the establishment with their patronage. The Stabling and other accommodations are extensive and convenient, and the attendants careful and obliging. From his *former experience as a public Innkeeper*, and the well known character and situation of the Stand he takes, the subscriber feels assured that no one who calls upon him will be disappointed. It will be his ambition to furnish an agreeable stopping-place to the public, and to merit their favorable consideration and liberal support.

☞ The Easton, and the Somerville and New Brunswick Mail Stages pass through this place twice daily, and the Somerville and Somerville Stages are running the same route.

Hay Scales.—*There is on the premises an excellent* Hay Scale, where Hay and other massive articles will be weighed, free of charge.

BOUNDBROOK, January 2, 1837. 3tf

Stoves
In Plainfield.

THE Inhabitants of Plainfield and the surrounding country are hereby informed that they will find an *Assortment of Stoves*, at the *Residence of Platt Burke, Main st* Plainfield, near door to T. Thurworth's carrying shop, which will be sold by him for ca, at the same prices as at our store in Rahway, except what is added for the cost of transportation.

Old Stoves will be taken in exchange for new, also, Old Iron, Brass, Copper, &c.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, Nov. 7, 1836. 4tf

PROSPECTUS
New York Mirror!

A new period in the history of the *Mirror* will commence with the first number of the next volume. Its success and popularity during the past seven years have been unexampled in the annals of periodical literature. Established at a time when the taste for light reading was in its infancy, it has contributed largely to the formation of that taste, and to the rapid increase of the number of readers. Many of the most distinguished writers of the country have been among its regular contributors, and the pages of the work have been enriched with the finest productions of their pens. Its success has been proportionate to the merit of its contributors, and the liberality with which they have been remunerated. Its circulation has been greater than that of any other literary publication in the country, and its influence upon the public taste has been correspondingly great. Many of the most popular writers of the day have made their first appearance before the public in its columns, and have been indebted to it for a large portion of their reputation.

The plan of the work will be the same as heretofore. It will be devoted to Literature, the Fine Arts, and the Drama, and will contain original tales, sketches, essays, criticisms, poetry, and reviews of the most interesting new publications. Translations from the best foreign periodicals, and from the French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c. &c. and a liberal variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, arts, literature, &c. &c. will be contained.

The publication of the New-York Mirror will exhibit a prodigious mass of literary attractions, engravings, music and typography. The best engravers in the country will contribute to its pages, and a splendid series of embellishments will be continued. The sum of $5000 will be paid for the original matter to be published in the course of the next volume. Besides which, choice translations from the most eminent of foreign countries, by competent persons engaged expressly and exclusively for the journal—assistance upon the various productions in literature that are presented for the notice of the public—and some of the most distinguished musical talent in our city, superintend music. An assortment of the noted dramas and other amusements—translations from the best new plays, and other foreign works, will be given in the course of the year. Besides which, choice translations from the most eminent of foreign countries, by competent persons engaged expressly and exclusively for the journal—assistance upon the various productions in literature that are presented for the notice of the public—and some of the most distinguished musical talent in our city, superintend music. An assortment of the noted dramas and other amusements—translations from the best new plays, and other foreign works, will be given in the course of the year. Besides which, choice translations from the most eminent of foreign countries, by competent persons engaged expressly and exclusively for the journal—assistance upon the various productions in literature that are presented for the notice of the public—and some of the most distinguished musical talent in our city, superintend music. An assortment of the noted dramas and other amusements—translations from the best new plays, and other foreign works, will be given in the course of the year.

It is published every Saturday, at the corner of Ann and Nassau sts. Elegantly printed in the quarto form on beautiful paper. It is embellished with splendid engravings, and every week with a popular piece of music. Terms.—Five dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for a less term than one year.

Washing Machines.
(MILLER & ROGERS' PATENT.)

THE subscribers are constantly manufacturing this New and Superior Article, which is acknowledged in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, to be the best ever patented at Washington.

It washes with great rapidity, entirely clean, and without injury to the finest Clothes, and will be found Executed into 2 parts and can work it without difficulty

We can give the names of more than one hundred respectable people who have given the Machine a fair Trial, and who will recommend it to every family in the country.

We will supply Agents and other individuals with Good Machines, or sell the Rights of several Counties in New Jersey on reasonable terms.

Any person can have a *Machine on trial, by calling* at the shop of the manufacturer.

BILL & ROGERS.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 30, 1837. 1 y1

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that I have used Bill & Rogers' Washing Machine in my family for some months, and do highly approve of it as a labor saving machine. I consider it worth to me the interest of $100 yearly.

THOS. THURWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 5, 1837.

I cheerfully concur with the above, and take the liberty of considering its advantages to be worth $1 per week or $50 per year.

J. A. WOOD.

I have used the above named Machines in my family, and consider it very advantageous, and would also recommend it to my neighbors.

R. ANDERSON.

I would also concur with the above, as I have had one in my family for a few weeks and think them an excellent article, and would recommend them to every family, especially large families—as a great deal of sawing machine.

MANNING VERMEULE.

☞ The above Machines are manufactured by Truslum Manning, in Plainfield, who alone has the right to make and sell them in the counties of the vicinity of Plainfield, who may be accommodated with a good article by calling on him at his residence in Plainfield.

TRUSTUM MANNING.

PLAINFIELD, January 3, 1837. 1tf

For further information concerning the Machines, we refer to the following gentlemen, who are a few among many others that have purchased the article after a fair trial.

Abraham Laing,	Timothy Rose,
Zechariah Webster,	Adam Lane,
James Thorn,	Henry Lee,
John Dennison,	William Lane,
Asa T. Baird,	Mr. Richardson,
James Leonard,	James Vanderpool,
Nathan Vail,	Nehemiah Pinch,
Jethro Vermule,	Joseph Drumon,
Dr Osborn,	Hugh Drumond,
Rev. J. Radcrow,	Daniel D. Miller,
David L. Dodge,	David Bellman,
Dr. Craig,	Levi Berry,
Gideon Scudder,	Daniel Drew,
James L. Compton,	Eli Pound,
Samuel Randolph,	Peter Brewer,
Joseph Randolph, Esq,	John Sutphen,
James Dunn,	J. W. Morrison,
Simeon Randolph,	Daniel C. Shotwell,
Manning Vermule,	Thomas Stead,
Isaac D. Smalley,	Peterson Cole, Esq
David Randolph,	Isaac Davis,
Noe Cleveland,	Jacob Vail,
Robert Vail,	Peter K. Rose, Rahway
Benjamin Vail,	Mr. Randolph,
Samuel L. Pound,	Garret Laing,

J. W. & G. W. JENKINS,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 210, Greenwich Ste 1,
Corner of Liberty Street,
NEW-YORK.

Cheap Goods, at the New Store.

THE Subscribers is receiving weekly from New-York Fresh Dry Goods and Groceries which he is selling at very cheap for cash or country produce.

Rahway, Nov. 21. E. M. PRICE.

GREEN BROOK
Family School.

THE duties of this School is the instruction of Boys in the Latin, Greek and Modern languages, and in all the usual departments of a thorough English Education. In the accomplishment of this design, great care is taken to promote habits of industry, both intellectual and faithful, and equal care is taken to guard against the neglect of good order on the part of the pupils themselves. The government is administered with firmness and impartiality, but without severity. The chief aim is the preservation of order and harmony among the pupils, and the inculcation of sound principles and correct habits. Much solicitude is felt, and such precautions are made, to secure as far as possible the health, comfort and safety as well as the intellectual and moral culture of every pupil. During the hours of school, recreation and rest—the sacred Scriptures are received as the only standard of morals; and religious instruction is given without inculcating the peculiar doctrines of any one class of men.

Two sessions of twenty-three weeks each compose a year. One commences regularly on the 1st Monday in May,—the other on the first Monday in November.

The charges are board, including tuition, washing, fuel and lights, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance. Each boarder must furnish his own bed, bed-clothes and towels, or pay $20 a year for the use of them. Bedsteads are furnished without charge. An extra charge is made for instruction in the modern languages.

Every article of dress and of bedding should be plainly marked with the name of the owner entire.

This school, though intended chiefly for the instruction of such as shall board in the family of the principal, is nevertheless open for the reception of a few day scholars. They are expected however at all times, and on all occasions, to yield a prompt and cheerful obedience to every rule of the institution, and the public may be assured that no idle, indocile, or incorrigible boy shall be permitted to remain many days in either department.

The tuition bills of all day scholars, whose parents or guardians do not reside in the town must be paid in advance.

The building occupied by the School stands on the south east bank of Green Brook, in a retired part of Plainfield, one of the most quiet and healthy villages in the State of New-Jersey. Both the site and plan of the building are admirably adapted to secure the objects of its erection. Its study rooms and dormitories are susceptible of free ventilation without exposure to the street. It is easy of access at all seasons of the year, either by public or private conveyance. The citizen of New-York, Newark, Paterson and New-Brunswick can visit the School in the morning and return to their homes in the evening of the same day with very little inconvenience.

The subscriber solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to do all in the power to merit its encouragement. EZRA FAIRCHILD.

Plainfield, Essex co. N. J., Oct. 19, 1836.

N. B.—*Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given whenever asked.* Parents who intend to educate their sons from home, are in the mean time very respectfully invited to call and examine the establishment for themselves.

A CHANCE FOR CASH

ANY PERSON having demands against the Subscribers will please present them for payment immediately, and all dues to the subscriber of over a months standing, will be very willingly and gratefully received.

☞ *Customers' leaving* done at hereabove, on liberal terms and with despatch, by one personally.

LEWIS M. FORCE.

☞ Frame Timber cut to order

N. B. A large quantity of Lumber on hand, and for sale, of the following kinds:

Hickory Plank,
Ash Plank,
Axl trees, Fellow Plank, and Rave bars, for Wagon Work,
50 pair of Shed Runners,
Railing for Fences,
&c. &c. for Building, &c. &c.

Plainfield, Sept. 28, 3t 2m

STEAM POWER
Lathe.

For Turning Newels, Columns, Street Posts, &c.

NOW in operation at the subscriber's Cabinet Factory, Columns of any size, up to sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter, turned to order.

MAHOGANY NEWELS, of any pattern, together with Fancy Turning in general, warranted to be equal to any work.

MYRON G. OLMSTED.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13

House and Job Painting.

THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Plainfield and its vicinity, that he will continue the

PAINTING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, accurately and with taste. Orders and Job Painting will receive prompt attention.

☞ Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Paper Hanging, will also be attended to.

ELIAS KIRKPATRICK.

Job Printing.

ALL Kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing, such as

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, BUSINESS & ADDRESS CARDS,

Bonds, Books, all kinds of Legal Blanks, LABELS, &c. &c. done in the best manner, at reasonable rates, and on the shortest possible notice, at the office of the "Plainfield Union." A share of patronage is solicited.

E. F. GUERNSEY.

June 25th, 1836.

Cooking Stoves!
J. Thompson & Co.

NOW inform the Inhabitants of Plainfield and vicinity that they have on hand, and ready for examination, *The most complete assortment of Stoves they have offered to the Public.*

Work being struck through the country, we have determined on selling them at very considerable reduction from the above prices, and are willing to recommend the following as in every respect the best for sale.

Stanley's Rotary for wood or coal,
Church & Bailey's Fan-ly, patent for wood,
C. Pumley's for wood; and the
Old fashioned 9 plate, with hole on the top.

We have several other kinds of Cooking Stoves on hand, and are willing to buy, to sell *and decide for themselves.*

ALSO,

The celebrated Kesterbeth cooking stoves, *from Philadelphia, for coal only.* These stoves are highly approved of by many.

Cast Iron, Parlour, and Church STOVES,

Of Hess's and Pierce's make from Philadelphia of all sizes.

RUSSIA Sheet Iron STOVES.

We have a very handsome two room manufactured by ourselves, and for neatness and good work knowledge we think they are not exceeded by any other. They are somewhat different from those of last year, being tastefully ornamented with castings. For burning coal and heating rooms, we consider these stoves much superior to grates, and preferable to any other stove (except Gleason's) of which we expect to have an assortment for those who prefer them.

Russia and common iron stoves of all size. Pipe, Elbows, Pans, Boilers, and *stove fixtures in* general.

GRATES

We have now on hand, a small assortment of Grates which we will sell very cheap. We will also procure any patterns we may not have, for any who may desire it. We intend to offer our stoves low and wish to sell them for cash.

N. B. Second hand stoves and Pipe exchanged for new, and cash as usual for old iron, brass copper, and lead.

Rahway, Nov. 1st. 4t

Once More.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscribers on Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same, by the 1st of August next.

And those indebted on notes due, are requested to call and pay them by the same time

Attention to the above is urgently solicited.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

Plainfield, July 15th, 1837. 2tf

Second Hand Cooking Stove, for sale.

FOR SALE, A Large Cooking Stove, Post-ley's Patent, *for burning wood*, with all the fixtures complete, and in first rate order. Apply to CHARLES JOHNSON.

Plain. 6 1, Nov. 14. 4t

Cloaks! Cloaks!!

ENGLISH *Merino Cloaks manufactured and for* Sale Cheap, by E. M. PRICE.

☞ Cloaks made to order. Nov. 14.

Groceries.

A Complete Assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

For Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by E. M. PRICE, Rahway

Merinos, Merinos,

JUST received, a full Assortment of English Merinos, and for sale cheap, by E. M. PRICE, Rahway.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE subscribers, *corner of Main and Front streets*, have on hand and offer for sale on liberal terms, Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery, Hats, Hatters' Dye Stuffs and Trimmings. Among which are Logwood, Peppers, Vitriol, Verdigris, Shellac, Tyes, Gales, Bindings, and Bands.

E. & T. ANDERSON.

PLAINFIELD, January 25, 1837 2tf

Old Newspapers.

LARGE PAPERS, *for wrapping paper. For Sale at* this Office, at 50 cents per hundred. By using this *Wrapping paper*, Merchants will save considerable. Try it. June 1, 1.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, & Dye Woods,

For Sale, Cheap for Cash, at the corner of Front and Cherry streets, by

CRAIG & SHOTWELL

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers will sell their remaining stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. low for cash.

BERRY & DUNHAM.

PLAINFIELD, December 27, 1836. 1tf

THADEUS DAVID'S
WRITING FLUID,
A Substitute for Ink, for the Steel or Quill Pen.

THE superiority of this Fluid over common Inks, may be summed up under the following heads: The use with which it flows from and follows the pen, the superior blackness which it acquires, the clearness with which it writes, its bright and distinct color when first written, also its drying suddenly, retaining its blackness and not changing, having no tendency to become rusty or muddy, never having any sediment, and lastly, *it does not corrode the pen*, but on the contrary preserves it. Its quality to resist the effects of acids, renders it impossible to be obliterated by them, and it is not to be equalled by any Ink now in use.

Sold by THOMAS S. ALBERTI, Watch maker, Plainfield, N. J.

May 6.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received from the northern cities a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Which will be sold for

CASH

At very reduced Prices.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Subscribers may have an opportunity of paying the same before the 1st of October next.

E. A. & T. V. CORY

Plainfield, Sept. 19, 1837.

JOSEPH DENNISON,
Carpet Weaver,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public that he has

REMOVED FROM

Newark to this village, and now resides in the new house across the bridge, next door to Mr. John Taylor's, where he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to his care in the best manner, and on accommodating terms.

Cash paid for Rags. Carpets constantly on hand.

JOSEPH DENNISON.

PLAINFIELD, July 31, 1837. 3m 26w

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have resumed (at my former stand) the business of manufacturing Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds, of first rate Stock, and will warrant the work well made, and at the shortest notice.

Of my former friends, and the inhabitants generally, I would solicit a share of custom; and their orders will be executed as above, for cash or a reasonable credit.

THOMAS HILL.

PLAINFIELD, April 13, 1837. 13 2m

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby giveth notice that his business, as butcher after the 1st of September, (to morrow,) will be conducted by SAMUEL L. POUND & Co. and he wishes all those indebted to him for meat, or other accounts, to settle immediately, for it is necessary that all *my old accounts also all be closed, and all having* demands against me are requested to present them for payment.

SAMUEL L. POUND.

PLAINFIELD, August 31, 1837. 3tf

Boot & Shoe STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he intends to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description, of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. (men of sober and steady habits) at his shop next door to Berry & Dunham's store.

ISAAC TITSWORTH.

PLAINFIELD, January 2, 1837. 1tf

To Millers and Farmers.

THE *Subscriber having made arrangements* with a gentleman in New York to attend the cash sales of Grain, and purchase when sold at reduced prices, such parcels he will in the shape of Flour, is enabled to sell to Millers and Farmers Wheat and Rye in such quantities as they can purchase in New-York in large quantities. He now offers 1,000 bushels of Wheat of fair quality at 10 shillings per bushel; 1,000 bushels of superior Rye at 8 shillings per bushel; and 800 bushels of Wheat of a superior quality, at 10 shillings per bushel. Also Wheat and Rye Flour at reduced prices. Persons from a distance can come with a certainty of being supplied, as he is receiving fresh supplies every week. Cash or Corn and Oats only taken in payment

P. S. Good pleaster Paris 2½ bushels per bushel less than Bushel Book prices.

WM. VAIL, Jr.

New-Market, May 11, 18 7.

Brown & Bleached *Muslins.*

A Complete Assortment just received and for Sale Cheap for Cash or Country Produce, by

E. M. PRICE.

Oct. 24. Rahway.

Cotton Wadding,

BALES, Black and white Wadding, for sale by Nov. 14. E. M. PRICE.

Window-Glass & Putty.

WE continue to supply merchants with these articles on as good terms as they can buy them in New-York.

J. THOMPSON & CO.

Rahway, May 4. 16tf

Plainfield English School.

☞ The next Term of this School will commence *Monday, Nov. 27th*, under the direction of

Messrs. DAVISON & WALLACE.

in the Basement Room of the Presbyterian Church.

Plainfield, Nov. 21st.

Leonard & Runyon

HAVE now on hand and for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which they offer on as liberal terms as can be had elsewhere.

They take this method of expressing their grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm of Leonard & Runyon, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

PLAINFIELD, Sept. 5, 1837.